THE DAYTON HERALD ALMANAC AND YEAR-BOOK 1926

THE NATIONAL ALMANAC AND YEAR BOOK—1926

The National Almanac and Year Book—1926

A Book of Authentic Facts. Supplies Answers to Thousands of Questions

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NATIONAL
ALMANAC
AND YEAR-BOOK

FOR

1926

EDITED BY JAMES LANGLAND, M. A.

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◐ Last Quar., 7th
● New Moon, 14th

1st Month

January, 1926

(Local Mean Time)*

31 days

◑ First Quar., 20th
○ Full Moon, 28th

Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of Week	Sun on Meridian 90° W. Long. Mean Time Slow.	Lat. 30° N. Jacksonville, Fla., Mobile, Ala., New Orleans, La., Houston, Tex.			Lat. 35° N. Memphis, Tenn., Little Rock, Ark., Oklahoma, Tex., Santa Fe, N. M., Pres., Ariz., So. Cal.			Lat. 40° N. Phil., Pa., Col., O., Ind'pls, Ind., Sp'fld, Ill., N. Mo., Lin., Neb., Den., Col., Utah, Nev., No. Cal.			Lat. 45° N. Ban., Me., N. H., N. Vt., N. Mich., Wis., S.P., Mn., Pi're N.D., N. Wyo., S. Mont., Ida., Salem, O.		
				Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets
			H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	1	Friday	12 3 34	6 56	5 11	7 38	7 8	4 59	7 29	7 22	4 45	7 17	7 38	4 28	7 3
2	2	Saturday	12 4 2	6 56	5 12	8 31	7 8	5 0	8 23	7 22	4 46	8 13	7 39	4 30	8 2
3	3	SUNDAY	12 4 30	6 56	5 12	9 24	7 8	5 0	9 18	7 22	4 47	9 10	7 39	4 30	9 2
4	4	Monday	12 4 57	6 57	5 13	10 17	7 9	5 1	10 13	7 22	4 48	10 8	7 39	4 32	10 3
5	5	Tuesday	12 5 24	6 57	5 14	11 11	7 9	5 2	11 8	7 22	4 48	11 7	7 38	4 32	11 4
6	6	Wednesday	12 5 51	6 57	5 15	A M	7 9	5 3	A M	7 22	4 49	A M	7 38	4 33	A M
7	7	Thursday	12 6 17	6 57	5 15	12 5	7 9	5 4	12 5	7 22	4 50	12 6	7 38	4 34	12 6
8	8	Friday	12 6 43	6 57	5 16	1 1	7 9	5 4	1 4	7 22	4 51	1 8	7 38	4 36	1 12
9	9	Saturday	12 7 8	6 57	5 17	2 0	7 9	5 5	2 5	7 22	4 52	2 11	7 38	4 37	2 19
10	10	SUNDAY	12 7 33	6 57	5 18	3 1	7 9	5 6	3 9	7 22	4 53	3 18	7 38	4 38	3 29
11	11	Monday	12 7 57	6 57	5 19	4 5	7 9	5 7	4 16	7 22	4 54	4 27	7 37	4 39	4 41
12	12	Tuesday	12 8 21	6 57	5 19	5 11	7 8	5 8	5 22	7 22	4 55	5 36	7 37	4 40	5 51
13	13	Wednesday	12 8 44	6 57	5 20	6 16	7 8	5 9	6 27	7 21	4 56	6 41	7 36	4 41	6 58
14	14	Thursday	12 9 6	6 57	5 21	sets	7 8	5 10	sets	7 21	4 57	sets	7 36	4 42	sets
15	15	Friday	12 9 28	6 57	5 22	7 13	7 8	5 11	7 4	7 21	4 59	6 54	7 36	4 44	6 41
16	16	Saturday	12 9 49	6 57	5 23	8 23	7 8	5 12	8 15	7 20	5 0	8 8	7 35	4 45	7 59
17	17	SUNDAY	12 10 10	6 57	5 24	9 29	7 7	5 13	9 25	7 20	5 1	9 21	7 34	4 46	9 16
18	18	Monday	12 10 29	6 56	5 25	10 34	7 7	5 14	10 32	7 19	5 2	10 31	7 34	4 48	10 30
19	19	Tuesday	12 10 48	6 56	5 25	11 35	7 7	5 15	11 36	7 19	5 3	11 37	7 33	4 49	11 39
20	20	Wednesday	12 11 6	6 56	5 26	A M	7 6	5 16	A M	7 18	5 4	A M	7 32	4 50	A M
21	21	Thursday	12 11 24	6 56	5 27	12 35	7 6	5 17	12 39	7 18	5 5	12 44	7 32	4 52	12 50
22	22	Friday	12 11 40	6 56	5 28	1 33	7 6	5 18	1 40	7 17	5 6	1 48	7 31	4 53	1 56
23	23	Saturday	12 11 56	6 55	5 29	2 31	7 5	5 19	2 39	7 17	5 8	2 49	7 30	4 54	3 1
24	24	SUNDAY	12 12 11	6 55	5 29	3 27	7 5	5 20	3 37	7 16	5 9	3 49	7 29	4 56	4 3
25	25	Monday	12 12 25	6 54	5 31	4 21	7 4	5 21	4 32	7 15	5 10	4 45	7 28	4 57	5 1
26	26	Tuesday	12 12 39	6 54	5 32	5 13	7 4	5 22	5 24	7 14	5 11	5 38	7 27	4 58	5 54
27	27	Wednesday	12 12 51	6 54	5 32	6 1	7 3	5 23	6 12	7 14	5 12	6 26	7 26	5 0	6 42
28	28	Thursday	12 13 3	6 53	5 33	rises	7 2	5 24	rises	7 13	5 14	rises	7 25	5 1	rises
29	29	Friday	12 13 14	6 53	5 34	6 26	7 2	5 25	6 17	7 12	5 15	6 6	7 24	5 3	5 54
30	30	Saturday	12 13 24	6 52	5 35	7 18	7 1	5 26	7 12	7 11	5 16	7 3	7 23	5 4	6 54
31	31	SUNDAY	12 13 33	6 52	5 36	8 11	7 0	5 27	8 7	7 10	5 17	8 1	7 22	5 5	7 55

◐ Last Quar., 5th
● New Moon, 12th

2nd Month

February, 1926

(Local Mean Time)*

28 Days

◑ First Quar., 19th
○ Full Moon, 27th

Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of Week	Sun on Meridian 90° W. Long. Mean Time Slow.	Lat. 30° N. Jacksonville, Fla., Mobile, Ala., New Orleans, La., Houston, Tex.			Lat. 35° N. Memphis, Tenn., Little Rock, Ark., Oklahoma, Tex., Santa Fe, N. M., Pres., Ariz., So. Cal.			Lat. 40° N. Phil., Pa., Col., O., Ind'pls, Ind., Sp'fld, Ill., N. Mo., Lin., Neb., Den., Col., Utah, Nev., No. Cal.			Lat. 45° N. Ban., Me., N. H., N. Vt., N. Mich., Wis., S.P., Mn., Pi're N.D., N. Wyo., S. Mont., Ida., Salem, O.		
				Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets
			H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
32	1	Monday	12 13 42	6 51	5 37	9 5	7 0	5 28	9 2	7 10	5 18	8 59	7 21	5 7	8 56
33	2	Tuesday	12 13 50	6 50	5 38	9 58	6 59	5 29	9 58	7 9	5 20	9 58	7 20	5 8	9 57
34	3	Wednesday	12 13 57	6 50	5 38	10 52	6 58	5 30	10 55	7 8	5 21	10 57	7 19	5 10	11 0
35	4	Thursday	12 14 3	6 49	5 39	11 48	6 57	5 31	11 52	7 7	5 22	11 57	7 18	5 11	A M
36	5	Friday	12 14 8	6 49	5 40	A M	6 56	5 32	A M	7 6	5 23	A M	7 16	5 12	12 4
37	6	Saturday	12 14 12	6 48	5 41	12 47	6 56	5 33	12 54	7 5	5 24	1 0	7 15	5 14	1 10
38	7	SUNDAY	12 14 16	6 47	5 42	1 47	6 55	5 34	1 57	7 4	5 26	2 7	7 14	5 15	2 19
39	8	Monday	12 14 19	6 46	5 42	2 50	6 54	5 35	3 1	7 2	5 27	3 14	7 12	5 17	3 29
40	9	Tuesday	12 14 21	6 46	5 43	3 54	6 53	5 36	4 6	7 1	5 28	4 20	7 11	5 18	4 36
41	10	Wednesday	12 14 23	6 45	5 44	4 58	6 52	5 37	5 8	7 0	5 29	5 21	7 10	5 20	5 38
42	11	Thursday	12 14 23	6 44	5 45	5 54	6 51	5 38	6 6	6 59	5 30	6 17	7 8	5 21	6 32
43	12	Friday	12 14 23	6 43	5 46	sets	6 50	5 39	sets	6 58	5 32	sets	7 7	5 23	sets
44	13	Saturday	12 14 22	6 42	5 46	7 7	6 49	5 40	7 2	6 57	5 33	6 56	7 5	5 24	6 48
45	14	SUNDAY	12 14 21	6 42	5 47	8 14	6 48	5 41	8 12	6 55	5 34	8 10	7 4	5 25	8 8
46	15	Monday	12 14 18	6 41	5 48	9 20	6 47	5 42	9 20	6 54	5 35	9 21	7 2	5 27	9 21
47	16	Tuesday	12 14 15	6 40	5 49	10 23	6 46	5 43	10 26	6 53	5 36	10 30	7 1	5 28	10 34
48	17	Wednesday	12 14 11	6 39	5 50	11 25	6 45	5 44	11 30	6 52	5 37	11 35	6 59	5 30	11 42
49	18	Thursday	12 14 7	6 38	5 50	A M	6 44	5 45	A M	6 50	5 38	A M	6 58	5 31	A M
50	19	Friday	12 14 1	6 37	5 51	12 24	6 43	5 46	12 32	6 49	5 40	12 41	6 56	5 32	12 51
51	20	Saturday	12 13 55	6 36	5 52	1 21	6 42	5 47	1 31	6 48	5 41	1 43	6 55	5 34	1 55
52	21	SUNDAY	12 13 48	6 35	5 53	2 16	6 40	5 48	2 27	6 46	5 42	2 41	6 53	5 35	2 55
53	22	Monday	12 13 41	6 34	5 54	3 9	6 39	5 49	3 21	6 45	5 43	3 35	6 51	5 37	3 51
54	23	Tuesday	12 13 33	6 33	5 54	3 59	6 38	5 50	4 11	6 44	5 44	4 24	6 50	5 38	4 40
55	24	Wednesday	12 13 24	6 32	5 55	4 44	6 37	5 50	4 55	6 42	5 45	5 8	6 48	5 39	5 23
56	25	Thursday	12 13 15	6 31	5 56	5 26	6 36	5 51	5 36	6 41	5 47	5 47	6 46	5 41	6 0
57	26	Friday	12 13 5	6 30	5 56	6 4	6 34	5 52	6 13	6 39	5 48	6 22	6 45	5 42	6 33
58	27	Saturday	12 12 55	6 29	5 57	rises	6 33	5 53	rises	6 38	5 49	rises	6 43	5 44	rises
59	28	SUNDAY	12 12 44	6 28	5 58	7 0	6 32	5 54	6 57	6 36	5 50	6 54	6 41	5 45	6 49

*To find the corresponding Standard Time for any city, see Page 000

☾ Last Quar., 7th
● New Moon, 13th

3rd Month

March, 1926

(Local Mean Time)*

31 Days

☽ First Quar., 20th
○ Full Moon, 29th

Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of Week	Sun on Meridian: Mean Time Fast.	Lat. 30° N. Jacksonville, Fla., Mobile, Ala., New Orleans, La., Houston, Tex.: Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets	Lat. 35° N. Memphis, Tenn., Little Rock, Ark., Oklahoma, N. Texas, Santa Fe, N.M., Prescott, Ariz., So. Cal.: Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets	Lat. 40° N. Philadelphia, Pa., Columbus, O., Indianapolis, Ind., Springfield, Ill., N. Missouri, Lincoln, Neb., Denver, Col., Utah, Nevada, No. Cal.: Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets	Lat. 45° N. Bangor, Me., N. Hampshire, N. Vt., N. Michigan, Wis., S. Dakota, Minn., Pierre, N.D., N. Wyo., S. Montana, Ida., Salem, O.: Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets
			H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
60	1	Monday...	12 12 33	6 27	5 59	7 53	6 31	5 55	7 53	6 35	5 51	7 52	6 40	5 46	7 50
61	2	Tuesday..	12 12 21	6 26	5 59	8 48	6 29	5 56	8 49	6 33	5 52	8 51	6 38	5 48	8 53
62	3	Wednesday	12 12 8	6 25	6 0	9 43	6 28	5 57	9 47	6 32	5 53	9 51	6 36	5 49	9 57
63	4	Thursday..	12 11 55	6 24	6 1	10 40	6 27	5 58	10 46	6 30	5 54	10 54	6 34	5 50	11 1
64	5	Friday....	12 11 42	6 23	6 1	11 38	6 26	5 58	11 38	6 29	5 55	11 57	6 33	5 52	A M
65	6	Saturday..	12 11 28	6 22	6 2	A M	6 24	5 59	A M	6 27	5 56	A M	6 31	5 53	12 8
66	7	SUNDAY..	12 11 14	6 20	6 3	12 39	6 23	6 0	12 39	6 26	5 58	1 1	6 29	5 54	1 15
67	8	Monday...	12 10 59	6 19	6 3	1 40	6 22	6 1	1 40	6 24	5 58	2 5	6 27	5 56	2 21
68	9	Tuesday...	12 10 44	6 18	6 4	2 41	6 20	6 2	2 41	6 23	6 0	3 5	6 25	5 57	3 23
69	10	Wednesday	12 10 29	6 17	6 5	3 39	6 19	6 3	3 39	6 21	6 1	4 3	6 24	5 58	4 20
70	11	Thursday..	12 10 14	6 16	6 5	4 33	6 17	6 4	4 33	6 20	6 2	4 55	6 22	6 0	5 8
71	12	Friday....	12 9 58	6 15	6 6	5 23	6 16	6 4	5 23	6 18	6 3	5 39	6 20	6 1	5 49
72	13	Saturday..	12 9 42	6 14	6 6	sets	6 15	6 5	sets	6 16	6 4	sets	6 18	6 2	sets
73	14	SUNDAY..	12 9 25	6 12	6 7	6 57	6 13	6 6	6 56	6 15	6 5	6 55	6 16	6 4	6 54
74	15	Monday...	12 9 8	6 11	6 8	8 3	6 12	6 7	8 5	6 13	6 6	8 8	6 14	6 5	8 10
75	16	Tuesday...	12 8 51	6 10	6 8	9 8	6 11	6 8	9 12	6 12	6 7	9 17	6 12	6 6	9 24
76	17	Wednesday	12 8 34	6 9	6 9	10 10	6 9	6 9	10 17	6 10	6 8	10 25	6 11	6 8	10 35
77	18	Thursday..	12 8 17	6 8	6 10	11 11	6 8	6 9	11 19	6 8	6 9	11 30	6 9	6 9	11 42
78	19	Friday....	12 7 59	6 6	6 10	A M	6 6	6 10	A M	6 7	6 10	A M	6 7	6 10	A M
79	20	Saturday..	12 7 41	6 5	6 11	12 8	6 5	6 11	12 19	6 5	6 11	12 32	6 5	6 11	12 46
80	21	SUNDAY..	12 7 23	6 4	6 12	1 3	6 4	6 12	1 15	6 4	6 12	1 28	6 3	6 13	1 43
81	22	Monday...	12 7 5	6 3	6 12	1 54	6 2	6 13	2 8	6 2	6 13	2 20	6 1	6 14	2 37
82	23	Tuesday...	12 6 47	6 1	6 13	2 41	6 1	6 13	2 54	6 0	6 14	3 6	5 59	6 15	3 22
83	24	Wednesday	12 6 29	6 0	6 13	3 24	6 0	6 14	3 35	5 59	6 15	3 47	5 58	6 16	4 1
84	25	Thursday..	12 6 10	5 59	6 14	4 4	5 58	6 15	4 13	5 57	6 16	4 23	5 56	6 18	4 35
85	26	Friday....	12 5 52	5 58	6 15	4 40	5 57	6 16	4 47	5 55	6 17	4 56	5 54	6 19	5 5
86	27	Saturday..	12 5 34	5 56	6 16	5 14	5 55	6 17	5 20	5 54	6 18	5 25	5 52	6 20	5 31
87	28	SUNDAY..	12 5 15	5 55	6 16	5 46	5 54	6 17	5 49	5 52	6 19	5 53	5 50	6 22	5 56
88	29	Monday...	12 4 57	5 54	6 16	rises	5 52	6 18	rises	5 50	6 20	rises	5 48	6 23	rises
89	30	Tuesday...	12 4 39	5 53	6 17	7 38	5 51	6 19	7 41	5 49	6 21	7 45	5 46	6 24	7 49
90	31	Wednesday	12 4 20	5 52	6 18	8 34	5 50	6 20	8 40	5 47	6 22	8 47	5 44	6 25	8 55

☾ Last Quar., 5th
● New Moon, 12th

4th Month

April, 1926

(Local Mean Time)*

30 Days

☽ First Quar., 19th
○ Full Moon, 27th

Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of Week	Sun on Meridian: Mean Time Fast. Slow	Lat. 30° N. Jacksonville, Fla., Mobile, Ala., New Orleans, La., Houston, Tex.: Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets	Lat. 35° N. Memphis, Tenn., Little Rock, Ark., Oklahoma, N. Texas, Santa Fe, N.M., Prescott, Ariz., So. Cal.: Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets	Lat. 40° N. Philadelphia, Pa., Columbus, O., Indianapolis, Ind., Springfield, Ill., N. Missouri, Lincoln, Neb., Denver, Col., Utah, Nevada, No. Cal.: Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets	Lat. 45° N. Bangor, Me., N. Hampshire, N. Vt., N. Michigan, Wis., S. Dakota, Minn., Pierre, N.D., N. Wyo., S. Montana, Ida., Salem, O.: Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets
			H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
91	1	Thursday..	12 4 2	5 50	6 18	9 33	5 48	6 20	9 41	5 46	6 23	9 51	5 42	6 26	10 2
92	2	Friday....	12 3 44	5 49	6 19	10 33	5 47	6 21	10 43	5 44	6 24	10 55	5 41	6 28	11 9
93	3	Saturday..	12 3 26	5 48	6 19	11 34	5 45	6 22	11 45	5 42	6 25	11 59	5 39	6 29	A M
94	4	SUNDAY..	12 3 9	5 47	6 20	A M	5 44	6 23	A M	5 41	6 26	A M	5 37	6 30	12 15
95	5	Monday...	12 2 51	5 46	6 21	12 34	5 43	6 24	12 46	5 39	6 27	1 0	5 35	6 32	1 18
96	6	Tuesday...	12 2 33	5 44	6 21	1 32	5 41	6 24	1 44	5 38	6 28	1 57	5 33	6 33	2 14
97	7	Wednesday	12 2 16	5 44	6 22	2 25	5 40	6 25	2 36	5 36	6 29	2 49	5 31	6 34	3 3
98	8	Thursday..	12 1 58	5 42	6 22	3 14	5 39	6 26	3 23	5 34	6 30	3 33	5 29	6 35	3 46
99	9	Friday....	12 1 43	5 41	6 23	3 59	5 37	6 27	4 6	5 33	6 31	4 13	5 28	6 37	4 22
100	10	Saturday..	12 1 26	5 40	6 24	4 41	5 36	6 28	4 45	5 31	6 32	4 49	5 26	6 38	4 55
101	11	SUNDAY..	12 1 10	5 39	6 24	5 20	5 34	6 28	5 21	5 30	6 33	5 22	5 24	6 39	5 25
102	12	Monday...	12 0 54	5 38	6 25	sets	5 33	6 29	sets	5 28	6 34	sets	5 22	6 40	sets
103	13	Tuesday...	12 0 39	5 36	6 25	7 51	5 32	6 30	7 57	5 27	6 35	8 4	5 20	6 42	8 12
104	14	Wednesday	12 0 23	5 35	6 26	8 33	5 30	6 31	9 2	5 25	6 36	9 11	5 19	6 43	9 23
105	15	Thursday..	12 0 8	5 34	6 27	9 55	5 29	6 32	10 5	5 24	6 38	10 16	5 17	6 44	10 31
106	16	Friday....	11 59 54	5 33	6 27	10 53	5 28	6 32	11 4	5 22	6 38	11 17	5 15	6 46	11 34
107	17	Saturday..	11 59 40	5 32	6 28	11 47	5 27	6 33	11 58	5 21	6 40	A M	5 13	6 47	A M
108	18	SUNDAY..	11 59 26	5 31	6 28	A M	5 25	6 34	A M	5 19	6 40	12 13	5 12	6 48	12 30
109	19	Monday...	11 59 12	5 30	6 29	12 37	5 24	6 35	12 48	5 18	6 42	1 2	5 10	6 49	1 19
110	20	Tuesday...	11 58 59	5 29	6 30	1 21	5 23	6 36	1 32	5 16	6 42	1 46	5 8	6 50	2 0
111	21	Wednesday	11 58 46	5 28	6 30	2 2	5 22	6 36	2 12	5 15	6 44	2 24	5 7	6 52	2 36
112	22	Thursday..	11 58 34	5 27	6 31	2 40	5 20	6 37	2 47	5 13	6 44	2 57	5 5	6 53	3 7
113	23	Friday....	11 58 22	5 26	6 32	3 14	5 19	6 38	3 20	5 12	6 46	3 27	5 3	6 54	3 35
114	24	Saturday..	11 58 11	5 25	6 32	3 47	5 18	6 39	3 51	5 10	6 46	3 55	5 2	6 56	4 0
115	25	SUNDAY..	11 58 0	5 24	6 33	4 19	5 17	6 40	4 20	5 9	6 48	4 22	5 0	6 57	4 23
116	26	Monday...	11 57 49	5 23	6 34	4 51	5 16	6 40	4 50	5 8	6 49	4 49	4 58	6 58	4 47
117	27	Tuesday...	11 57 39	5 22	6 34	rises	5 14	6 41	rises	5 6	6 50	rises	4 57	6 59	rises
118	28	Wednesday	11 57 30	5 21	6 35	7 26	5 13	6 42	7 33	5 5	6 51	7 41	4 55	7 1	7 51
119	29	Thursday..	11 57 21	5 20	6 35	8 26	5 12	6 43	8 36	5 4	6 52	8 48	5 54	7 2	9 0
120	30	Friday....	11 57 12	5 19	6 36	9 28	5 11	6 44	9 40	5 2	6 53	9 53	4 52	7 3	10 8

☾ Last Quar., 4th
● New Moon, 11th
5th Month

May, 1926

(Local Mean Time)*

31 Days
☽ First Quar., 19th
○ Full Moon, 27th

Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of Week	Sun on Meridian: Mean Time Fast.	Lat. 30° N. Jacksonville, Fla., Mobile, Ala., New Orleans, La., Houston, Tex.: Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets	Lat. 35° N. Nor. Car., Memphis, Tenn., Little Rock, Ark., Oklahoma, N. Tex., Santa Fe, N. M., Pres., Ariz., So. Cal.: Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets	Lat. 40° N. Phil., Pa., Col., O., Ind., Spr'fld, Ill., N. Mo., Lin., Neb., Den., Col., Utah, Nev., No. Cal.: Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets	Lat. 45° N. Ban., Me., N. H., N. Vt., N. Mich., Wis., S. P., Mn., Pi're N. D., N. Wyo., S. Mont., Ida., Salem, O.: Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets
			H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
121	1	Saturday	11 57 4	5 18	6 37	10 30	5 10	6 45	10 42	5 1	6 54	10 56	4 51	7 4	11 12
122	2	SUNDAY	11 56 57	5 17	6 37	11 28	5 9	6 45	11 41	5 0	6 55	11 55	4 49	7 6	A M
123	3	Monday	11 56 50	5 16	6 38	A M	5 8	6 46	A M	4 59	6 56	A M	4 48	7 7	12 11
124	4	Tuesday	11 56 44	5 15	6 39	12 23	5 7	6 47	12 34	4 57	6 57	12 47	4 46	7 8	1 3
125	5	Wednesday	11 56 38	5 14	6 39	1 12	5 6	6 48	1 22	4 56	6 58	1 33	4 45	7 9	1 47
126	6	Thursday	11 56 33	5 14	6 40	1 57	5 5	6 49	2 5	4 55	6 59	2 13	4 43	7 10	2 23
127	7	Friday	11 56 29	5 13	6 41	2 39	5 4	6 50	2 44	4 54	7 0	2 49	4 42	7 12	2 56
128	8	Saturday	11 56 25	5 12	6 41	3 18	5 3	6 50	3 20	4 53	7 1	3 22	4 41	7 13	3 25
129	9	SUNDAY	11 56 22	5 11	6 42	3 55	5 2	6 51	3 54	4 52	7 2	3 54	4 39	7 14	3 55
130	10	Monday	11 56 19	5 10	6 43	4 32	5 1	6 52	4 29	4 51	7 3	4 25	4 38	7 15	4 21
131	11	Tuesday	11 56 17	5 10	6 43	sets	5 0	6 53	sets	4 50	7 4	sets	4 37	7 16	sets
132	12	Wednesday	11 56 15	5 9	6 44	7 38	4 59	6 54	7 48	4 48	7 4	7 59	4 36	7 18	8 12
133	13	Thursday	11 56 14	5 8	6 44	8 39	4 58	6 54	8 49	4 48	7 6	9 3	4 34	7 19	9 18
134	14	Friday	11 56 14	5 8	6 45	9 36	4 58	6 55	9 48	4 46	7 6	10 2	4 33	7 20	10 19
135	15	Saturday	11 56 14	5 7	6 46	10 28	4 57	6 56	10 40	4 46	7 8	10 55	4 32	7 21	11 12
136	16	SUNDAY	11 56 14	5 6	6 46	11 16	4 56	6 57	11 28	4 44	7 8	11 42	4 31	7 22	11 57
137	17	Monday	11 56 15	5 6	6 47	11 59	4 56	6 57	A M	4 44	7 9	A M	4 30	7 24	A M
138	18	Tuesday	11 56 17	5 5	6 48	A M	4 55	6 58	12 9	4 43	7 10	12 22	4 29	7 25	12 36
139	19	Wednesday	11 56 19	5 5	6 48	12 38	4 54	6 59	12 47	4 42	7 11	12 58	4 28	7 26	1 9
140	20	Thursday	11 56 22	5 4	6 49	1 13	4 53	7 0	1 21	4 41	7 12	1 28	4 26	7 27	1 38
141	21	Friday	11 56 26	5 4	6 50	1 47	4 53	7 0	1 52	4 40	7 13	1 57	4 26	7 28	2 3
142	22	Saturday	11 56 30	5 3	6 50	2 19	4 52	7 1	2 21	4 40	7 14	2 24	4 25	7 29	2 27
143	23	SUNDAY	11 56 34	5 2	6 51	2 50	4 52	7 2	2 50	4 39	7 15	2 50	4 24	7 30	2 50
144	24	Monday	11 56 39	5 2	6 51	3 22	4 51	7 3	3 20	4 38	7 16	3 17	4 23	7 31	3 14
145	25	Tuesday	11 56 44	5 2	6 52	3 56	4 50	7 3	3 51	4 37	7 16	3 46	4 22	7 32	3 39
146	26	Wednesday	11 56 50	5 1	6 52	4 33	4 50	7 4	4 27	4 37	7 17	4 18	4 21	7 33	4 8
147	27	Thursday	11 56 56	5 1	6 53	rises	4 49	7 5	rises	4 36	7 18	rises	4 20	7 34	rises
148	28	Friday	11 57 3	5 0	6 54	8 20	4 49	7 5	8 32	4 36	7 19	8 46	4 20	7 35	9 2
149	29	Saturday	11 57 11	5 0	6 54	9 22	4 48	7 6	9 24	4 35	7 20	9 49	4 19	7 36	10 5
150	30	SUNDAY	11 57 18	5 0	6 55	10 19	4 48	7 7	10 32	4 34	7 20	10 45	4 18	7 37	11 0
151	31	Monday	11 57 27	5 0	6 55	11 11	4 48	7 7	11 22	4 34	7 21	11 34	4 17	7 38	11 47

☾ Last Quar., 3rd
● New Moon, 10th
6th Month

June, 1926

(Local Mean Time)*

30 Days
☽ First Quar., 18th
○ Full Moon, 25th

Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of Week	Sun on Meridian: Mean Time Fast.	Lat. 30° N. Jacksonville, Fla., Mobile, Ala., New Orleans, La., Houston, Tex.: Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets	Lat. 35° N. Nor. Car., Memphis, Tenn., Little Rock, Ark., Oklahoma, N. Tex., Santa Fe, N. M., Pres., Ariz., So. Cal.: Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets	Lat. 40° N. Phil., Pa., Col., O., Ind'pls, Ind., Sp'fld, Ill., N. Mo., Lin., Neb., Den., Col., Utah, Nev., No. Cal: Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets	Lat 45° N. Ban., Me., N. H., N. Vt., N. Mich., Wis., S. P., Mn., Pi're N. D., N. Wyo., S. Mont., Ida., Salem, O.: Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets
			H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
152	1	Tuesday	11 57 35	4 59	6 55	11 58	4 47	7 8	A M	4 33	7 22	A M	4 17	7 38	A M
153	2	Wednesday	11 57 44	4 59	6 56	A M	4 47	7 8	12 6	4 33	7 23	12 16	4 16	7 39	12 27
154	3	Thursday	11 57 56	4 59	6 57	12 40	4 47	7 9	12 45	4 33	7 23	12 53	4 16	7 40	1 0
155	4	Friday	11 58 4	4 59	6 58	1 18	4 46	7 10	1 22	4 32	7 24	1 26	4 15	7 41	1 30
156	5	Saturday	11 58 14	4 58	6 58	1 55	4 46	7 10	1 56	4 32	7 25	1 57	4 15	7 42	1 57
157	6	SUNDAY	11 58 25	4 58	6 58	2 32	4 46	7 11	2 30	4 32	7 25	2 27	4 14	7 42	2 24
158	7	Monday	11 58 36	4 58	6 59	3 8	4 46	7 11	3 4	4 31	7 26	2 58	4 14	7 43	2 51
159	8	Tuesday	11 58 47	4 58	6 59	3 47	4 46	7 12	3 40	4 31	7 27	3 31	4 14	7 44	3 21
160	9	Wednesday	11 58 58	4 58	7 0	4 28	4 46	7 12	4 18	4 31	7 27	4 8	4 13	7 45	3 55
161	10	Thursday	11 59 10	4 58	7 0	sets	4 45	7 13	sets	4 31	7 28	sets	4 13	7 45	sets
162	11	Friday	11 59 22	4 58	7 1	8 19	4 45	7 13	8 32	4 30	7 28	8 46	4 13	7 46	9 3
163	12	Saturday	11 59 34	4 58	7 1	9 9	4 45	7 14	9 21	4 30	7 29	9 35	4 13	7 46	9 52
164	13	SUNDAY	11 59 47	4 58	7 1	9 54	4 45	7 14	10 6	4 30	7 29	10 19	4 13	7 47	10 34
165	14	Monday	11 59 1	4 58	7 2	10 36	4 45	7 15	10 45	4 30	7 30	10 57	4 13	7 47	11 9
166	15	Tuesday	12 0 12	4 58	7 2	11 14	4 45	7 15	11 20	4 30	7 30	11 30	4 12	7 48	11 40
167	16	Wednesday	12 0 25	4 58	7 2	11 46	4 45	7 16	11 52	4 30	7 30	11 59	4 12	7 48	A M
168	17	Thursday	12 0 38	4 58	7 3	A M	4 45	7 16	A M	4 30	7 31	A M	4 12	7 49	12 6
169	18	Friday	12 0 51	4 59	7 3	12 18	4 45	7 16	12 21	4 30	7 31	12 26	4 12	7 49	12 30
170	19	Saturday	12 1 4	4 59	7 3	12 49	4 46	7 16	12 50	4 30	7 32	12 52	4 13	7 50	12 53
171	20	SUNDAY	12 1 17	4 59	7 4	1 20	4 46	7 17	1 19	4 31	7 32	1 18	4 13	7 50	1 16
172	21	Monday	12 1 30	4 59	7 4	1 55	4 46	7 17	1 49	4 31	7 32	1 45	4 13	7 50	1 41
173	22	Tuesday	12 1 43	4 59	7 4	2 33	4 46	7 17	2 22	4 31	7 32	2 15	4 13	7 50	2 7
174	23	Wednesday	12 1 55	5 0	7 4	3 8	4 46	7 17	2 59	4 31	7 32	2 50	4 13	7 50	2 38
175	24	Thursday	12 2 8	5 0	7 4	3 52	4 47	7 17	3 42	4 32	7 32	3 30	4 14	7 50	3 16
176	25	Friday	12 2 21	5 0	7 5	rises	4 47	7 18	rises	4 32	7 33	rises	4 14	7 51	rises
177	26	Saturday	12 2 34	5 0	7 5	8 8	4 47	7 18	8 20	4 32	7 33	8 35	4 14	7 51	8 52
178	27	SUNDAY	12 2 46	5 0	7 5	9 4	4 48	7 18	9 15	4 33	7 33	9 28	4 15	7 51	9 43
179	28	Monday	12 2 58	5 1	7 5	9 54	4 48	7 18	10 4	4 33	7 33	10 14	4 15	7 51	10 27
180	29	Tuesday	12 3 11	5 1	7 5	10 39	4 48	7 18	10 46	4 33	7 33	10 56	4 15	7 50	11 3
181	30	Wednesday	12 3 23	5 2	7 5	11 20	4 49	7 18	11 24	4 34	7 33	11 29	4 16	7 50	11 34

☾ Last Quar., 2nd 7th Month
● New Moon, 9th

July, 1926

(Local Mean Time)*

31 Days ☽ First Quar., 17th ○ Full Moon, 24th ☾ Last Quar., 31st

Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of Week	Sun on Meridian Mean Time Fast.	Lat. 30° N. Jacksonville, Fla., Mobile, Ala., New Orleans, La., Houston, Tex. Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets	Lat. 35° N. Nashville, Tenn., Little Rock, Ark., Oklahoma, N. Tex., Santa Fe, N. Mex., Amarillo, Tex. Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets	Lat. 40° N. Philadelphia, Pa., Columbus, O., Indianapolis, Ind., Springfield, Ill., Columbia, Mo., Lincoln, Neb., Denver, Col., Salt Lake City, Utah, Reno, Nev., Sacramento, No. Cal. Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets	Lat. 45° N. Bangor, Me., Montpelier, Vt., Concord, N. H., Albany, N. Y., Madison, Wis., Lansing, Mich., Portland, Ore., Pierre, S. D., Minneapolis, Minn., Helena, Mont., Boise, Ida., Salem, Ore. Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets
			M. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
182	1	Thursday	12 3 34	5 2	7 5	11 57	4 49	7 18	11 58	4 34	7 33	A M	4 16	7 50	A M
183	2	Friday	12 3 4	5 2	7 5	A M	4 49	7 18	A M	4 35	7 33	12 1	4 17	7 50	12 8
184	3	Saturday	12 3 57	5 3	7 5	12 34	4 50	7 18	12 32	4 35	7 32	12 31	4 18	7 50	12 29
185	4	SUNDAY	12 4 8	5 3	7 5	1 9	4 50	7 18	1 6	4 36	7 32	1 1	4 18	7 50	12 56
186	5	Monday	12 4 19	5 3	7 5	1 47	4 51	7 18	1 41	4 36	7 32	1 33	4 19	7 49	1 25
187	6	Tuesday	12 4 29	5 4	7 5	2 26	4 51	7 17	2 18	4 37	7 32	2 8	4 19	7 49	1 56
188	7	Wednesday	12 4 39	5 4	7 5	3 9	4 52	7 17	3 03	4 37	7 32	2 46	4 20	7 49	2 32
189	8	Thursday	12 4 49	5 5	7 4	3 55	4 52	7 17	3 43	4 38	7 31	3 30	4 21	7 48	3 14
190	9	Friday	12 4 58	5 5	7 4	sets	4 53	7 17	sets	4 39	7 31	sets	4 22	7 48	sets
191	10	Saturday	12 5 7	5 6	7 4	7 50	4 54	7 16	8 2	4 39	7 30	8 15	4 22	7 47	8 31
192	11	SUNDAY	12 5 16	5 6	7 4	8 33	4 54	7 16	8 43	4 40	7 30	8 55	4 23	7 47	9 8
193	12	Monday	12 5 24	5 7	7 4	9 11	4 55	7 16	9 19	4 41	7 30	9 30	4 24	7 46	9 41
194	13	Tuesday	12 5 32	5 7	7 3	9 46	4 55	7 15	9 53	4 41	7 29	10 0	4 25	7 46	10 8
195	14	Wednesday	12 5 39	5 8	7 3	10 19	4 56	7 15	10 23	4 42	7 29	10 28	4 26	7 45	10 33
196	15	Thursday	12 5 45	5 8	7 3	10 50	4 56	7 15	10 52	4 43	7 28	10 54	4 26	7 44	10 57
197	16	Friday	12 5 51	5 9	7 2	11 20	4 57	7 14	11 20	4 44	7 28	11 19	4 27	7 44	11 19
198	17	Saturday	12 5 57	5 10	7 2	11 51	4 58	7 14	11 48	4 44	7 27	11 46	4 28	7 43	11 42
199	18	SUNDAY	12 6 2	5 10	7 2	A M	4 58	7 13	A M	4 45	7 26	A M	4 29	7 42	A M
200	19	Monday	12 6 6	5 11	7 1	12 25	4 59	7 13	12 19	4 46	7 26	12 14	4 30	7 41	12 7
201	20	Tuesday	12 6 10	5 11	7 1	1 1	5 0	7 12	12 54	4 47	7 25	12 45	4 31	7 40	12 35
202	21	Wednesday	12 6 14	5 12	7 0	1 42	5 0	7 12	1 33	4 48	7 24	1 21	4 32	7 40	1 9
203	22	Thursday	12 6 16	5 12	7 0	2 30	5 1	7 11	2 18	4 48	7 24	2 5	4 33	7 39	1 50
204	23	Friday	12 6 19	5 13	6 59	3 24	5 2	7 10	3 12	4 49	7 23	2 57	4 34	7 38	2 41
205	24	Saturday	12 6 20	5 13	6 59	rises	5 2	7 10	rises	4 50	7 22	rises	4 35	7 37	rises
206	25	SUNDAY	12 6 21	5 14	6 58	7 44	5 3	7 9	7 55	4 51	7 21	8 6	4 36	7 36	8 19
207	26	Monday	12 6 21	5 15	6 58	8 33	5 4	7 8	8 40	4 52	7 20	8 50	4 37	7 35	9 0
208	27	Tuesday	12 6 21	5 15	6 57	9 16	5 5	7 8	9 22	4 53	7 19	9 28	4 38	7 34	9 35
209	28	Wednesday	12 6 21	5 16	6 56	9 57	5 6	7 7	9 59	4 54	7 18	10 1	4 40	7 32	10 4
210	29	Thursday	12 6 19	5 16	6 56	10 34	5 6	7 6	10 34	4 54	7 18	10 33	4 41	7 31	10 32
211	30	Friday	12 6 17	5 17	6 55	11 11	5 7	7 5	11 7	4 55	7 17	11 4	4 42	7 30	11 0
212	31	Saturday	12 6 14	5 18	6 54	11 48	5 8	7 4	11 42	4 56	7 16	11 35	4 43	7 29	11 28

● New Moon, 8th 8th Month
☽ First Quar., 16th

August, 1926

(Local Mean Time)*

31 Days ○ Full Moon, 23rd ☾ Last Quar., 29th

Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of Week	Sun on Meridian Mean Time Fast.	Lat. 30° N. Jacksonville, Fla., Mobile, Ala., New Orleans, La., Houston, Tex. Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets	Lat. 35° N. Nashville, Tenn., Little Rock, Ark., Oklahoma, N. Tex., Santa Fe, N. M., Amarillo, Tex. Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets	Lat. 40° N. Philadelphia, Pa., Columbus, O., Indianapolis, Ind., Springfield, Ill., Columbia, Mo., Lincoln, Neb., Denver, Col., Salt Lake City, Utah, Nevada, No. Cal. Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets	Lat. 45° N. Bangor, Me., Montpelier, Vt., Concord, N. H., Albany, N. Y., Madison, Wis., Lansing, Mich., Portland, Ore., Pierre, S. D., Minneapolis, Minn., Helena, Mont., Boise, Ida., Salem, Ore. Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets
			M. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
213	1	SUNDAY	12 6 12	5 18	6 54	A M	5 9	7 4	A M	4 57	7 16	A M	4 44	7 29	11 58
214	2	Monday	12 6 8	5 19	6 53	12 25	5 9	7 3	12 19	4 58	7 14	12 9	4 45	7 28	A M
215	3	Tuesday	12 6 4	5 20	6 52	1 9	5 10	7 2	12 58	4 59	7 14	12 47	4 46	7 26	12 34
216	4	Wednesday	12 5 59	5 20	6 52	1 53	5 11	7 1	1 41	5 0	7 12	1 28	4 47	7 25	1 13
217	5	Thursday	12 5 54	5 21	6 51	2 43	5 11	7 0	2 28	5 1	7 11	2 14	4 49	7 24	1 57
218	6	Friday	12 5 48	5 21	6 50	3 32	5 12	6 59	3 19	5 2	7 10	3 3	4 50	7 22	2 49
219	7	Saturday	12 5 41	5 22	6 49	4 25	5 13	6 58	4 13	5 3	7 9	4 0	4 51	7 21	3 45
220	8	SUNDAY	12 5 34	5 22	6 48	sets	5 14	6 57	sets	5 4	7 8	sets	4 52	7 20	sets
221	9	Monday	12 5 26	5 23	6 47	7 47	5 14	6 56	7 54	5 5	7 7	8 2	4 53	7 18	8 12
222	10	Tuesday	12 5 18	5 24	6 46	8 20	5 15	6 55	8 25	5 6	7 6	8 31	4 54	7 17	8 37
223	11	Wednesday	12 5 9	5 24	6 46	8 52	5 16	6 54	8 54	5 7	7 4	8 57	4 56	7 15	9 1
224	12	Thursday	12 4 59	5 25	6 45	9 22	5 17	6 53	9 22	5 8	7 3	9 22	4 57	7 14	9 23
225	13	Friday	12 4 49	5 25	6 44	9 52	5 18	6 52	9 50	5 8	7 2	9 48	4 58	7 12	9 46
226	14	Saturday	12 4 38	5 26	6 43	10 23	5 18	6 50	10 20	5 10	7 0	10 15	5 49	7 11	10 9
227	15	SUNDAY	12 4 27	5 27	6 42	10 57	5 19	6 49	10 51	5 10	6 59	10 44	5 0	7 9	10 35
228	16	Monday	12 4 15	5 27	6 41	11 34	5 20	6 48	11 27	5 11	6 58	11 17	5 2	7 8	11 6
229	17	Tuesday	12 4 3	5 28	6 40	A M	5 21	6 47	A M	5 12	6 56	11 54	5 3	7 6	11 41
230	18	Wednesday	12 3 50	5 28	6 39	12 19	5 21	6 46	12 8	5 13	6 55	A M	5 4	7 5	A M
231	19	Thursday	12 3 37	5 29	6 38	1 9	5 22	6 45	12 57	5 14	6 54	12 42	5 5	7 3	12 26
232	20	Friday	12 3 23	5 30	6 37	2 5	5 23	6 44	1 53	5 15	6 52	1 38	5 6	7 1	1 21
233	21	Saturday	12 3 9	5 30	6 36	3 9	5 24	6 42	2 57	5 16	6 51	2 45	5 8	7 0	2 26
234	22	SUNDAY	12 2 54	5 31	6 35	4 18	5 24	6 41	4 7	5 17	6 50	3 55	5 9	6 58	3 41
235	23	Monday	12 2 38	5 31	6 34	rises	5 25	6 40	rises	5 18	6 48	rises	5 10	6 56	rises
236	24	Tuesday	12 2 23	5 32	6 32	7 49	5 26	6 38	7 53	5 19	6 47	7 58	5 11	6 55	8 3
237	25	Wednesday	12 2 7	5 32	6 31	8 30	5 27	6 37	8 30	5 20	6 45	8 31	5 12	6 53	8 32
238	26	Thursday	12 1 50	5 33	6 30	9 8	5 27	6 36	9 6	5 21	6 44	9 3	5 14	6 51	9 0
239	27	Friday	12 1 33	5 34	6 29	9 46	5 28	6 35	9 41	5 22	6 42	9 35	5 15	6 50	9 29
240	28	Saturday	12 1 16	5 34	6 28	10 25	5 29	6 33	10 18	5 23	6 41	10 9	5 16	6 48	9 59
241	29	SUNDAY	12 0 58	5 35	6 27	11 7	5 30	6 32	10 57	5 24	6 39	10 46	5 17	6 46	10 33
242	30	Monday	12 0 40	5 35	6 26	11 51	5 30	6 31	11 39	5 25	6 38	11 26	5 18	6 44	11 12
243	31	Tuesday	12 0 21	5 36	6 25	A M	5 31	6 29	A M	5 26	6 36	A M	5 19	6 42	11 55

● New Moon, 6th 9th Month
☽ First Quar., 14th

September, 1926
(Local Mean Time)*

30 Days ○ Full Moon, 21st
☾ Last Quar., 28th

Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of Week	Sun on Meridian: Mean Time Fast. Slow	Lat. 30° N. Jackson-ville, Fla., Mobile, Ala., New Orleans, La., Houston, Tex.: Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets	Lat. 35°. N. N. Car., Mem., Tenn., Little Rock, Ark., Okla., N. Tex., Santa Fe, N.M., Pres., Ariz., So. Cal.: Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets	Lat. 40° N. Phil., Pa., Col. O., Ind'pls, Ind., Sp'fld, Ill., N. Mo., Lin., Neb., Den., Col., Utah, Nev., No. Cal.: Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets	Lat. 45° N. Ban., Me., N. H., N. Vt., N. Mich., Wis., S.P., Mn., Pi're N.D., N. Wyo., S. Mont., Ida., Salem, O.: Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets
			H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
244	1	Wednesday	12 0 3	5 36	6 23	12 38	5 32	6 28	12 26	5 27	6 33	12 12	5 21	6 39	A M
245	2	Thursday..	11 59 44	5 37	6 22	1 28	5 32	6 26	1 16	5 28	6 31	1 1	5 22	6 37	12 44
246	3	Friday....	11 59 25	5 37	6 21	2 20	5 33	6 25	2 8	5 28	6 30	1 55	5 23	6 35	1 38
247	4	Saturday..	11 59 6	5 38	6 20	3 12	5 34	6 24	3 3	5 29	6 28	2 51	5 24	6 33	2 36
248	5	SUNDAY..	11 58 46	5 38	6 19	4 6	5 35	6 22	3 59	5 30	6 27	3 49	5 25	6 32	3 36
249	6	Monday...	11 58 26	5 39	6 17	sets	5 36	6 21	sets	5 31	6 25	sets	5 27	6 30	sets
250	7	Tuesday...	11 58 6	5 40	6 16	6 53	5 36	6 20	6 57	5 32	6 23	7 1	5 28	6 28	7 6
251	8	Wednesday	11 57 46	5 40	6 15	7 24	5 37	6 18	7 25	5 33	6 22	7 26	5 29	6 26	7 28
252	9	Thursday..	11 57 25	5 41	6 14	7 54	5 38	6 17	7 53	5 34	6 20	7 52	5 30	6 24	7 50
253	10	Friday....	11 57 5	5 41	6 12	8 25	5 38	6 15	8 22	5 35	6 18	8 18	5 31	6 22	8 13
254	11	Saturday..	11 56 44	5 42	6 11	8 58	5 39	6 14	8 52	5 36	6 17	8 46	5 33	6 20	8 38
255	12	SUNDAY..	11 56 13	5 42	6 10	9 34	5 40	6 12	9 25	5 37	6 15	9 17	5 34	6 18	9 6
256	13	Monday...	11 56 2	5 43	6 9	10 14	5 41	6 11	10 4	5 38	6 14	9 52	5 35	6 16	9 39
257	14	Tuesday...	11 55 41	5 43	6 8	10 59	5 41	6 10	10 48	5 39	6 12	10 34	5 36	6 15	10 19
258	15	Wednesday	11 55 20	5 44	6 6	11 51	5 42	6 8	11 39	5 40	6 10	11 24	5 37	6 13	11 7
259	16	Thursday..	11 54 58	5 44	6 5	A M	5 43	6 7	A M	5 41	6 9	A M	5 39	6 11	A M
260	17	Friday....	11 54 37	5 45	6 4	12 50	5 44	6 5	12 38	5 42	6 7	12 23	5 40	6 9	12 6
261	18	Saturday..	11 54 16	5 46	6 3	1 55	5 44	6 4	1 43	5 43	6 5	1 30	5 41	6 7	1 14
262	19	SUNDAY..	11 53 54	5 46	6 1	3 4	5 45	6 2	2 53	5 44	6 4	2 43	5 42	6 5	2 30
263	20	Monday...	11 53 33	5 47	6 0	4 14	5 46	6 1	4 6	5 45	6 2	3 58	5 43	6 3	3 47
264	21	Tuesday...	11 53 12	5 47	5 59	rises	5 46	6 0	rises	5 46	6 0	rises	5 45	6 1	rises
265	22	Wednesday	11 52 51	5 48	5 58	7 0	5 47	5 58	6 59	5 46	5 59	6 58	5 46	5 59	6 57
266	23	Thursday..	11 52 30	5 48	5 56	7 39	5 48	5 57	7 35	5 48	5 57	7 31	5 47	5 57	7 26
267	24	Friday....	11 52 9	5 49	5 55	8 19	5 49	5 55	8 12	5 48	5 55	8 5	5 48	5 56	7 56
268	25	Saturday..	11 51 48	5 49	5 54	9 1	5 49	5 54	8 51	5 49	5 54	8 42	5 49	5 54	8 29
269	26	SUNDAY..	11 51 27	5 50	5 53	9 45	5 50	5 52	9 34	5 50	5 52	9 22	5 51	5 52	9 7
270	27	Monday...	11 51 7	5 50	5 51	10 32	5 51	5 51	10 20	5 51	5 50	10 6	5 52	5 50	9 50
271	28	Tuesday...	11 50 47	5 51	5 50	11 23	5 52	5 50	11 10	5 52	5 49	10 55	5 53	5 48	10 38
272	29	Wednesday	11 50 27	5 52	5 49	A M	5 52	5 48	A M	5 53	5 47	11 48	5 54	5 46	11 31
273	30	Thursday..	11 50 7	5 52	5 48	12 15	5 53	5 47	12 2	5 54	5 45	A M	5 56	5 44	A M

● New Moon, 6th 10th Month
☽ First Quar., 14th

October, 1926
(Local Mean Time)*

31 Days ○ Full Moon, 20th
☾ Last Quar., 28th

Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of Week	Sun on Meridian: Mean Time Fast.	Lat. 30° N. Jackson-ville, Fla., Mobile, Ala., New Orleans, La., Houston, Tex.: Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets	Lat. 35°. N. N. Car., Mem., Tenn., Little Rock, Ark., Okla., N. Tex., Santa Fe, N.M., Pres., Ariz., So. Cal.: Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets	Lat. 40° N. Phil., Pa., Col., O., Ind'pls, Ind., Sp'fld, Ill., N. Mo., Lin., Neb., Den., Col., Utah, Nev., No. Cal.: Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets	Lat. 45° N. Ban., Me., N. H., N. Vt., N. Mich., Wis., S.P., Mn., Pi're N.D., N. Wyo., S. Mont., Ida., Salem, O.: Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets
			H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
274	1	Friday....	11 49 48	5 53	5 47	1 8	5 54	5 45	12 57	5 55	5 44	12 44	5 57	5 42	12 29
275	2	Saturday..	11 49 28	5 53	5 45	2 2	5 55	5 44	1 53	5 56	5 42	1 42	5 58	5 40	1 28
276	3	SUNDAY..	11 49 10	5 54	5 44	2 57	5 56	5 42	2 48	5 57	5 41	2 41	5 59	5 38	2 29
277	4	Monday...	11 48 51	5 54	5 43	3 50	5 56	5 41	3 44	5 58	5 39	3 38	6 0	5 37	3 30
278	5	Tuesday...	11 48 33	5 55	5 42	4 42	5 57	5 40	4 39	5 59	5 37	4 35	6 2	5 35	4 31
279	6	Wednesday	11 48 15	5 56	5 41	sets	5 58	5 38	sets	6 0	5 36	sets	6 3	5 33	sets
280	7	Thursday..	11 47 58	5 56	5 39	6 27	5 59	5 37	6 24	6 1	5 34	6 22	6 4	5 31	6 18
281	8	Friday....	11 47 41	5 57	5 38	6 59	6 0	5 36	6 54	6 2	5 33	6 48	6 6	5 29	6 42
282	9	Saturday..	11 47 25	5 58	5 37	7 34	6 0	5 34	7 27	6 3	5 31	7 18	6 7	5 28	7 8
283	10	SUNDAY..	11 47 8	5 58	5 36	8 12	6 1	5 33	8 3	6 4	5 30	7 53	6 8	5 27	7 39
284	11	Monday...	11 46 53	5 59	5 35	8 56	6 2	5 32	8 45	6 5	5 28	8 32	6 9	5 24	8 16
285	12	Tuesday...	11 46 37	5 59	5 34	9 45	6 3	5 30	9 32	6 6	5 26	9 18	6 11	5 22	9 1
286	13	Wednesday	11 46 23	6 0	5 32	10 41	6 4	5 29	10 27	6 7	5 25	10 13	6 12	5 20	9 55
287	14	Thursday..	11 46 9	6 1	5 31	11 41	6 4	5 28	11 28	6 8	5 23	11 15	6 13	5 18	10 58
288	15	Friday....	11 45 55	6 1	5 30	A M	6 5	5 26	A M	6 10	5 22	A M	6 14	5 17	A M
289	16	Saturday..	11 45 42	6 2	5 29	12 46	6 6	5 25	12 35	6 10	5 20	12 23	6 16	5 15	12 9
290	17	SUNDAY..	11 45 29	6 3	5 28	1 53	6 7	5 24	1 45	6 12	5 19	1 35	6 17	5 13	1 23
291	18	Monday...	11 45 17	6 3	5 27	3 1	6 8	5 23	2 55	6 13	5 17	2 49	6 18	5 12	2 42
292	19	Tuesday...	11 45 6	6 4	5 26	4 9	6 9	5 21	4 6	6 14	5 16	4 4	6 20	5 10	4 1
293	20	Wednesday	11 44 55	6 4	5 25	rises	6 9	5 20	rises	6 15	5 14	rises	6 21	5 8	rises
294	21	Thursday..	11 44 45	6 5	5 24	6 9	6 10	5 19	6 4	6 16	5 13	5 59	6 22	5 6	5 52
295	22	Friday....	11 44 37	6 6	5 23	6 51	6 11	5 18	6 43	6 17	5 12	6 34	6 24	5 5	6 24
296	23	Saturday..	11 44 26	6 7	5 22	7 35	6 12	5 16	7 25	6 18	5 10	7 13	6 25	5 3	7 0
297	24	SUNDAY..	11 44 18	6 7	5 21	8 22	6 13	5 15	8 10	6 19	5 9	7 57	6 26	5 2	7 41
298	25	Monday...	11 44 11	6 8	5 20	9 13	6 14	5 14	8 59	6 20	5 8	8 45	6 28	5 0	8 28
299	26	Tuesday...	11 44 4	6 9	5 19	10 5	6 15	5 13	9 53	6 21	5 6	9 38	6 29	4 58	9 21
300	27	Wednesday	11 43 58	6 10	5 18	10 59	6 16	5 12	10 48	6 22	5 5	10 34	6 30	4 57	10 18
301	28	Thursday..	11 43 53	6 10	5 17	11 55	6 17	5 11	11 44	6 24	5 4	11 32	6 32	4 55	11 17
302	29	Friday....	11 43 48	6 11	5 16	A M	6 18	5 10	A M	6 25	5 2	A M	6 33	4 54	A M
303	30	Saturday..	11 43 45	6 12	5 15	12 49	6 18	5 9	12 40	6 26	5 1	12 30	6 35	4 52	12 18
304	31	SUNDAY..	11 43 42	6 12	5 14	1 42	6 19	5 8	1 36	6 27	5 0	1 28	6 36	4 51	1 19

● New Moon, 5th 11h Month
☽ First Quar., 12th

November, 1926

(Local Mean Time)*

30 Days ○ Full Moon, 19th
☾ Last Quart., 27th

Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of Week	Sun on Meridian: Mean Time Slow	Lat. 30° N. Jacksonville, Fla., Mobile, Ala., New Orleans, La., Houston, Tex.: Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets	Lat. 35°. N. Car., Mem., Tenn., Little Rock, Ark., Okla., N. Tex., Santa Fe, N. M., Pres., Ariz., So. Cal.: Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets	Lat. 40° N. Phil., Pa., Col., O., Ind'pls, Ind., Sp'fld, Ill., N. Mo., Lin., Neb., Den., Col., Utah, Nev., No. Cal.: Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets	Lat. 45° N. Ban., Me.; N. N. H., N. Vt., N. Mich., Wis., S.P., Mn., Pi're N. D., N. Wyo., S. Mont., Ida., Salem., O.: Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets
			H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
305	1	Monday...	11 43 40	6 13	5 14	2 34	6 20	5 7	2 31	6 28	4 59	2 26	6 37	4 50	2 21
306	2	Tuesday..	11 43 38	6 14	5 13	3 27	6 21	5 6	3 26	6 29	4 58	3 25	6 39	4 48	3 22
307	3	Wednesday	11 43 38	6 15	5 12	4 21	6 22	5 5	4 22	6 30	4 56	4 23	6 40	4 47	4 24
308	4	Thursday..	11 43 38	6 16	5 11	5 16	6 23	5 4	5 18	6 32	4 55	5 22	6 41	4 45	5 27
309	5	Friday....	11 43 40	6 16	5 11	sets	6 24	5 3	sets	6 33	4 54	sets	6 43	4 44	sets
310	6	Saturday..	11 43 42	6 17	5 10	6 12	6 25	5 2	6 3	6 34	4 53	5 53	6 44	4 43	5 40
311	7	SUNDAY.	11 43 44	6 18	5 9	6 54	6 26	5 1	6 43	6 35	4 52	6 30	6 46	4 41	6 16
312	8	Monday...	11 43 48	6 19	5 8	7 42	6 27	5 0	7 30	6 36	4 51	7 15	6 47	4 40	6 58
313	9	Tuesday...	11 43 52	6 20	5 8	8 35	6 28	5 0	8 23	6 37	4 50	8 8	6 48	4 39	7 50
314	10	Wednesday	11 43 58	6 20	5 7	9 33	6 29	4 59	9 22	6 38	4 49	9 7	6 50	4 38	8 49
315	11	Thursday..	11 44 4	6 21	5 7	10 36	6 30	4 58	10 25	6 40	4 48	10 12	6 51	4 36	9 57
316	12	Friday....	11 44 11	6 22	5 6	11 41	6 31	4 57	11 32	6 41	4 47	11 22	6 52	4 35	11 9
317	13	Saturday..	11 44 18	6 23	5 6	AM	6 32	4 56	AM	6 42	4 46	AM	6 54	4 34	AM
318	14	SUNDAY.	11 44 25	6 24	5 5	12 46	6 33	4 56	12 40	6 43	4 45	12 18	6 55	4 33	12 24
319	15	Monday...	11 44 33	6 25	5 4	1 52	6 34	4 55	1 49	6 44	4 44	1 44	6 57	4 32	1 39
320	16	Tuesday...	11 44 41	6 25	5 4	2 58	6 35	4 55	2 57	6 45	4 44	2 16	6 58	4 31	2 56
321	17	Wednesday	11 44 50	6 26	5 3	4 3	6 36	4 54	4 6	6 47	4 43	4 9	6 59	4 30	4 12
322	18	Thursday..	11 45 11	6 27	5 3	5 9	6 37	4 53	5 15	6 48	4 42	5 21	7 1	4 29	5 28
323	19	Friday....	11 45 24	6 28	5 3	rises	6 38	4 53	rises	6 49	4 42	rises	7 2	4 28	rises
324	20	Saturday..	11 45 37	6 29	5 2	6 10	6 39	4 52	5 59	6 50	4 41	5 46	7 3	4 27	5 31
325	21	SUNDAY.	11 45 52	6 30	5 2	6 59	6 40	4 52	6 47	6 51	4 40	6 33	7 4	4 26	6 15
326	22	Monday...	11 46 7	6 30	5 2	7 53	6 40	4 51	7 40	6 52	4 40	7 25	7 6	4 26	7 7
327	23	Tuesday...	11 46 23	6 31	5 1	8 48	6 42	4 51	8 35	6 53	4 39	8 21	7 7	4 25	8 3
328	24	Wednesday	11 46 40	6 32	5 1	9 43	6 42	4 50	9 32	6 54	4 38	9 19	7 8	4 24	9 3
329	25	Thursday..	11 46 57	6 33	5 1	10 39	6 44	4 50	10 29	6 56	4 38	10 18	7 10	4 24	10 5
330	26	Friday....	11 47 16	6 34	5 1	11 34	6 44	4 50	11 25	6 56	4 38	11 17	7 11	4 23	11 6
331	27	Saturday..	11 47 35	6 34	5 0	AM	6 45	4 50	AM	6 58	4 37	AM	7 12	4 22	AM
332	28	SUNDAY.	11 47 55	6 35	5 0	12 26	6 46	4 49	12 21	6 59	4 37	12 15	7 14	4 22	12 8
333	29	Monday...	11 48 16	6 36	5 0	1 24	6 47	4 49	1 19	7 0	4 36	1 16	7 15	4 21	1 13
334	30	Tuesday...	11 48 37	6 37	5 0	2 12	6 48	4 49	2 12	7 1	4 36	2 11	7 16	4 21	2 10

● New Moon, 5th 12h Month
☽ First Quar., 12th

December, 1926

(Local Mean Time)*

31 Days ○ Full Moon, 19th
☾ Last Quar., 26th

Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of Week	Sun on Meridian: Mean Time Slow Fast.	Lat. 30° N. Jacksonville, Fla., Mobile, Ala., New Orleans, La., Houston, Tex.: Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets	Lat. 35°. N. Car., Mem., Tenn., Little Rock, Ark., Okla., N. Tex., Santa Fe, N. M., Pres., Ariz., So. Cal.: Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets	Lat. 40° N. Phil., Pa., Col., O., Ind'pls, Ind., Sp'fld, Ill., N. Mo., Lin., Neb., Den., Col., Utah, Nev., No. Cal.: Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets	Lat. 45° N. Ban., Me.; N. N. H., N. Vt., N. Mich., Wis., S.P., Mn.; Pi're N. D., N. Wyo., S. Mont., Ida., Salem., O.: Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets
			H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
335	1	Wednesday	11 48 59	6 38	5 0	3 5	6 49	4 49	3 8	7 2	4 36	3 10	7 17	4 20	3 13
336	2	Thursday..	11 49 22	6 39	5 0	4 0	6 50	4 48	4 5	7 3	4 35	4 10	7 18	4 20	4 17
337	3	Friday....	11 49 45	6 39	5 0	4 58	6 51	4 48	5 5	7 4	4 35	5 13	7 19	4 20	5 23
338	4	Saturday..	11 50 9	6 40	5 0	5 57	6 52	4 48	6 6	7 5	4 35	6 17	7 20	4 19	6 30
339	5	SUNDAY.	11 50 34	6 41	5 0	sets	6 52	4 48	sets	7 6	4 35	sets	7 22	4 19	sets
340	6	Monday...	11 50 58	6 42	5 0	6 28	6 53	4 48	6 15	7 7	4 35	6 3	7 23	4 19	5 43
341	7	Tuesday...	11 51 24	6 42	5 0	7 26	6 54	4 48	7 14	7 8	4 35	6 59	7 24	4 19	6 41
342	8	Wednesday	11 51 51	6 43	5 0	8 29	6 55	4 48	8 17	7 9	4 35	8 3	7 25	4 18	7 48
343	9	Thursday..	11 52 17	6 44	5 0	9 34	6 56	4 48	9 24	7 10	4 35	9 13	7 26	4 18	9 0
344	10	Friday....	11 52 44	6 45	5 1	10 40	6 57	4 49	10 32	7 10	4 35	10 24	7 27	4 18	10 14
345	11	Saturday..	11 53 12	6 45	5 1	11 45	6 57	4 49	11 40	7 11	4 35	11 34	7 28	4 18	11 28
346	12	SUNDAY.	11 53 38	6 46	5 1	AM	6 58	4 49	AM	7 12	4 35	AM	7 28	4 18	AM
347	13	Monday...	11 54 8	6 47	5 1	12 49	6 59	4 49	12 47	7 13	4 35	12 42	7 29	4 18	12 41
348	14	Tuesday...	11 54 36	6 47	5 2	1 52	7 0	4 49	1 53	7 14	4 35	1 54	7 30	4 19	1 56
349	15	Wednesday	11 55 5	6 48	5 2	2 56	7 0	4 50	3 0	7 14	4 36	3 4	7 31	4 19	3 10
350	16	Thursday..	11 55 34	6 49	5 2	4 0	7 1	4 50	4 7	7 15	4 36	4 14	7 32	4 19	4 24
351	17	Friday....	11 56 3	6 49	5 3	5 4	7 2	4 50	5 13	7 16	4 36	5 24	7 32	4 19	5 37
352	18	Saturday..	11 56 32	6 50	5 3	6 7	7 2	4 51	6 19	7 16	4 36	6 31	7 33	4 20	6 47
353	19	SUNDAY.	11 57 2	6 50	5 3	rises	7 3	4 51	rises	7 17	4 37	rises	7 34	4 20	rises
354	20	Monday...	11 57 31	6 51	5 4	6 34	7 3	4 52	6 21	7 17	4 37	6 6	7 34	4 20	5 49
355	21	Tuesday...	11 58 1	6 52	5 4	7 30	7 4	4 52	7 18	7 18	4 38	7 4	7 35	4 21	6 47
356	22	Wednesday	11 58 31	6 52	5 5	8 26	7 4	4 52	8 16	7 18	4 38	8 4	7 35	4 21	7 50
357	23	Thursday..	11 59 1	6 52	5 5	9 22	7 5	4 53	9 13	7 19	4 39	9 4	7 36	4 22	8 52
358	24	Friday....	11 59 31	6 53	5 6	10 16	7 5	4 54	10 10	7 20	4 39	10 3	7 36	4 22	9 54
359	25	Saturday..	12 0 1	6 53	5 6	11 9	7 6	4 54	11 5	7 20	4 40	11 1	7 37	4 23	10 55
360	26	SUNDAY.	12 0 30	6 54	5 7	AM	7 6	4 55	AM	7 20	4 40	11 59	7 37	4 24	11 57
361	27	Monday...	12 1 0	6 54	5 8	12 1	7 7	4 55	12 0	7 21	4 41	AM	7 38	4 24	AM
362	28	Tuesday...	12 1 30	6 55	5 8	12 54	7 7	4 56	12 55	7 21	4 42	12 57	7 38	4 25	12 57
363	29	Wednesday	12 1 59	6 55	5 9	1 48	7 7	4 56	1 51	7 21	4 42	2 0	7 38	4 26	2 0
364	30	Thursday..	12 2 28	6 55	5 9	2 43	7 8	4 57	2 49	7 22	4 43	3 4	7 38	4 27	3 4
365	31	Friday....	12 2 57	6 56	5 10	3 41	7 8	4 58	3 49	7 22	4 44	4 11	7 38	4 27	4 11

A READY-REFERENCE CALENDAR.

For ascertaining any day of the week for any given time within two hundred years from the introduction of the New Style, *1752 to 1952 inclusive.

Years 1753 to 1952.											Jan.	Feb.	Mar	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1761 1801	1767 1807	1778 1818	1789 1829	1795 1835	1846	1857 1903	1863 1914	1874 1925	1885 1931	1891 1942	4	7	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1762 1802	1773 1813	1779 1819	1790 1830	1841	1847	1858 1909	1869 1915	1875 1926	1886 1937	1897 1943	5	1	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1757 1803	1763 1814	1774 1825	1785 1831	1791 1842	1853	1859 1910	1870 1921	1881 1927	1887 1938	1898 1949	6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1754 1805	1765 1811	1771 1822	1782 1833	1793 1839	1799 1850 1901	1861 1907	1867 1918	1878 1929	1889 1935	1895 1946	2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1755 1806	1766 1817	1777 1823	1783 1834	1794 1845	1800 1851 1902	1862 1913	1873 1919	1879 1930	1890 1941	1947	3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1
1758 1809	1769 1815	1775 1826	1786 1837	1797 1843	1854 1905	1865 1911	1871 1922	1882 1933	1893 1939	1899 1950	7	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1753 1810	1759 1821	1770 1827	1781 1838	1787 1849	1798 1855	1866 1906	1877 1917	1883 1923	1894 1934	1900 1945 1951	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6

Leap Years.								..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1764	1792	1804	1832	1860	1888	1928	.....	7	3	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
1768	1796	1808	1836	1864	1892	1904	1932	5	1	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1772	.....	1812	1840	1868	1896	1908	1936	3	6	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1776	.....	1816	1844	1872	.....	1912	1940	1	4	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1780	.....	1820	1848	1876	.....	1916	1944	6	2	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1756	1784	1824	1852	1880	.....	1920	1948	4	7	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1760	1788	1828	1856	1884	.....	1924	1952	2	5	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Monday... 1	Tuesday... 1	Wednesday 1	Thursday . 1	Friday.... 1	Saturday.. 1	SUNDAY . 1
Tuesday... 2	Wednesday 2	Thursday . 2	Friday.... 2	Saturday.. 2	SUNDAY . 2	Monday... 2
Wednesday 3	Thursday . 3	Friday.... 3	Saturday.. 3	SUNDAY . 3	Monday... 3	Tuesday... 3
Thursday . 4	Friday.... 4	Saturday.. 4	SUNDAY . 4	Monday... 4	Tuesday... 4	Wednesday 4
Friday.... 5	Saturday.. 5	SUNDAY . 5	Monday... 5	Tuesday... 5	Wednesday 5	Thursday . 5
Saturday.. 6	SUNDAY . 6	Monday... 6	Tuesday... 6	Wednesday 6	Thursday . 6	Friday.... 6
SUNDAY . 7	Monday... 7	Tuesday... 7	Wednesday 7	Thursday . 7	Friday.... 7	Saturday.. 7
Monday... 8	Tuesday... 8	Wednesday 8	Thursday . 8	Friday.... 8	Saturday.. 8	SUNDAY . 8
Tuesday... 9	Wednesday 9	Thursday . 9	Friday.... 9	Saturday.. 9	SUNDAY . 9	Monday... 9
Wednesday10	Thursday .10	Friday.... 10	Saturday..10	SUNDAY .10	Monday...10	Tuesday...10
Thursday .11	Friday....11	Saturday..11	SUNDAY .11	Monday...11	Tuesday...11	Wednesday11
Friday....12	Saturday..12	SUNDAY .12	Monday...12	Tuesday...12	Wednesday12	Thursday .12
Saturday..13	SUNDAY .13	Monday...13	Tuesday...13	Wednesday13	Thursday .13	Friday....13
SUNDAY .14	Monday...14	Tuesday...14	Wednesday14	Thursday .14	Friday....14	Saturday..14
Monday...15	Tuesday...15	Wednesday15	Thursday .15	Friday....15	Saturday..15	SUNDAY .15
Tuesday...16	Wednesday16	Thursday .16	Friday....16	Saturday..16	SUNDAY .16	Monday...16
Wednesday17	Thursday .17	Friday....17	Saturday..17	SUNDAY .17	Monday...17	Tuesday...17
Thursday .18	Friday....18	Saturday..18	SUNDAY .18	Monday...18	Tuesday...18	Wednesday18
Friday....19	Saturday..19	SUNDAY .19	Monday...19	Tuesday...19	Wednesday19	Thursday .19
Saturday..20	SUNDAY .20	Monday...20	Tuesday...20	Wednesday20	Thursday .20	Friday....20
SUNDAY .21	Monday...21	Tuesday...21	Wednesday21	Thursday .21	Friday....21	Saturday..21
Monday...22	Tuesday...22	Wednesday22	Thursday .22	Friday....22	Saturday..22	SUNDAY .22
Tuesday...23	Wednesday23	Thursday .23	Friday....23	Saturday..23	SUNDAY .23	Monday...23
Wednesday24	Thursday..24	Friday....24	Saturday..24	SUNDAY .24	Monday...24	Tuesday...24
Thursday .25	Friday....25	Saturday..25	SUNDAY .25	Monday...25	Tuesday...25	Wednesday25
Friday....26	Saturday..26	SUNDAY .26	Monday...26	Tuesday...26	Wednesday26	Thursday .26
Saturday..27	SUNDAY .27	Monday...27	Tuesday...27	Wednesday27	Thursday .27	Friday....27
SUNDAY .28	Monday...28	Tuesday...28	Wednesday28	Thursday..28	Friday....28	Saturday..28
Monday...29	Tuesday...29	Wednesday29	Thursday .29	Friday....29	Saturday..29	SUNDAY .29
Tuesday...30	Wednesday30	Thursday .30	Friday....30	Saturday..30	SUNDAY .30	Monday...30
Wednesday31	Thursday .31	Friday....31	Saturday..31	SUNDAY .31	Monday...31	Tuesday...31

Note.—To ascertain any day of the week first look in the table for the year required and under the months are figures which refer to the corresponding figures at the head of the columns of days below. For example: To know on what day of the week July 4 was in the year 1895, in the table of years look for 1895, and in a parallel line, under July, is figure 1, which directs to column 1, in which it will be seen that July 4 falls on Thursday.

*1752 same as 1772 from Jan. 1 to Sept. 2. From Sept. 14 to Dec. 31 same as 1780 (Sept. 3-13 were omitted).—This Calendar is from Whitaker's London Almanack, with some revisions.

CALENDARS FOR THE YEARS 1927 TO 1930.

1927.

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
JAN...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	..	..	..	..	..
FEB...	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	..	..	..	..	..
MAR...	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	..	..
APRIL	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
MAY..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	..	..	..	..
JUNE.	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	..	..
JULY..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
AUG...	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	..	..	..
SEPT..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	..
OCT....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	..	..	..	..	..
NOV...	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	..	..	..
DEC...	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

1928.

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
JAN...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	..	..	..	..
FEB...	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	..	..
MAR...	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
APRIL	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	..	..	..	..
MAY..	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	..
JUNE.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
JULY..	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	..	..	..
AUG...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
SEPT..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	..	..	..	..	..
OCT....	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	..	..	..
NOV...	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	..
DEC...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	..	..	..	..	..

1929.

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
JAN...	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	..	..
FEB...	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	..	..
MAR...	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
APRIL	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	..	..	..	..
MAY..	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	..
JUNE.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
JULY..	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	..	..	..
AUG...	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
SEPT..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	..	..	..	..	..
OCT....	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	..	..
NOV...	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
DEC...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	..	..	..	..

1930.

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
JAN...	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	..
FEB...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	..
MAR...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	..	..	..	..	..
APRIL	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	..	..	..
MAY..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
JUNE.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	..	..	..	..	..
JULY..	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	..	..
AUG...	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
SEPT..	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	..	..	..	..
OCT....	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	..
NOV...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
DEC...	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	..	..	..

POETS LAUREATE OF ENGLAND.

John Dryden, 1670-1689.
Thomas Shadwell, 1689-1692.
Nahum Tate, 1692-1715.
Nicholas Rowe, 1715-1718.
Laurence Eusden, 1718-1730.
Colley Cibber, 1730-1757.
William Whitehead, 1758-1785.
Thomas Warton, 1785-1790.
Henry James Pye, 1790-1813.
Robert Southey, 1813-1843.
William Wordsworth, 1843-1850.
Alfred Tennyson, 1850-1892.
Alfred Austin, 1896-1913.
Robert Bridges, 1913.

CHURCH CALENDAR FOR 1926.

Jan. 1—New Year's day (Circumcision).
Jan. 6—Epiphany (12th day).
Jan. 25—Conversion of St. Paul.
Jan. 31—Septuagesima Sunday.
Feb. 2—Purification B. V. M.
Feb. 7—Sexagesima Sunday.
Feb. 14—Quinquagesima Sunday.
Feb. 14—St. Valentine's day.
Feb. 16—Shrove Tuesday.
Feb. 17—Ash Wednesday (Lent begins).
Feb. 21—Quadragesima Sunday.
Feb. 24—St. Matthias.
March 1—St. David's day.
March 14—Mid-Lent Sunday.
March 17—St. Patrick's day.
March 21—Passion Sunday.
March 25—Annunciation (Lady day).
April 2—Good Friday.
April 4—Easter Sunday.
April 11—Low Sunday.
April 23—St. George.
April 25—St. Mark.
May 1—Philip and James.
May 9—Rogation Sunday.
May 13—Ascension.
May 23—Whitsunday (Pentecost).
May 30—Trinity Sunday.
June 3—Corpus Christi.
June 11—St. Barnabas.
June 24—Nativity of John the Baptist.
June 26—Mother of Jesus.
June 29—SS. Peter and Paul, Chief Apostles.
July 15—St. Swithin's day.
July 16—Our Lady of Mount Carmel.
July 22—Mary Magdalene.
July 25—St. James.
Aug. 6—Transfiguration.
Aug. 7—Name of Jesus.
Aug. 15—Assumption B. V. M.
Aug. 24—St. Bartholomew.
Aug. 29—John the Baptist beheaded.
Sept. 8—Nativity of Mary.
Sept. 14—Holy Cross.
Sept. 21—St. Matthew.
Sept. 24—Our Lady of Mercy.
Sept. 29—St. Michael and All Angels.
Oct. 18—St. Luke.
Oct. 28—SS. Simon and Jude.
Oct. 31—Halloween.
Nov. 1—All Saints.
Nov. 2—All Souls.
Nov. 11—Martinmas.
Nov. 25—St. Catherine.
Nov. 25—Thanksgiving day.
Nov. 28—Advent Sunday.
Nov. 30—St. Andrew.
Dec. 8—Conception B. V. M.
Dec. 21—St. Thomas.
Dec. 25—Christmas.
Dec. 26—St. Stephen.
Dec. 27—St. John the Evangelist.
Dec. 28—Holy Innocents.

EMBER DAYS.

Wednesday, Friday and Saturday	after	1st Sunday in Lent	March 3, 5 and 6
		Pentecost	May 26, 28 and 29
		Sept. 14	Sept. 15, 17 and 18
		Dec. 13	Dec. 15, 17 and 18

EASTER SUNDAY DATES.

1850	March 31	1884	April 13	1918	March 31
1851	April 20	1885	April 5	1919	April 20
1852	April 11	1886	April 25	1920	April 4
1853	March 27	1887	April 10	1921	March 27
1854	April 16	1888	April 1	1922	April 16
1855	April 8	1889	April 21	1923	April 1
1856	March 23	1890	April 6	1924	April 20
1857	April 12	1891	March 29	1925	April 12
1858	April 4	1892	April 17	1926	April 4
1859	April 24	1893	April 2	1927	April 17
1860	April 8	1894	March 25	1928	April 8
1861	March 31	1895	April 14	1929	March 31
1862	April 20	1896	April 5	1930	April 20
1863	April 5	1897	April 18	1931	April 5
1864	March 27	1898	April 10	1932	March 27
1865	April 16	1899	April 2	1933	April 16
1866	April 1	1900	April 15	1934	April 1
1867	April 21	1901	April 7		
1868	April 12	1902	March 30		
1869	March 28	1903	April 12		
1870	April 17	1904	April 3		
1871	April 9	1905	April 23		
1872	March 31	1906	April 15		
1873	April 13	1907	March 31		
1874	April 5	1908	April 19		
1875	March 28	1909	April 11		
1876	April 16	1910	March 27		
1877	April 1	1911	April 16		
1878	April 21	1912	April 7		
1879	April 13	1913	March 23		
1880	March 28	1914	April 12		
1881	April 17	1915	April 4		
1882	April 9	1916	April 23		
1883	March 25	1917	April 8		
1935	April 21				
1936	April 12				
1937	March 28				
1938	April 17				
1939	April 9				
1940	March 24				
1941	April 13				
1942	April 5				
1943	April 25				
1944	April 9				
1945	April 1				
1946	April 21				
1947	April 6				
1948	March 28				
1949	April 17				
1950	April 9				

The earliest date on which Easter Sunday has fallen in recent times was March 22, 1818. As will be seen from the above table, it fell on March 23 in 1856 and 1913. The time of the celebration of the principal church days which depend upon Easter is as follows:

Days.	Before Easter.
Septuagesima Sunday	9 weeks
First Sunday in Lent	6 weeks
Ash Wednesday (beginning of Lent)	46 days
Palm Sunday	8 days
	After Easter.
Rogation Sunday	5 weeks
Ascension Day (Holy Thursday)	40 days
Pentecost (Whitsunday)	7 weeks
Trinity Sunday	8 weeks

GREAT FIGURES IN EDUCATIONAL HISTORY.

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard university, in a booklet called "Men" issued in 1925, named the following as the ten greatest figures in educational history in the last 200 years:

Adam Smith (1723-1790), English economist.
Michael Faraday (1791-1867), English chemist and physicist.
John Stuart Mill (1806-1873), English economist.
William Ellery Channing (1780-1859), American divine.
Horace Mann (1796-1859), American educator.
Herbert Spencer (1820-1903), English philosopher.
Ernest Renan (1823-1892), French philosopher.
Charles Darwin (1809-1882), English naturalist.
Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803-1882), American essayist.
Louis Pasteur (1822-1895), French chemist.

JEWISH OR HEBREW CALENDAR—YEAR 5686-7.

The year 5686 is the fifth of the 300th cycle of nineteen years.

Year.	Month No.	Name.	Day.	Fast or festival.	Gregorian date.
5686....	5.	Sh'vat	1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Saturday, Jan. 16
5686....	6.	Adar	1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Sunday-Monday, Feb.14-15
5686....	6.	Adar	13.	Fast of Esther	Saturday, *Feb. 27
5686....	6.	Adar	14-15.	Purim	Sunday-Monday, Feb. 28-March 1
5686....	7.	Nissan	1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Tuesday, March 16
5686....	7.	Nissan	15.	1st Day of Passover (Pessach)	Tuesday, March 30
5686....	8.	Iyar	1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Wednesday-Thursday, April 14-15
5686....	8.	Iyar	18.	Lag B'Omer (33d Day)	Sunday, May 2
5686....	9.	Sivan	1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Friday, May 14
5686....	9.	Sivan	6.	1st Day of Pentecost (Shabuoth). or Feast of Weeks	Wednesday, May 19
5686....	10.	Tammuz	1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Saturday-Sunday, June 12-13
5686....	10.	Tammuz	17.	Fast of Tammuz	Tuesday, June 29
5686....	11.	Av. or Ab...	1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Monday, July 12
5686....	11.	Av. or Ab...	9.	Fast of Av	Tuesday, July 20
5686....	12.	Ellul	1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Tuesday-Wednesday, Aug. 10-11
5687....	1.	Tishri	1.	1st Day of New Year, Sept. 9 (begins at sunset Sept. 8)	
5687....	1.	Tishri	3.	Fast of Gedaliah	Saturday, *Sept. 11
5687....	1.	Tishri	10.	Yom-Kippur, Day of Atonement	Saturday, Sept. 18
5687....	1.	Tishri	15.	1st Day of Tabernacles (Succoth)	Thursday, Sept. 23
5687....	1.	Tishri	21.	Hoshannah-Rabbah	Wednesday, Sept. 29
5687....	1.	Tishri	22.	Sh'mini Atseres	Thursday, Sept. 30
5687....	1.	Tishri	23.	Simchas-Torah	Friday, Oct. 1
5687....	2.	Chesvan	1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Friday-Saturday, Oct. 8-9
5687....	3.	Kislev	1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Sunday, Nov. 7
5687....	3.	Kislev	25.	1st Day of Chanukah	Wednesday, Dec. 1
5687....	4.	Tebet	1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Monday, Dec. 6
5687....	4.	Tebet	10.	Fast of Tebet	Wednesday, Dec. 15
5687....	5.	Sh'vat	1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1927

*Observed on the following day. Where two dates are given the last is the one observed.

MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR.

Year.	Month No.	Name.	Begins.	Lasts. days.
1344..	7.	Rajab	Jan. 14	30
1344..	8.	Sheban	Feb. 13	29
1344..	9.	Ramadan (Fasting)	March 14	30
1344..	10.	Schawall	April 13	29
1344..	11.	Dul-Kaeda	May 12	30
1344..	12.	Dul-Heggia	June 11	30
1345..	1.	Muharrem	July 11	30
1345..	2.	Saphar	Aug. 10	29
1345..	3.	Rabia I.	Sept. 8	30
1345..	4.	Rabia II.	Oct. 8	29
1345..	5.	Jomhadi I.	Nov. 6	30
1345..	6.	Jomhadi II.	Dec. 6	29
1345..	7.	Rajab	Jan. 4, 1927	30

GREEK CHURCH OR RUSSIAN CALENDAR.

The Greek Church or Russian calendar now celebrates its festivals on the new style dates the same as the other churches.

WIND BAROMETER TABLE FOR THE GREAT LAKES.

[Prepared by United States weather bureau.]

Height of barom. (lake level).	Direction wind.	Character of weather and wind indicated.
29.40 to 29.60, and steady	West	Fair, slight changes in temperature, gentle to fresh winds.
29.40 to 29.60, rising	West	Fair, cooler, fresh west to northwest winds.
29.40 to 29.60, falling	South	Warmer, increasing southerly winds.
29.60, or above, falling rapidly	East to south.	Warmer, rain or snow within 36 hours, increasing east to southeast winds.
29.60, or above, rising rapidly	West to north.	Cool and clear, quickly followed by warmer, variable winds.
29.60, or above, steady	Variable	No immediate change, but winds will go to south inside of 36 hours.
29.40, or below, falling slowly	South to east.	Rain or snow, increasing easterly winds.
29.40, or below, falling rapidly	South to east.	Rain or snow, high easterly winds, followed within 48 hours by clearing, cooler, west to northwest winds.
29.40, or below, rising slowly	South to west.	Clearing, colder, fresh to brisk west to northwest winds.
29.20, or below, falling rapidly	South to east.	Severe storm of wind and rain, and wind shifting to northwest within 36 hours.
29.20, or below, falling rapidly	East to north.	Severe northeaster, with heavy rain or snow, and winds backing to northwest.
29.20, or below, rising rapidly	Going to west.	Clearing and cooler, probably cold wave in winter.

CAMDEN-PHILADELPHIA BRIDGE.

The suspension bridge which when completed will connect Camden, N. J., with Philadelphia, Pa., is 1.82 miles long. Its main span is 1,750 feet in length. The clearance above mean high water in the Delaware river is 135 feet and above mean low water 142 feet 6 inches. From the top of the tower to mean high water is 385 feet. The bridge contains 50,000 tons of steel and 320,000 cubic yards of masonry. Its total cost is estimated at $28,871,000.

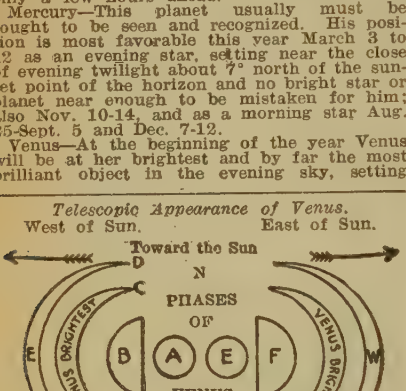
STORY OF OUR WORLD FAMILY FOR 1926.

The sun—Throughout all nature nothing is at rest and all motion is in cycles over all the universe. This is well illustrated in our sun in the periodicity of the sun spots and radiation of heat. In 1924 there was a maximum of solar disturbances and a minimum of heat radiation, resulting in local storms of unusual violence and consequent very unequal distribution of heat and moisture. When this periodicity or cycle movement is more perfectly understood we shall doubtless have more accurate general weather forecasts a year or more in advance than we now have only a few hours ahead.

Mercury—This planet usually must be sought to be seen and recognized. His position is most favorable this year March 3 to 12 as an evening star, setting near the close of evening twilight about 7° north of the sunset point of the horizon and no bright star or planet near enough to be mistaken for him; also Nov. 10-14, and as a morning star Aug. 25-Sept. 5 and Dec. 7-12.

Venus—At the beginning of the year Venus will be at her brightest and by far the most brilliant object in the evening sky, setting

Telescopic Appearance of Venus.



EXPLANATION.

A—About 15 days before superior conjunction with the sun—Nov. 7.

B—At greatest angular distance west of the sun—April 18.

C—When brightest as a morning star—March 14.

D—Just after inferior conjunction with the sun—Feb. 10.

E—15 days after superior conjunction with the sun—Dec. 6.

F—When at greatest angular distance east of the sun—Not in 1926.

G—When brightest as an evening star—Jan. 2.

H—A week before inferior conjunction with the sun—Feb. 1.

about 3 hours 15 minutes after the sun, about 8 p. m., in Capricornus. She will then present a phase like G in the annexed cut, similar to the moon when a few days old. She will be moving westward past the stars until March 1, but will fade from our sight the last of January as she passes between the earth and sun Feb. 7, after which she becomes a morning star, appearing as at D in the cut, when first easily seen in the east in the morning. Feb. 12 she will be 10° north of the moon, presenting about the same phase—a large crescent (D). Near Jupiter (9° north), Feb. 17 and in line with Job's Coffin and the Great Cross to the north of her, rising about 3:30 a. m. She will again be at her brightest March 5 to 15, but as a morning star, appearing as at C in the cut, and the moon, showing a phase identically the same, will pass 7° south of her March 11. April 1 to 13 she will pass the ♈ in Aquarius and reach the prime meridian of the heavens May 6, entering the constellation of the Fishes and the sign of the Ram. She will be one-third of a degree, or two-thirds of the apparent diameter of the moon, south of Uranus May 4, which will afford an excellent opportunity to see and identify that dim planet. June 24 the seven stars or Pleiades will be 6° north of her and July 7 she will be 4° north of Aldebaran, the bright star of the Hyades. July 24 in the Twins with Betelgeuse near by and midway between Sirius on the south and Capella to the north. Occulted by the moon Aug. 6 just before rising in the United States. Midway between Castor and Pollux on the north and Procyon on the south Aug. 10. Just south of the Beehive in Cancer Aug. 22. Sept. 7 she will be close to (39′ north) of our most distant and dimmest member, Neptune. This distance is a little more than the apparent diameter of the moon; and Sept. 10 she will be less than 1° north of Regulus in the end of the handle of the Sickle in Leo.

Her near approaches to the moon will be as follows: Jan. 16, Feb. 12, March 11, April 9, May 8, June 7, July 6, Aug. 6, Sept. 5 and Oct. 5. For the remainder of the year she will be too near the sun and too dim to be attractive.

The earth—To the inhabitants of both Venus and Mars our planet must be beautiful and interesting, unless Venus' vapor-laden atmosphere obscures the view. This mist prevents us from seeing anything of Venus' landscape, by which to fix the length of her day. To the Martians we present all the phases of the moon, the same as Venus does to us, though brighter by far, when with their big telescopes they may see the peaks of our high mountains standing out alone, brightly illuminated, while their bases are in darkness, just as we see those of the moon. They should also see our continental areas, polar ice caps and mountain ranges, possibly more clearly than we see theirs or the lunar features—the "man in the moon."

Mars will be an interesting object throughout the year, though somewhat less brilliant, when at his best, than in 1924, when nearest us in August. At that time it was hoped and perhaps expected by some that we might get in touch with the Martians by some Morse code proceedings by radio or light signals whereby they might supply us with the basis of their numerical system. This would seem more practical than anything in the way of language signs. If the Martians have progressed in the same ratio as ourselves they must be far more accomplished, and we might naturally expect them to lead in interworld communication. Whatever the physical conditions there, intelligent beings would be evolved to fit them, just as we see the result of environment here.

The following is the itinerary of Mars for the year: Jan. 1 in Scorpio, 5° north of the noted red star Antares—the greatest of the stars or suns, so far as known. In the "Story" for 1925 we gave the diameter, etc., of this wonder of the heavens. March 1 in Sagittarius, passing just north of the Milkmaid's Dipper; passes the brightest stars in the Goat's Horns the latter part of March, with Altair in the Eagle 20° north of him and the Great Cross with Deneb at its head still farther north. The Cross lies with its long arm in the Milky Way, with the Harp and its glorious Vega a little to the right. Early in April he will be in line with the Dolphin or Job's Coffin, a striking diamond-

shaped figure about 30° north of him, and in line with the head of the Cross. Thus a most attractive sky will greet the early risers of the spring months. Along in June he will be passing south of the Great Square of Pegasus, passing 15° south of Algenib; enters Aries the first of August and will be keeping close company (5° south) of the Seven Sisters or Pleiades when almost at his brightest in October. Becomes "stationary" with respect to the stars the last of September, after which he retrogrades or moves westward, but very slowly, the remainder of the year.

His conjunctions with the moon will be as follows: Jan. 11, Feb. 9, March 9 (occultation), April 7 (occultation), May 6, June 3, July 2 and 31, Aug. 28, Sept. 25, Oct. 22, Nov. 18 and Dec. 15. Neither of the occultations noted will be visible in the United States. He will be in close conjunction with Jupiter April 23, when he will be less than 1° south of the giant planet. June 12 he will be less than 2° south of Uranus, making a second opportunity to see and know Uranus; nearest to the earth Oct. 27, though not as near as in 1924 or 1925. Still he will be watched closely about this time for possible signals, being brightest Nov. 4, at which time he will be about midway between the two most wonderful variable stars, Algol to the north and Mira on the south, with the Pleiades about 10° to the left, and so remaining to the end of the year.

The white polar caps, until recently generally believed to be ice or snow, similar to our own, are now shown to be vapor or cloud banks. Each half of a polar region was photographed by different kinds of light, producing results leading to the above conclusion.

Jupiter will be a dim evening star the first of the year and rapidly sink into invisibility as he approaches the sun, which he passes the last of January, becoming a morning star. The latter part of February he will be nicely visible during the twilight in Capricornus, within whose limits he will remain throughout the year. He will be in fairly close conjunction (about 2° north) with the moon as follows: March 11 (occultation), April 8, May 5, June 2 and 29, July 26, Aug. 22, Sept. 19, Oct. 16, Nov. 12 and Dec. 10. He will be 4° south of Venus March 22 and 1° north of Mars April 23.

The possessor of a moderate-sized telescope may derive much pleasure in watching the eclipses and transits of his larger moons during July, August and September. When the shadow of the planet is sufficiently removed from the planet, in February-August, the eclipses will take place to the left of the planet and in September and October to the right of him, in an inverting telescope, the disappearances taking place at the left of the shadow and the reappearances on the opposite side. The observer should have a nautical almanac to refer to in which the times of beginning and ending of each event are given in Greenwich civil time, from which subtract five hours for eastern standard time or six hours central time, etc.

Saturn, the unfinished planet, will be in Libra until December and then in Scorpio, and is by far the brightest body in that part of the heavens, especially in April, May and June. Antares will be about 10° southeast of him and midway between the red star and the Square of Libra to the west of him. His rings will not be in most favorable position for two or three years to come, but they may be seen with the aid of a moderate telescope.

He will be about 2° south of the moon Jan. 10, Feb. 6, March 5, April 2 and 29, May 26, June 22, July 20, Aug. 16, Sept. 12 and Oct. 10, and 4° north of Mercury Oct. 28.

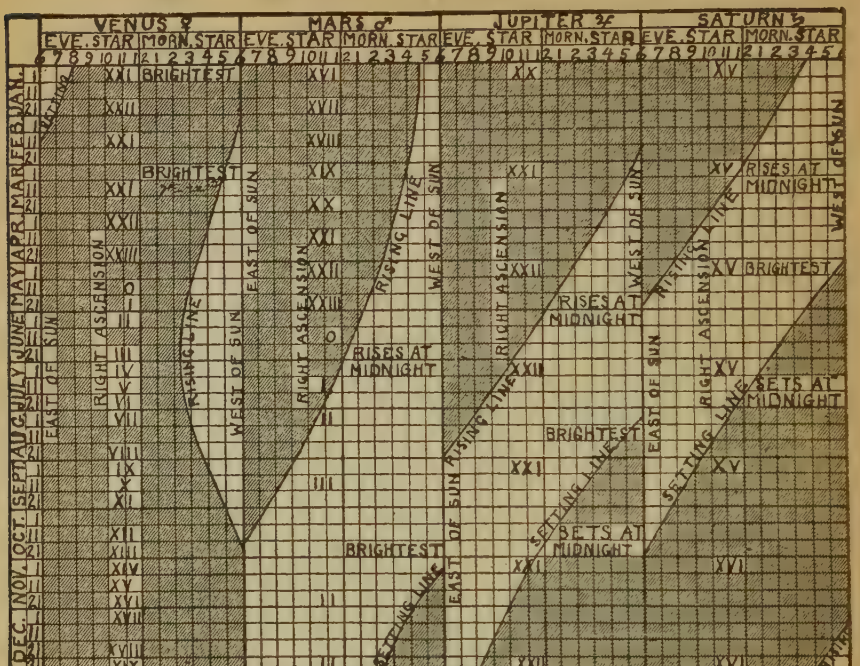
Saturn is a mighty semisun compared to which the earth is most insignificant. An inhabitant of Saturn would catch only a brief sight of us as a minute companion star to the sun at intervals of six months—more difficult of observation than is Mercury to us.

SIDEREAL NOON OR MERIDIAN PASSAGE OF THE VERNAL EQUINOX.

For use in connection with the star table. See note under same.

Day.	Jan. H.M.	Feb. H.M.	Mch. H.M.	Apr. H.M.	May. H.M.	June. H.M.	July. H.M.	Aug. H.M.	Sept. H.M.	Oct. H.M.	Nov. H.M.	Dec. H.M.
1	5:17	3:15	1:25	11:23	9:25	7:23	5:25	3:23	1:21	11:19	9:18	7:20
2	5:13	3:11	1:21	11:19	9:21	7:19	5:21	3:19	1:17	11:16	9:14	7:16
3	5: 9	3: 7	1:17	11:15	9:18	7:15	5:17	3:15	1:13	11:12	9:10	7:12
4	5: 5	3: 3	1:13	11:11	9:13	7:11	5:13	3:11	1:10	11: 8	9: 6	7: 8
5	5: 1	2:59	1: 9	11: 7	9: 9	7: 7	5: 9	3: 7	1: 6	11: 4	9: 2	7: 4
6	4:57	2:55	1: 5	11: 3	9: 5	7: 3	5: 5	3: 4	1: 2	11: 0	8:58	7: 0
7	4:53	2:51	1: 1	10:59	9: 1	6:59	5: 2	3: 0	0:58	10:56	8:54	6:56
8	4:49	2:47	0:57	10:55	8:57	6:56	4:58	2:56	0:54	10:52	8:50	6:52
9	4:45	2:43	0:53	10:51	8:53	6:52	4:54	2:52	0:50	10:48	8:46	6:48
10	4:41	2:39	0:49	10:48	8:50	6:48	4:50	2:48	0:46	10:44	8:42	6:44
11	4:37	2:36	0:45	10:44	8:46	6:44	4:46	2:44	0:42	10:40	8:38	6:40
12	4:34	2:32	0:42	10:40	8:42	6:40	4:42	2:40	0:38	10:36	8:34	6:36
13	4:30	2:28	0:38	10:36	8:38	6:36	4:38	2:36	0:34	10:32	8:30	6:32
14	4:26	2:24	0:34	10:32	8:34	6:32	4:34	2:32	0:30	10:28	8:26	6:28
15	4:22	2:20	0:30	10:28	8:30	6:28	4:30	2:28	0:26	10:24	8:23	6:25
16	4:18	2:16	0:26	10:24	8:26	6:24	4:26	2:24	0:22	10:20	8:19	6:21
17	4:14	2:12	0:22	10:20	8:22	6:20	4:22	2:20	0:18	10:17	8:15	6:17
18	4:10	2: 8	0:18	10:16	8:18	6:16	4:18	2:16	0:14	10:13	8:11	6:13
19	4: 6	2: 4	0:14	10:12	8:14	6:12	4:14	2:12	0:11	10: 9	8: 7	6: 9
20	4: 2	2: 0	0:10	10: 8	8:10	6: 8	4:10	2: 9	0: 7	10: 5	8: 3	6: 5
21	3:58	1:56	0: 6	10: 4	8: 6	6: 4	4: 6	2: 5	0: 3	10: 1	7:59	6: 1
22	3:54	1:52	0: 2	10: 0	8: 2	6: 0	4: 2	2: 1	11:55	9:57	7:55	5:57
23	3:50	1:48	11:58	9:56	7:58	5:57	3:59	1:57	11:51	9:53	7:51	5:54
24	3:46	1:44	11:54	9:52	7:55	5:53	3:55	1:53	11:47	9:49	7:47	5:49
25	3:42	1:41	11:50	9:49	7:51	5:49	3:51	1:49	11:43	9:45	7:43	5:45
26	3:38	1:37	11:46	9:45	7:47	5:45	3:47	1:45	11:39	9:41	7:39	5:41
27	3:35	1:36	11:43	9:41	7:43	5:41	3:43	1:41	11:35	9:37	7:35	5:37
28	3:31	1:29	11:39	9:37	7:39	5:37	3:39	1:37	11:31	9:33	7:31	5:33
29	3:27	....	11:35	9:33	7:35	5:33	3:35	1:33	11:27	9:29	7:27	5:30
30	3:23	....	11:31	9:29	7:31	5:29	3:31	1:29	11:23	9:25	7:24	5:26
31	3:19	....	11:27	....	7:27	....	3:27	1:25	....	9:21	....	5:22

TIME OF VISIBILITY OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS, 1926.



Explanation—The small vertical spaces represent the different hours of the night as indicated at the top of the chart. The unshaded portion of the chart shows when the planets are visible on the day of the month indicated at the left margin of the chart. The shaded portion shows when the planets are invisible.

Example—On Aug. 11 Venus rises at 3 a. m. and is visible until daylight. On Oct. 21 Mars rises at 6 p. m. and is visible all night. The Roman numerals show the right ascension of the planets by which the position of the planets can be located on the chart of the heavens. See instructions under same.

Note—The rising and setting of the planets may vary a few minutes depending on the location of the observer. The above chart shows civil time. Where daylight saving time is in use, advance one hour from April to October; also make the correction for conversion into standard time.

WHEN ARE PLANETS EVENING AND MORNING STARS?

Some disputes and conflicting published statements upon this subject call for an explanatory word.

In dealing with those planets within our own orbit there can be no conflict in this matter, as they cannot get opposite the sun, but with the so-called "major planets," outside the earth's orbit, the case is different, and conflicting data are published in almanacs.

For over three-quarters of a century we have followed the practice of calling superior planets morning stars from conjunction with the sun to a point in the orbit called "western quadrature," when 90 degrees west of the sun, passing the meridian at 6 a. m. and rising about midnight; after that an evening star the remainder of the year. During the period between western quadrature and conjunction the planet must pass the "opposition" point when 180 degrees from the sun, rising as the sun sets and therefore shining all night. At such time it is obviously at once, or on the same days, an evening star and a morning star as those terms are applied to the inferior planets. During this period we term them "all night stars," after which they pass the meridian in the evening hours and, of course, set in the morning hours for a short time, when they pass to the west of the sun and become truly morning stars again. This is the most logical classification we can arrive at.

HUNTER'S AND HARVEST MOON.

The full moon nearest to Sept. 21 is popularly known as the "harvest moon." This is because the moon then rises for several consecutive evenings at nearly the same hour, giving an unusual number of moonlight evenings. This is the most noticeable in the higher latitudes and quite disappears at the equator. The "hunter's moon" is the first full moon following the harvest moon.

CHART OF THE HEAVENS.

Explanation: The chart of the heavens shows all the bright stars and groups visible in the United States, Canada, Cuba and Hawaii.

If a bright, uncharted body be seen near the "ecliptic circle" it must be a planet. To locate the planets refer to the planet chart—where the right ascension is given in Roman numerals to correspond with those in the outer circle of the chart. To locate the moon find the proper signs on the chart in the "ecliptic circle" and an inspection of that part of the heavens, comparing with the chart, will serve to identify all surrounding objects.

Because of the earth's motion from west to east (opposite to the direction of the arrow in the chart) the stars rise four minutes earlier each day or thirty minutes a week or two hours a month. The chart shows the position at 9 p. m. Then if the position for any other hour be desired, as for 7 p. m., count ahead one month, or back one month for 11 p. m., and so on for any hour of the night, holding the month desired in front as the face looks either to the north or south with name down.

A circle described from the zenith on the "zenith circle" for the desired latitude with a radius of 90 degrees (see graduated meridian) will show what stars are above the horizon. Thus Capella is near the overhead (zenith) point on latitude 40 degrees north Jan. 15, 9 p. m., as will be Big Dipper at 3 a. m. Then from Capella or two stars all the surrounding visible groups can be identified. The "pointers," being 5 degrees apart and always in sight, may be used as a convenient unit of measure; also when visible the Belt of Orion, 3 degrees, or the sides of the Square of Pegasus, 13, 14 and 16 degrees respectively.

THE BRIGHTEST STARS.

NAME.	Constellation or group.	Magnitude. (v.: variable.)	Right ascension. Sidereal time.	Declination.	For upper meridian passage. Mn. time.	For rising, subtract. For setting, add. For lat. 30° N.	For lat. 40° N.	For lat. 50° N.
			H. M.	Deg. Min.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Alpheratz	Andromeda	2.1	0 4	+28 36	0 3	7 18	7 52	8 30
Caph	Cassiopeia	2.4	0 4	+58 40	0 4	.....	.....	.....
Algenib	Pegasus	2.8	0 9	+14 41	0 8	6 39	6 51	7 18
Alpha	Phœnix	3.0	0 21	−43 19	0 21	3 51*	2 25*	*
Schedir	Cassiopeia	2.3 v	0 35	+56 30	0 35	9 56	.....	.....
Diphda	Cetus (whale)	2.2	0 39	−18 39	0 38	5 20	4 53	4 36
Gamma	Cassiopeia	2.3	0 51	+60 14	0 50	.....	.....	.....
Mirach	Andromeda	2.2	1 5	+35 9	1 4	7 37	8 29	9 48
Delta	Cassiopeia	2.4	1 20	+59 46	1 19	.....	.....	.....
Polaris	Ursa Minor	2.2	1 27	+88 50	1 24	.....	.....	.....
Achernar	Eridanus	0.4	1 34	−57 41	1 34	1 37*	*	*
Sheratan	Aries (ram) ♈	2.8	1 50	+20 22	1 49	6 54	7 14	7 52
Almaach	Andromeda	2.2	1 58	+41 54	1 57	8 0	9 21	.....
Hamel	Aries ♈	2.1	2 2	+23 3	2 1	7 1	7 26	8 6
Mira	Cetus	2.1 v	2 14	− 3 26	2 13	5 54	5 51	5 46
Menkar	Cetus	2.6	2 58	+ 3 44	2 56	6 12	6 13	6 20
Algol	Perseus	2.6 v	3 2	+40 37	3 0	8 0	9 10	.....
Marfak	Perseus	1.9	3 18	+49 33	3 18	8 52	.....	.....
Alcyone	Taurus (bull) ♉	3.1	3 42	+23 50	3 41	7 3	7 29	8 13
Aldebaran	Taurus ♉	1.0	4 31	+16 20	4 29	6 39	6 58	7 26
Capella	Auriga	0.1	5 10	+45 55	5 9	8 28	10 14	.....
Rigel	Orion	0.3	5 10	− 8 18	5 9	5 45	5 31	5 27
El Nath	Taurus ♉	1.8	5 21	+28 32	5 19	7 18	7 52	8 49
Mintaka	Orion	2.3	5 27	− 0 22	5 26	6 2	6 2	6 2
Al Nilam	Orion	1.8	5 32	− 1 15	5 30	6 1	6 1	6 1
Phaet	Columba (dove)	2.7	5 36	−34 8	5 35	4 30	3 37*	*2 33*
Saiph	Orion	2.3	5 43	− 9 42	5 42	5 26	5 17	5 17
Betelgeuse	Orion	0.9	5 50	+ 7 24	5 49	6 22	6 26	6 42
Menkalina	Auriga	2.0	5 53	+44 56	5 51	8 22	9 53	.....
Canopus	Argus	0.8	6 22	−52 39	6 21	2 46*	*	*
Albena	Gemini (twins) ♊	2.0	6 33	+16 29	6 31	6 44	6 59	7 27
Sirius	Canis Major	−1.4	6 41	−16 36	6 40	5 25	5 1	4 45
Adhara	Canis Major	1.5	6 55	−28 51	6 54	4 51	4 7	3 20
Castor	Gemini ♊	1.9	7 28	+32 5	7 27	7 30	8 11	9 19
Procyon	Canis Minor	0.5	7 35	+ 5 27	7 33	6 17	6 19	6 30
Pollux	Gemini ♊	1.2	7 40	+28 15	7 38	7 11	7 50	8 42
Beta	Cancer (crab) ♋	3.8	8 12	+ 9 28	8 10	6 27	6 33	6 50
Alphard	Hydra	2.1	9 23	− 8 16	9 21	5 45	5 31	5 24
Regulus	Leo (lion) ♌	1.3	10 4	+12 25	10 1	6 34	6 44	7 4
Eta	Argus	1.6 v	10 42	−59 13	10 39	1 3*	*	*
Dubhe	Ursa Major	2.0	10 58	+62 14	10 56	.....	.....	.....
Denebola	Leo ♌	2.2	11 44	+15 4	11 42	6 41	6 54	7 18
Acrux	Southern Cross	1.6	12 22	−62 36	12 19	1 0*	*	*
Beta	Corvus (crow)	2.8	12 30	−22 54	12 27	5 9	4 35	4 15
Mizar	Ursa Major	2.4	13 20	+55 22	13 18	.....	.....	.....
Spica	Virgo (virgin) ♍	1.1	13 20	−10 42	13 18	5 40	5 33	5 12
Agena	Centaurus	0.7	13 57	−59 56	13 54	1 9*	*	*
Arcturus	Bootes	0.2	14 12	+19 39	14 9	6 42	7 12	7 45
Bengula	Centaurus	0.2	14 33	−60 28	14 30	0 52*	*	*
Alpha	Libra (scales) ♎	2.9	14 46	−15 40	14 43	5 27	5 4	4 47
Kochab	Ursa Minor	2.2	14 51	+74 31	14 48	.....	.....	.....
Alpha	Northern Crown	2.3	15 31	+27 1	15 28	7 13	7 44	8 34
Unuk	Serpent Bearer	2.7	15 40	+ 6 42	15 37	6 20	6 23	6 35
Beta	Scorpion ♏	2.9	16 0	−19 34	15 57	5 16	4 54	4 24
Antares	Scorpion ♏	1.2	16 24	−26 14	16 20	4 58	4 20	3 42
Rutilicus	Hercules	2.8	16 26	+21 41	16 23	6 58	7 20	7 57
Etamin	Dragon	2.5	17 54	+51 30	17 51	9 8	.....	.....
Vega	Lyra	0.1	18 34	+38 42	18 30	7 52	8 54	10 52
Delta	Sagittarius ♐	2.1	18 50	−26 25	18 46	4 58	4 19	*3 38
Altair	Eagle	0.9	19 46	+ 8 38	19 43	6 24	6 30	6 45
Alpha	Capricorn ♑	3.7	20 13	−12 49	20 9	5 35	5 19	4 56
Deneb	Cygnus (swan)	1.4	20 38	+44 58	20 35	8 22	9 56	.....
Alderamin	Cephus	2 6	21 16	+62 13	21 12	.....	.....	.....
Beta	Aquarius ♒	2.9	21 27	− 5 58	21 23	5 41	5 43	5 35
Enif	Pegasus	2.4	21 40	+ 9 28	21 36	6 26	6 33	6 50
Alpha	The Crane	1.9	22 33	−47 24	21 58	3 26*	1 21*	*
Fomalhaut	Pisces Australes	1.3	22 53	−30 6	22 48	4 46	4 0	3 11
Markab	Pegasus	2.5	23 0	+14 44	22 56	6 39	6 52	7 16
Iota	Pisces ♓	4.3	23 35	+ 5 9	23 31	6 16	6 17	6 28

Explanation: By the absolute scale of magnitudes stars brighter than Aldebaran and Altair are indicated by fractional or negative quantities: thus Vega 0.2 and Sirius −1.4. As the magnitudes increase the brilliancy decreases, each increase of a unit being equal to a decrease of about two and one-half in brightness.

To ascertain when any star or constellation will be on the upper meridian add the number opposite in the column "For Meridian Passage" to the figures in the table on the previous page, "Sidereal Noon," taking note whether such figures be "Morn." or "Eve." If "Morn." and the sum is more than 12h. the result will be Eve. of same day; if "Eve." and the sum is more than 12h. the result will be Morn. of the next day. Having found the time of meridian passage, for the rising subtract and for the setting add the numbers opposite the star in the column headed "For Rising and Setting" and observe the directions as to Morn. and Eve. given for the meridian passage. Those marked ..... in the last columns are circumpolar. Stars having an asterisk (*) in the last columns are to be seen only in the

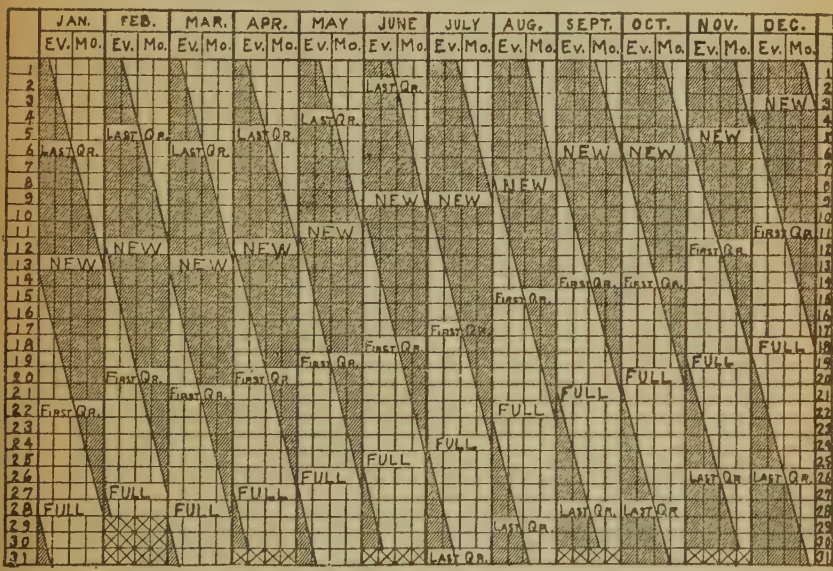
far south and then when near the meridian, as the vapors of the horizon will prevent seeing them when they rise or set. To tell how high up from the nearest point of the horizon a star will be at its meridian passage, subtract the star's declination from 90° and if the result is less than the latitude of the place of the observer that star will neither rise nor set, but is circumpolar, and the difference between that result and the latitude shows the star's altitude above the north point of the horizon or below the southern horizon. Or (90°—dec.)—lat.=alt. or elevation of the star above the nearest point of the horizon at meridian passage for stars of a southern declination. Examples:

Sidereal noon, Oct. 30.	9:25 p. m.
Fomalhaut "In Merid." col..	22:48
	32:13
Subtract.	24:00
	8:13 p. m. of 31st, time of meridian passage.

Fomalhaut ris. & set. col. add 4:00 for lat. 40° N.
12:13 = 0:13 a. m. of Nov. 1, the time of setting.

Fomalhaut, dec. 30° S. 90° — 30° = 60°. — 40° = 20°, altitude of Fomalhaut in latitude 40° at its meridian passage. To measure celestial distances with the eye keep in mind that one-third of the distance from the zenith to the horizon is 30°. For smaller measurements use the Belt of Orion, 3° long, or the sides of the Square of Pegasus; the "pointers" in the Big Dipper, which are nearly 5° apart —a convenient celestial yardstick because always to be seen. In the case of a star whose dec. is such as to bring it nearer to the zenith than to a horizon at meridian passage, it will be more convenient to use its zenith distance as a means of locating it. The difference between the latitude and dec. is this zenith distance. If the dec. is greater than the latitude then such distance is to be counted northward, otherwise southward from the zenith.

LIGHT AND DARK OF MOON IN 1926.



Explanation—The small perpendicular divisions are of three hours each, and the light portions show the relative amount and place or time of moonlight in the twelve hours from 6 p. m. to 6 a. m. Of course, allowance should be made for the increase of daylight in summer and the decrease in winter. Thus in January the moon will shine after 7:30 on the 1st; after midnight on the 5th-6th; after 3 a. m. on the 9th; not at all on the 13th-14th; until 9 p. m. on 17th; until midnight on the 21st; until 3 a. m. on 24th; all night on the 28th and after 9 p. m. on 31st. In same way it is seen when the moon will rise or set approximately.

ASTRONOMICAL SIGNS AND SYMBOLS.

☉ Sun.	☾ Moon.	Apogee, farthest from ⊕	♌ Leo.
⊕ Earth.	☊ Runs highest.	☽ First quarter.	♍ Virgo.
☿ Mercury.	☋ Runs lowest.	● Full moon.	♎ Libra.
♀ Venus.	☌ Conjunction.	☾ Last quarter.	♏ Scorpio.
♂ Mars	☍ Opposition.	☽ New moon.	♐ Sagittarius.
♃ Jupiter.	□ Quadrature.	♈ Aries.	♑ Capricornus.
♄ Saturn.	☊ Ascending Node.	♉ Taurus.	♒ Aquarius.
♅ Uranus.	☋ Descending Node.	♊ Gemini.	♓ Pisces.
♆ Neptune.	Perigee, nearest ⊕.	♋ Cancer.	

ECLIPSES IN 1926.

There will be two eclipses this year, the smallest number possible, and both will be of the sun, as must always be the case when but two occur. They are as follows:

I—Total, Jan. 14. Visible in equatorial Africa, Asia, Indian ocean, Australia and Pacific islands.

The path of totality crosses the southern group of the Philippine islands, Borneo, Sumatra and enters Africa near Mombasa north of Zanzibar. Plans are being made for extensive observations at various points where good seeing conditions are probable.

II—Annular, July 9-10. Visible as a small partial eclipse upon the sun's southern limb throughout the Pacific and southern states, and setting on the 9th with the eclipse on east of a line from near Augusta, Ga., to Galveston, Tex. No part of the eclipse will be visible north of a line from near Charleston, S. C., to St. Joseph, Mo., and on to Helena, Mont. In the Philippines the sun will rise with the eclipse on in the morning of the 10th. The path of the annular phase stretches across the vast southern Pacific ocean, affording no place on land for observation. Visible as follows in the local standard time:

Place.	Begins.	Middle or greatest.	End.	Size—Tenths.
Atlanta, Ga., central time	6:18 p. m.	6:29 p. m.	6:41 p. m.	.02
Austin, Tex., central time	5:55 p. m.	6:36 p. m.	7:15 p. m.	.21
San Francisco, Pacific time	3:17 p. m.	4:17 p. m.	5:11 p. m.	.30
Boise, Ida., central time	5:35 p. m.	6:12 p. m.	6:46 p. m.	.12
Denver, Col., mountain time	4:53 p. m.	5:23 p. m.	5:50 p. m.	.09
Helena, Mont., central time	5:54 p. m.	6:04 p. m.	6:24 p. m.	.02
Kansas City, Mo., central time	6:16 p. m.	6:24 p. m.	6:32 p. m.	.01
Montgomery, Ala., central time	6:11 p. m.	6:31 p. m.	*	.06
New Orleans, La., central time	6:02 p. m.	6:35 p. m.	*	.14
Portland, Ore., Pacific time	3:23 p. m.	4:04 p. m.	4:43 p. m.	.14
Salt Lake City, Utah, central time	5:51 p. m.	6:18 p. m.	6:54 p. m.	.14
Santa Fe, N. M., mountain time	4:47 p. m.	5:28 p. m.	6:07 p. m.	.18
Seattle, Wash., Pacific time	3:28 p. m.	4:01 p. m.	4:33 p. m.	.09
Tallahassee, Fla., eastern time	7:09 p. m.	7:33 p. m.	*	.08
Topeka, Kas., central time	6:12 p. m.	6:24 p. m.	6:36 p. m.	.02
Tuscaloosa, Ala., central time	6:11 p. m.	6:31 p. m.	6:51 p. m.	.06

*After sunset.

NOTES ON TOTAL ECLIPSE OF SUN.

Unprecedented arrangements for observation of the total eclipse of the sun Jan. 24, 1925, were made, and only in the east were they of avail. Millions saw their first total eclipse of the sun, and their last one also. The full-page charts of the eclipse given in the almanacs were highly appreciated and that particular issue will be treasured for generations as a valued memento of a great event.

Much valuable information is expected to result from the observations, especially those made at high altitudes. It is believed that a minute companion to the moon was discovered. This is probably the case as she fails to keep her astronomical appointments with precision, as was reported to have been the case in this eclipse. Still, a gigantic meteor might have been seen, but that would not cause the uniform variations in the moon's orbital motion, which has led to the belief that she has a small companion, which is so generally the case in our system.

POSITIONS OF THE PLANETS FOR THE SUNDAYS OF THE YEAR.

PLANET.	Jan.	Feb.	March	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
♀ Venus	3♉	7♉	7♉	4♉	2♒	6♈	4♉	1♊	5♋	3♌	7♎	5♏
♂ Mars	10♏	14♐	14♐	11♉	9♎	13♒	11♓	8♈	12♈	10♈	14♈	12♈
♃ Jupiter	17♉	21♉	21♉	18♉	16♉	20♉	18♉	15♉	19♉	17♉	21♉	19♉
♄ Saturn	24♎	28♎	28♎	25♎	23♎	27♎	25♎	22♎	26♎	24♎	28♎	26♎
MOON'S POSITIONS.												
Apogee	2-29	25	25	21	19	16	14	10	6	4-31	28	26
Perigee	14	12	12	9	7	1-28	26	23	21	19	16	12
High ☾	26	22	21	18	15	12	7	5	1-29	26	22	20†
Low ☾	13	9	9	5	2-30	26*	23	19	16	13	10	7
☊ at ascending node	1-28	24	24	19	16	12	10	6	2-29	26	23	20
☋ at descending node	14	11	10	6	3-30	27	24	20	16	13	9	7

*Lowest of the year or 57° lower than when highest in December. †Highest of the year or 57° higher than when lowest in June.

EXPLANATION OF THE SIGNS.

The place indicated is for the constellation in which the planet named is situated on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Sundays of the month, in the order of the planets named. The sign is one constellation back—thus, ♈ is the first sign, but ♓ is the first constellation.

TALIFU, CHINA, DESTROYED BY EARTHQUAKE.

The city of Talifu, in Yunnan province, China, was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake and fire on March 15, 1925. So far as could be learned 5,000 persons lost their lives in Talifu alone, while the casualties in other towns in the district were reported to be numerous. Many native Christians were killed, but all the foreign missionaries escaped. The shocks continued for four days, but one quake lasting only six seconds did most of the damage.

NUMBER OF THE STARS.

According to the best astronomers the number of stars that can be seen by a person of average eyesight is only about 7,000. The number visible through the telescope has been estimated by J. E. Gore at 70,000,000 and by Profs. Newcomb and Young at 100,000,000.

SIGNS AND CONSTELLATIONS OF THE ZODIAC.

Until recently it was taken for granted that the present relationship between signs and constellations of the zodiac was generally understood, as all astronomical textbooks mention their disagreement and explain the cause. The numerous letters of inquiry concerning differences between the data in this almanac and certain others show the necessity for this note of explanation. (Both sign and constellation now given.)

Thousands of years ago when the zodiac, that belt of the heavens about 16° in width within which move the moon and planets, was formed and divided into twelve parts or seasons called signs, each containing certain star groups called constellations, each was given the name of an object or animal which never did bear any relationship to the configuration of the stars in that group or division, but which did or is supposed to have reference to certain astronomical or other facts. Thus Libra ♎, the scales or balance, comes at the autumnal equinox when there is an equilibrium or balance between the length of day and night the world over. Aquarius ♒, the water bearer, whose sign is the Egyptian sign for running water, comes at the season of greatest rains in Egypt, and so on.

Since the time when these divisions were made and named, owing to the precession of the equinoxes, resulting from the differing polar and equatorial diameters of the earth, the signs have moved back west nearly a whole division or constellation and where ♈ was the first, ♓ now is. Hence, though the sun now enters the sign ♈ March 20, it is a month later when he enters the constellation ♈. It must be apparent, therefore, that any supposed influence or relationship which early astrologers attributed to the position of the sun, moon or planets when in certain of these divisions can no longer exist, as the sign now only represents that space or division of the zodiac where the controlling constellation was 2,000 or more years ago, but is not now. Nevertheless, some almanacs still give the signs for the moon's place, which is very misleading to those who attempt to follow her in her course among the stars. Hence, this almanac gives both and discards the ancient picture of the disemboweled man as a relic of the age of superstition. The sign is retained for sun's place in connection with the seasons and sun's path through the zodiac each month because of its relationship to the equinoxes and solstices.

FACTS ABOUT THE SUN AND PLANETS.

The sun's surface is 12,000 and its volume 1,300,000 times that of the earth, but the mass is only 332,000 times as great and its density about one-quarter that of the earth. The force of gravity at the surface of the sun is twenty-seven times greater than that at the surface of the earth. The sun rotates on its axis once in 25.3 days at the equator, but the time is longer in the higher latitudes, from which fact it is presumed that the sun is not solid, at least as to its surface.

Earth—The equatorial diameter of the earth is 7,926.5 miles and the polar diameter 7,899.5 miles; equatorial circumference, 25,000. The linear velocity of the rotation of the earth on its axis at the equator is 24,840 miles a day, or 1,440 feet a second; its velocity in its orbit around the sun is approximately nineteen miles a second, the length of the orbit being about 560,000,000 miles. The superficial area of the earth, according to Encke, the astronomer, is 197,108,580 square miles, of which two-thirds is water and one-third land. The planetary mass is about 256,000,000 cubic miles.

Moon—The moon has a diameter of 2,162 miles, a circumference of about 6,800 miles and a surface area of 14,685,000 square miles. Her mean distance from the earth is 238,840 miles. The volume of the moon is about 1-49th that of the earth and the density about 3% that of water. The time from new moon to new moon is 29 days 12 hours 44.05 minutes. The moon has no atmosphere and no water and is a dead world.

Light travels at the rate of 186,300 miles per second. It requires 8 minutes and 8 seconds for light to come from the sun to the earth.

Name.	Diameter, miles.	Dist. from sun, miles.	Period of rev., days
Sun	866,400	.....	.....
Mercury	3,030	36,000,000	88
Venus	7,700	67,200,000	225
Earth	7,918	92,900,000	365
Mars	4,230	141,500,000	687
Jupiter	86,500	483,300,000	4,333
Saturn	73,000	886,000,000	10,759
Uranus	31,900	1,781,900,000	30,687
Neptune	34,800	2,791,600,000	60,181

WOODROW WILSON FOUNDATION.

The Woodrow Wilson Foundation was established Dec. 23, 1920, and its organization was completed at a meeting held in New York city March 15, 1921. The first appeal for funds was made Dec. 27, 1922, at which time $800,000 had been subscribed. The full amount of $1,000,000 was secured and the ex-president was notified of the creation of the fund in his name because he had "furthered the cause of human freedom and was instrumental in pointing out effective methods for the co-operation of the liberal forces of mankind throughout the world." The income from the funds was to be used in making awards to individuals or groups rendering meritorious service to peace through justice.

The first prize of $25,000, together with an appropriate medal, was awarded to Viscount Cecil of Chelwood in the fall of 1924. The ceremony of presenting the prize and medal took place at the Hotel Astor in New York city Dec. 28, 1924, on the sixty-eighth anniversary of Woodrow Wilson's birth. The award was made chiefly because of Viscount Cecil's work in maintaining the league of nations for the creation of which President Wilson was chiefly responsible.

The headquarters of the foundation are at 17 East 42d street, New York, N. Y.

CONCORD-LEXINGTON SESQUICENTENNIAL.

The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the battles at Lexington and Concord in 1775 was commemorated in Boston and vicinity April 18, 19 and 20, 1925, with banquets, parades, salutes, children's exercises and a re-enactment of the historic rides of Paul Revere and William Dawes to warn the revolutionary patriots of the coming of the British soldiers. The leading figures in the celebration were Vice-President Charles G. Dawes, Gen. John J. Pershing, Gov. A. T. Fuller of Massachusetts and Mayor James M. Curley of Boston. Master Sergeant Harold L. Philbrick, a world war veteran, dressed in colonial costume, repeated Paul Revere's ride to Lexington while another world war veteran, Sergt. Harold I. Slocomb, imitated William Dawes' ride to the same point by a different route. A large detachment of British war veterans led by Maj.-Gen. Sir Archibald MacDonald took part in a military parade at Concord, which was reviewed by Vice-President Dawes.

TIME AND STANDARDS OF TIME.

Various kinds of time are in use in this country:

1. Astronomical Time or Mean Solar Time—This is reckoned from noon through the twenty-four hours of the day and is used mainly by astronomical observatories and in official astronomical publications. It is the legal time of the dominion of Canada, though "standard" and "mean" time are in general use there as in this country.

2. Mean Local Time—This is the kind that was in almost universal use prior to the introduction of standard time. This time was based upon the time when the mean sun crosses the meridian, and the day begins at midnight. When divided into civil divisions—years, months, weeks, days, etc.—it is sometimes called civil time.

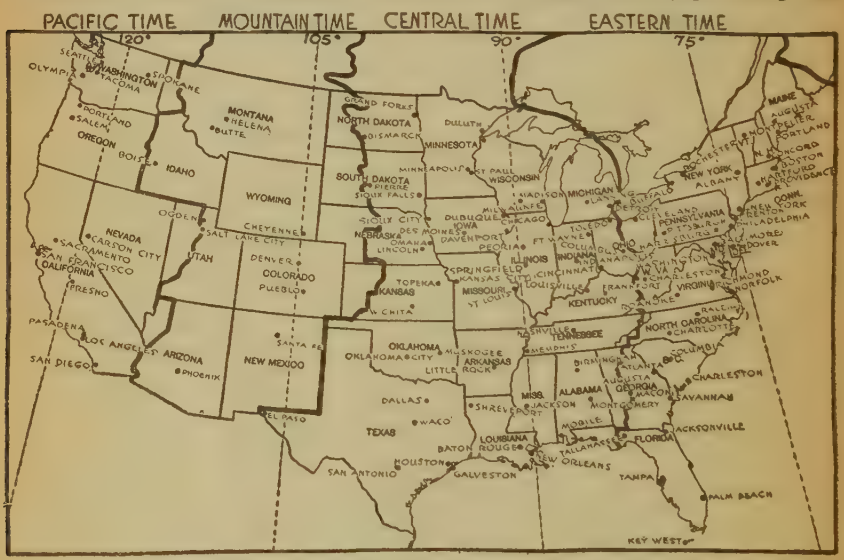
Owing to the eccentricity of the earth's orbit and the inclination of the equator to the ecliptic, the apparent motion of the sun is retarded or accelerated according to the earth's place in its orbit. Hence, to take the actual sun as a guide would necessitate years, days and their subdivisions of unequal length. Therefore an imaginary or "mean sun" was invented. The difference between apparent and mean time is called the "equation of time" and may amount to a quarter of an hour in twenty-four hours. It is the difference between the figures in "Sun at noon mark" column in calendar and twelve hours. The figures on a correct sun dial give the apparent time.

3. Standard Time—For the convenience of the railroads and business in general a standard of time was established by mutual agreement in 1883 and by this calculation trains were run and local time was regulated. By this system the United States, extending from 65° to 125° west longitude, was divided into four time sections, each of 15° of longitude, exactly equivalent to one hour (7½° or 30m. on each side of a meridian), commencing with the 75th meridian. The first or eastern section then included all territory between the Atlantic coast and an irregular line drawn from Buffalo to Savannah, Ga., the latter city being its southernmost point. The second or central section included all the territory between this eastern line and another irregular line extending from Bismarck, N. D., to the mouth of the Rio Grande. The third or mountain section included all the territory between the last named line and nearly the western borders of Idaho, Nevada and Arizona. The fourth or Pacific section included all the territory of the United States between the boundary of the mountain section and the Pacific coast. Inside of each of these sections standard time was uniform and the time of each section differed from that next to it by exactly one hour.

TIME ZONES ESTABLISHED IN 1918.

In March, 1918, the congress of the United States, in passing the "daylight saving" law, divided the territory of continental United States into five zones. The standard time of the first four zones was based on the same degrees of longitude as under the old railroad agreement. The fifth zone established included only Alaska, and its standard time was based on the 150th degree of longitude. In August, 1919, the section of the law providing for "daylight saving" was repealed, but the part giving the interstate commerce commission power to fix the limits of the time zones was left intact.

The time zones as defined by the interstate commerce commission became effective Jan. 1, 1919. They have been slightly modified since then and are subject to further modifications from time to time. Standard time by law governs the movements of railroads and other common carriers engaged in interstate commerce. In all statutes, orders, rules and regulations relating to the time of performance of any act by any officer or department of the United States, whether in the legislative, executive or judicial branch of the government, or relating to the time within



STANDARD TIME ZONES AS FIXED BY INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

which any rights shall accrue or determine, or within which any act shall or shall not be performed by any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, it shall be understood and intended that the time shall be the United States standard time of the zone within which the act is to be performed.

EASTERN-CENTRAL BOUNDARY LINE.

The boundary line between the eastern and central time zones as fixed by the commission runs from east of Port Huron, Mich., along the international boundary line through the St. Clair river, Lake St. Clair, Detroit river and then runs in a southerly direction to Sandusky, Bellevue, Monroeville, Willard, Shelby Junction, Mansfield and Columbus, O.; Huntington, Kenova and Williamson, W. Va.; Duncannon, Va.; Bristol, Va.-Tenn.; Telford, Tenn.; Asheville and Franklin, N. C.; Atlanta, McDonough, Macon, Perry, Americus, Albany and Thomasville, Ga.; the north boundary of Florida to River Junction and the Apalachicola river to the Gulf of Mexico.

The following named municipalities located upon the boundary line between the eastern and central time zones are considered as within the United States standard eastern zone: Fremont, Clyde, Bellevue, Monroeville, Willard, Shelby, Shelby Junction, Galion, Lancaster, Dundas, and Gallipolis, O.; Duncannon, Va.; Bristol, Va.-Tenn.; Asheville and Franklin, N. C.; points on Southern railway, McDonough, Ga., to Macon, Ga.; Perry, Albany and Thomasville, Ga.; Apalachicola, Fla.

All other municipalities located upon the boundary line between the eastern and central time zones not specifically named are considered as within the United States standard central time zone.

CENTRAL-MOUNTAIN BOUNDARY LINE.

Between central and mountain time the line begins at the Canadian boundary, Portal, N. D., running through Minot and Goodall, N. D.; and following the Missouri river to Pierre, S. D., then through Murdo Mackenzie, S. D.; Long Pine, North Platte, McCook and Republican Junction, Neb.; Phillipsburg, Plainville, Ellis, Dodge City and Liberal, Kas.; along northern Oklahoma boundary to New Mexico; along eastern boundary to southeastern corner of New Mexico, and thence along the southern boundary of that state to the Rio Grande at El Paso, Tex.

The following named municipalities located upon the boundary line between the central and mountain time zones are considered as within the United States standard central time zone: Portal, Flaxton and Minot, N. D.; Murdo Mackenzie, S. D.; Phillipsburg, Stockton, Plainville, Ellis and Liberal, Kas.; El Paso, Tex.

All other municipalities located upon the boundary line between the central and mountain time zones not specifically named are considered as within United States standard mountain time zone.

MOUNTAIN-PACIFIC BOUNDARY LINE.

Between mountain and Pacific time zones the line is fixed following the western boundary of Montana to meridian 114 west and then south and west to Idaho state line and thence east and south to Ogden and Salt Lake City, Utah; thence the Los Angeles & Salt Lake railroad and the west and south boundaries to the 113th meridian; thence to Seligman and Parker, Ariz., and along the Colorado river to the Mexican boundary.

All municipalities on the boundary between mountain and Pacific time zones will use standard mountain time.

All of Alaska is within a single time zone.

TABLE OF TIME CORRECTIONS.

It is obvious that to express the time of rising and setting of the sun and moon in standard time would limit the usefulness of such data to the single point or place for which they were computed, while in mean time it is practically correct for places as widely separated as the width of the continent. In the calendar pages of the almanacs the rising and setting of the sun and moon are given in mean local time and to obtain the standard time of these and other astronomical events at any given place it is necessary to subtract or add a certain number of minutes according to the distance the place in question is east or west of the meridian the time of which governs the zone in which the place is located. Thus in Chicago, which is approximately two and a half degrees east of the 90th meridian, which governs the time of the central zone, the sun and moon rise and set about ten minutes earlier than the time shown in the almanacs; in other words, ten minutes must be subtracted to get the actual standard time as shown by the clock.

The corrections to be applied to mean or clock time for conversion are shown in the following table. The abbreviations are E. for eastern, C. for central, M. for mountain and P. for Pacific time. Add or subtract as indicated by the sign — (minus) or + (plus):

Albany, N. Y.	E.	− 5	Evansville, Ind.	C.	−10	Middletown, Conn.	E.	− 9
Amherst, Mass.	E.	−10	Flagstaff, Ariz.	M.	−27	Milwaukee, Wis.	C.	− 8
Ann Arbor, Mich.	C.	−35	Fort Gibson, Okla.	C.	+21	Minneapolis, Minn.	C.	+13
Austin, Tex.	C.	+31	Fort Smith, Ark.	C.	+19	Mobile, Ala.	C.	− 8
Baltimore, Md.	E.	+ 6	Fort Wayne, Ind.	C.	−20	Montreal, Canada.	E.	− 6
Baton Rouge, La.	C.	+ 4	Galena, Ill.	C.	+ 2	Montgomery, Ala.	C.	−15
Bismarck, N. D.	C.	+43	Geneva, N. Y.	E.	+ 8	Nashville, Tenn.	C.	−13
Beloit, Wis.	C.	− 4	Grand Haven, Mich.	C.	−15	New Brunswick, N. J.	E.	− 2
Bloomington, Ind.	C.	−14	Greencastle, Ind.	C.	−13	New Haven, Conn.	E.	− 8
Boston, Mass.	E.	−16	Hanover, N. H.	E.	−11	New Orleans, La.	C.	0
Buffalo, N. Y.	E.	+16	Harrisburg, Pa.	E.	+ 7	New York, N. Y.	E.	− 4
Burlington, Iowa.	C.	+ 5	Houston, Tex.	C.	+21	Norfolk, Va.	E.	+ 5
Cairo, Ill.	C.	− 3	Huntsville, Ala.	C.	−12	Northfield, Mass.	E.	− 9
Charlotteville, Va.	E.	+14	Ithaca, N. Y.	E.	+ 6	Oakland, Cal.	P.	+ 9
Charleston, S. C.	E.	+20	Jacksonville, Fla.	E.	+27	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	E.	+ 2
Chicago, Ill.	C.	−10	Janesville, Wis.	C.	− 4	Omaha, Neb.	C.	+24
Cincinnati, O.	C.	−22	Jefferson City, Mo.	C.	+ 9	Ottawa, Canada.	E.	+ 3
Cleveland, O.	E.	+34	Kansas City, Mo.	C.	+19	Oxford, Miss.	C.	− 2
Columbus, Mo.	C.	− 9	Keokuk, Iowa.	C.	+ 6	Pensacola, Fla.	C.	−11
Columbus, O.	C.	−28	Knoxville, Tenn.	C.	−24	Philadelphia, Pa.	E.	+ 1
Columbia, S. C.	E.	+24	La Crosse, Wis.	C.	+ 5	Pittsburgh, Pa.	E.	+20
Denver, Colo.	M.	0	Lawrence, Kas.	C.	+21	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	E.	− 4
Des Moines, Iowa.	C.	+14	Lexington, Ky.	C.	−23	Portland, Me.	E.	−19
Detroit, Mich.	C.	−28	Little Rock, Ark.	C.	− 9	Princeton, N. J.	E.	− 1
Dubuque, Iowa.	C.	+ 3	Louisville, Ky.	C.	−18	Providence, R. I.	E.	−14
Duluth, Minn.	C.	+ 9	Lynchburg, Va.	E.	+17	Quebec, Canada.	E.	−15
Elmira, N. Y.	E.	+ 7	Madison, Wis.	C.	− 2	Quincy, Ill.	C.	+ 6
Erie, Pa.	E.	+21	Memphis, Tenn.	C.	0	Raleigh, N. C.	E.	+15

Richmond, Va.	E.	+10	St. Joseph, Mo.	C.	+19	Trenton, N. J.	E.	— 1
Rochester, N. Y.	E.	+10	St. Louis, Mo.	C.	+ 1	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	C.	—16
Rock Island, Ill.	C.	+ 3	St. Paul, Minn.	C.	+12	Utica, N. Y.	E.	+ 1
San Francisco, Cal.	P.	+10	Superior, Wis.	C.	+ 8	Washington, D. C.	E.	+ 8
Santa Fe, N. M.	M.	+ 4	Syracuse, N. Y.	E.	+ 5	Wheeling, W. Va.	E.	+23
Savannah, Ga.	E.	+24	Taunton, Mass.	E.	—14	Wilmington, Del.	E.	+ 2
Shreveport, La.	C.	+15	Toledo, O.	C.	—26	Wilmington, N. C.	E.	+13
Springfield, Ill.	C.	— 1	Toronto, Canada.	E.	+18	Yankton, S. D.	C.	+19

DIFFERENCE IN TIME.

When it is 12 o'clock noon Monday in New York, N. Y., or other places having eastern time, the corresponding time in the cities named below is:

Adelaide, Australia	2:14 a. m.,	Tuesday
Aden, Arabia	8:00 p. m.,	Monday
Amsterdam, Holland	5:20 p. m.,	Monday
Apia, Samoa	5:35 a. m.,	Tuesday
Athens, Greece	6:35 p. m.,	Monday
Belgrade, Jugoslavia	6:22 p. m.,	Monday
Berlin, Germany	5:53 p. m.,	Monday
Bern, Switzerland	5:30 p. m.,	Monday
Bombay, India	9:51 p. m.,	Monday
Bordeaux, France	4:58 p. m.,	Monday
Bremen, Germany	5:35 p. m.,	Monday
Breslau, Germany	6:08 p. m.,	Monday
Brussels, Belgium	5:17 p. m.,	Monday
Calcutta, India	10:53 p. m.,	Monday
Chicago, Ill.	*11:00 a. m.,	Monday
Christiania, Norway	5:42 p. m.,	Monday
City of Mexico, Mexico	10:24 a. m.,	Monday
Colon, Panama	11:40 a. m.,	Monday
Constantinople, Turkey	6:56 p. m.,	Monday
Copenhagen, Denmark	5:50 p. m.,	Monday
Denver, Col.	†10:00 a. m.,	Monday
Dorpat, Esthonia	6:47 p. m.,	Monday
Dublin, Ireland	4:34 p. m.,	Monday
Edinburgh, Scotland	4:47 p. m.,	Monday
Hamburg, Germany	5:40 p. m.,	Monday
Havana, Cuba	11:39 a. m.,	Monday
Havre, France	5:06 p. m.,	Monday
Helsingfors, Finland	6:40 p. m.,	Monday
Hongkong, China	12:37 a. m.,	Tuesday
Honolulu, Hawaii	6:37 a. m.,	Monday
Koenigsberg, Prussia	6:22 p. m.,	Monday
Leningrad (Petrograd)	7:01 p. m.,	Monday
Lisbon, Portugal	5:37 p. m.,	Monday
Liverpool, England	4:48 p. m.,	Monday
London, England	5:00 p. m.,	Monday
Madras, India	10:20 p. m.,	Monday
Madrid, Spain	4:45 p. m.,	Monday
Manila, Philippines	1:03 a. m.,	Tuesday
Marseilles, France	5:21 p. m.,	Monday
Melbourne, Australia	2:39 a. m.,	Tuesday
Moscow, Russia	7:30 p. m.,	Monday
Paris, France	5:09 p. m.,	Monday
Peking, China	12:45 a. m.,	Tuesday
Pretoria, South Africa	6:55 p. m.,	Monday
Riga, Latvia	6:36 p. m.,	Monday
Rome, Italy	5:49 p. m.,	Monday
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	2:07 p. m.,	Monday
San Francisco, Cal.	‡9:00 a. m.,	Monday
San Juan, Porto Rico	12:35 p. m.,	Monday
Sitka, Alaska	7:58 a. m.,	Monday
Sofia, Bulgaria	6:34 p. m.,	Monday
Stockholm, Sweden	6:12 p. m.,	Monday
Strassburg, France	5:31 p. m.,	Monday
Sydney, New So. Wales	3:04 a. m.,	Tuesday
The Hague, Holland	5:17 p. m.,	Monday
Tokyo, Japan	2:18 a. m.,	Tuesday
Valparaiso, Chile	12:13 p. m.,	Monday
Vienna, Austria	6:05 p. m.,	Monday
Warsaw, Poland	6:24 p. m.,	Monday
Yokohama, Japan	2:19 a. m.,	Tuesday

*Same in all places having central time. †In all places having mountain time. ‡In all places having Pacific time.

Note—The place where "the day begins" or where dates are changed by navigators is at or near the 180th degree of longitude. Here an irregular line has been drawn from north to south which is called the "international date line." It is not straight because in case it crossed an island it would have different dates on each side of the line. The date line was located in the mid-Pacific by genèral agreement because it would cause the least confusion and because it was twelve hours from Greenwich.

FOREIGN STANDARDS OF TIME.

	Central meridian. Degrees.		Fast or slow on Greenwich. H.M.S.	
Japan	135	east	9 00 00	fast
Spain*	0		0 00 00	
Argentina	64+	west	3 51 38.8	slow
Ecuador	81+	west	5 24 15	slow
Natal	30	east	2 00 00	fast
Cape Colony	22½	east	1 30 00	fast
Mid-Europe	15	east	1 00 00	fast
Egypt	30	east	2 00 00	fast
West Australia	120	east	8 00	fast
South Australia	142½	east	9 30	fast
New South Wales	172½	east	11 30	fast
Queensland, Tasmania, Eastern Europe, New Zealand	150	east	10 00	fast
Victoria	30	east	2 00	fast

MEMBERS OF THE FRENCH ACADEMY.

Name.	Elected.
Freycinet, Charles de, b. 1828	1890
Lavisse, Ernest, b. 1842	1892
Bourget, Paul, b. 1852	1894
Hanotaux, Gabriel, b. 1853	1897
Lavedan, Henri, b. 1859	1898
Deschanel, Paul, b. 1856	1899
Bazin, Rene, b. 1853	1903
Lamy, Etienne, b. 1845	1905
Donnay, Maurice, b. 1866	1907
Richepin, Jean, b. 1849	1908
Doumic, Rene, b. 1860	1909
Prevost, Marcel, b. 1862	1909
Brieux, Eugene, b. 1858	1909
Poincare, Raymond, b. 1850	1909
Duchesne, Mgr., b. 1848	1910
Regnier, Henri de, b. 1864	1911
Cochin, Denys, b. 1851	1911
Lyautey, Louis, b. 1854	1912
Bergson, Henri L., b. 1859	1914
Gorce, Pierre de la, b. 1846	1914
Joffre, Joseph J. C., b. 1852	1918
Barthou, Louis, b. 1862	1918
Baudrillart, Alfred	1918
Cambon, Jules, b. 1845	1918
Boislesve, Rene, b. 1867	1918
Curel, Francis de, b. 1854	1918
Foch, Ferdinand, b. 1851	1919
Clemenceau, Georges, b. 1841	1919
Bordeaux, Henri, b. 1849	1919
Flers, Robert de, b. 1872	1920
Chevrillon, Louis, b. 1864	1920
Bedier, Joseph, b. 1864	1920
Nolhac, Pierre de, b. 1869	1922
Goyau, Georges, b. 1869	1922
Henri-Robert, b. 1863	1923
Estaunie, Edouard, b. 1862	1923
Picard, Emile, b. 1856	1924
Lecomte, Georges, b. 1867	1924
Besnard, P. Albert, b. 1849	1924
Jonnart, Charles, b. 1857	1925

The Academie Francaise, or French Academy, was instituted in 1635. It is a part of the Institute of France and its particular function is to conserve the French language, foster literature and encourage genius.

HOLIDAYS IN THE UNITED STATES.

GENERALLY OR LOCALLY OBSERVED.

Arbor Day—Usually fixed by governor.
Armistice Day—Nov. 11.
Bennington Battle Day—Aug. 16.
Child Labor Day—Last Sunday in January.
Christmas Day—Dec. 25.
Columbus Day—Oct. 12.
Confederate Memorial Day—See Memorial day.
Davis, Jefferson, Birthday—June 3.
Decoration Day—See Memorial day.
Defense Day—Sept. 12.
Election Days—See Election Calendar.
Fire Prevention Day—Oct. 9.
Flag Day—June 14.
Georgia Day—Feb. 12.
Independence Day—July 4.
Indian Day—Fourth Friday in September.
Jefferson's Birthday—April 13.
Labor Day—First Monday in September.
Landing Day—July 25 (Porto Rico).
Lee's Birthday—Jan. 19.
Lincoln's Birthday—Feb. 12.
Maine (Battle Ship) Day—Feb. 15.
Mardi Gras—February (New Orleans).
McKinley Day—Jan. 29.
Mecklenburg Independence Declaration—May 20.
Memorial Day—Federal, May 30; confederate, April 26 (Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi) and May 10 (North and South Carolina).
Mothers' Day—Second Sunday in May.
New Orleans, Battle of—Jan. 8.
New Year's Day—Jan. 1.
Patriots' Day—April 19 (Maine, Massachusetts).
Pioneers' Day—July 15 (Idaho), July 24 (Utah).
Texas Independence Day—March 2.
Thanksgiving—Last Thursday in November.
Washington's Birthday—Feb. 22.

HOLIDAYS IN THE VARIOUS STATES.

Alabama—Jan. 1; Jan. 19 (Lee's birthday); Feb. 22; Mardi Gras (the day before Ash Wednesday, first day of Lent); Good Friday (the Friday before Easter); April 26 (Confederate Memorial day); June 3 (Jefferson Davis' birthday); July 4; Labor day (first Monday in September); Thanksgiving day (last Thursday in November); Dec. 25.

Alaska—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30 (Memorial day); July 4; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Arizona—Jan. 1; Arbor day (first Monday in February); Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Arkansas—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; July 4; Thanksgiving day; Oct. 12 (Columbus day); Dec. 25.

California—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Sept. 9 (Admission day); Labor day (first Monday in September); Oct. 12; general election day in November; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Colorado—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Arbor and School day (third Friday in April); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Oct. 12; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon from June 1 to Aug. 31 in the city of Denver.

Connecticut—Jan. 1; Feb. 12 (Lincoln's birthday); Feb. 22; Good Friday; May 30; July 4; Labor day (first Monday in September); Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Delaware—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

District of Columbia—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; March 4 (Inauguration day); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Florida—Jan. 1; Jan. 19 (Lee's birthday); Arbor day (first Friday in February); Feb. 22; April 26 (Confederate Memorial day); June 3 (Jefferson Davis' birthday); July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; general election day; Dec. 25.

Georgia—Jan. 1; Jan. 19 (Lee's birthday); Feb. 22; April 26 (Confederate Memorial day); June 3 (Jefferson Davis' birthday); July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; Arbor day (first Friday in December); Dec. 25.

Idaho—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Arbor day (first Friday after May 1); July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Illinois—Jan. 1; Feb. 12 (Lincoln's birthday); Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Labor day (first Monday in September); Indian day (fourth Friday in September); Oct. 12 (Columbus day); election days when members of the legislature are chosen; Saturday afternoons; Armistice day, Nov. 11; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25. Arbor, Bird, Flag and Mothers' days are appointed by the governor, but are not legal holidays. Like McKinley day (Jan. 29), "Remember the Maine" day (Feb. 15), Douglas day (April 23), they are observed by special exercises, flag displays, etc.; banks are not closed. Arbor and Bird days usually come on the third Friday of April in the northern part of the state and the fourth Friday of October in the southern part. Flag day is June 14 and Mothers' day the second Sunday in May. Legal holidays in Illinois, as in other states, are established by the legislature, usually by laws affecting negotiable instruments. New Year's day, July 4 and Christmas day and Sundays have been accepted as legal holidays from the beginning of the state's history. Thanksgiving day has been regularly observed since 1863 and election days since 1872. (Limited later to elections at which members of the legislature are chosen.) Following are the dates on which Illinois legislative acts creating legal holidays since 1881 were approved: Washington's birthday, May 30, 1881; Memorial day, May 30, 1881; Labor day, June 17, 1891; Lincoln's birthday, June 17, 1891; Saturday afternoons in cities of 200,000 or more population, May 13, 1905; Columbus day, May 10, 1909; Mothers' day, May 8, 1914; Indian day, June 28, 1919; Armistice day, June 24, 1921.

Indiana—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Iowa—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Kansas—The only holidays by statute are Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; Labor day (first Monday in September) and Arbor day; Oct. 12; but the days commonly observed in other states are holidays by general consent.

Kentucky—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; Thanksgiving day; general election day; Dec. 25.

Louisiana—Jan. 1; Jan. 8 (anniversary of the battle of New Orleans); Feb. 22; Mardi Gras (day before Ash Wednesday); Good Friday (Friday before Easter); April 26 (Confederate Memorial day); July 4; Nov. 1 (All Saints' day); general election day; fourth Saturday in November (Labor day, in the parish of New Orleans only); Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon in New Orleans.

Maine—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Good Friday; May 30; July 4; Labor day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Maryland—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4;

first Monday in September; Sept. 12 (Defenders' day); Oct. 12; general election day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon.

Massachusetts—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; April 19 (Patriots' day); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Michigan—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Oct. 12; general election day; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Minnesota—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; Good Friday (Friday before Easter); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; general election day; Dec. 25; Arbor day (as appointed by the governor).

Mississippi—First Monday in September; by common consent July 4, Thanksgiving day and Dec. 25 are observed as holidays.

Missouri—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Labor day; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon in cities of 100,000 or more inhabitants.

Montana—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Arbor day (third Tuesday in April); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; any day appointed by the governor as a fast day.

Nebraska—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Arbor day (April 22); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Nevada—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; July 4; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

New Hampshire—Feb. 22; fast day appointed by the governor; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; general election day; Dec. 25.

New Jersey—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving and fast days, and every Saturday afternoon.

New Mexico—Jan. 1; July 4; Thanksgiving and fast days; Dec. 25; Memorial, Labor and Arbor days appointed by the governor.

New York—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving and fast days; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon.

North Carolina—Jan. 1; Jan. 19 (Lee's birthday); May 10 (Confederate Memorial day); May 20 (anniversary of the signing of the Mecklenburg declaration of independence); July 4; state election day in August; first Thursday in September (Labor day); Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon.

North Dakota—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Arbor day (when appointed by the governor); general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Ohio—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon in cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants.

Oklahoma—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Oregon—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; first Saturday in June; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Thanksgiving day; public fast days; Dec. 25.

Pennsylvania—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; Good Friday; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon.

Philippines—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Thursday and Friday of Holy week; July 4; Aug. 13; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; Dec. 30.

Porto Rico—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Good Friday; May 30; July 4; July 25 (Landing day); Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Rhode Island—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; second Friday in May (Arbor day); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

South Carolina—Jan. 1; Jan. 19 (Lee's birthday); Feb. 22; May 10 (Confederate Memorial day); June 3 (Jefferson Davis' birthday); general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25, 26, 27.

South Dakota—Same as in North Dakota.

Tennessee—Jan. 1; Good Friday; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon.

Texas—Jan. 1; Feb. 22 (Arbor day); March 2 (anniversary of Texas independence); April 21 (anniversary of battle of San Jacinto); July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; appointed fast days; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Utah—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; April 15 (Arbor day); May 30; July 4; July 24 (Pioneer day); first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day and appointed fast days; Dec. 25.

Vermont—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Aug. 16 (Bennington Battle day); Labor day; Oct. 12; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Virginia—Jan. 1; Jan. 19 (Lee's birthday); Feb. 22; July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving and appointed fast days; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon.

Washington—Jan. 1; Feb. 12 (Lincoln's birthday); Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

West Virginia—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Labor day; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Wisconsin—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Wyoming—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Dec. 25.

The national holidays, such as July 4, New Year's, etc., are such by general custom and observance and not because of congressional legislation. Congress has passed no laws establishing holidays for the whole country. It has made Labor day a holiday in the District of Columbia, but the law is of no effect elsewhere. It has also designated the second Sunday in May as Mothers' day. President Wilson issued a proclamation May 30, 1916, requesting that June 14, the anniversary of the day on which the national emblem was adopted by congress, be observed as Flag day throughout the nation.

HOLIDAYS IN CANADA.

The following holidays are generally observed in the dominion of Canada with the closing of banks and public offices and the cessation of business: Jan. 1; Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, May 24 (Empire day), June 3 (King's birthday), July 1 (Dominion day), first Monday in September (Labor day), Dec. 25 (Christmas day). The last Monday in October is usually proclaimed as Thanksgiving day.

FOREIGN INDEPENDENCE DAYS.

Argentina, May 25; Armenia, May 28; Baltic states, Nov. 18; Bolivia, Aug. 6; Brazil, Sept. 7; Bulgaria, Oct. 5; China, Oct. 10 (anniversary of revolution); Colombia, July 20; Costa Rica, Sept. 15; Czechoslovakia, Oct. 28; Ecuador, Aug. 10; Finland, Dec. 6; France, July 14 (Bastile day); Germany, Nov. 9 (anniversary of republic); Greece, April 7; Guatemala, Sept. 15; Haiti, Jan. 1; Honduras, Sept. 15; Liberia, July 26; Mexico, Sept. 16; Nicaragua, Sept. 15; Norway, May 17; Panama, Nov. 28; Paraguay, May 14 and 15; Peru, July 28-30; Poland, May 3 (Constitutional day); Portugal, Dec. 1; Salvador, Sept. 15; Uruguay, Feb. 28; Venezuela, July 5

REVENUE ACT OF 1924.

TITLE I.—GENERAL DEFINITIONS.

Section 1. This act may be cited as the "Revenue Act of 1924."

Sec. 2. (a) When used in this act—

(1) The term "person" means an individual, a trust or estate, a partnership, or a corporation.

(2) The term "corporation" includes associations, joint-stock companies, and insurance companies.

(3) The term "domestic" when applied to a corporation or partnership means created or organized in the United States or under the law of the United States or of any state or territory.

(4) The term "foreign" when applied to a corporation or partnership means a corporation or partnership which is not domestic.

(5) The term "United States" when used in a geographical sense includes only the states, the territories of Alaska and Hawaii, and the District of Columbia.

(6) The term "secretary" means the secretary of the treasury.

(7) The term "commissioner" means the commissioner of internal revenue.

(8) The term "collector" means collector of internal revenue.

(9) The term "taxpayer" means any person subject to a tax imposed by this act.

(10) The term "military or naval forces of the United States" includes the marine corps, the coast guard, the army nurse corps, female, and the navy nurse corps, female.

(b) The terms "includes" and "including" when used in a definition contained in this act shall not be deemed to exclude other things otherwise within the meaning of the term defined.

TITLE II.—INCOME TAX.

Part I.—General Provisions.

Definitions.

Sec. 200. When used in this title—

(a) The term "taxable year" means the calendar year, or the fiscal year ending during such calendar year, upon the basis of which the net income is computed under section 212 or 232. The term "fiscal year" means an accounting period of twelve months ending on the last day of any month other than December. The term "taxable year" includes, in the case of a return made for a fractional part of a year under the provisions of this title or under regulations prescribed by the commissioner with the approval of the secretary, the period for which such return is made. The first taxable year, to be called the taxable year 1924, shall be the calendar year 1924 or any fiscal year ending during the calendar year 1924.

(b) The term "fiduciary" means a guardian, trustee, executor, administrator, receiver, conservator or any person acting in any fiduciary capacity for any person.

(c) The term "withholding agent" means any person required to deduct and withhold any tax under the provisions of section 221 or 237.

(d) The terms "paid or incurred" and "paid or accrued" shall be construed according to the method of accounting upon the basis of which the net income is computed under section 212 or 232. The deductions and credits provided for in this title shall be taken for the taxable year in which "paid or accrued" or "paid or incurred," dependent upon the method of accounting upon the basis of which the net income is computed under section 212 or 232, unless in order to clearly reflect the income the deductions or credits should be taken as of a different period.

(e) The term "stock" includes the share in an association, joint-stock company or insurance company.

(f) The term "shareholder" includes a member in an association, joint-stock company or insurance company.

Distributions by Corporations.

Sec. 201. (a) The term "dividend" when used in this title (except in paragraph (9) of subdivision (a) of section 234 and paragraph (4) of subdivision (a) of section 245) means any distribution made by a corporation to its shareholders, whether in money or in other property, out of its earnings or profits accumulated after Feb. 28, 1913.

(b) For the purposes of this act every distribution is made out of earnings or profits to the extent thereof, and from the most recently accumulated earnings or profits. Any earnings or profits accumulated, or increase in value of property accrued, before March 1, 1913, may be distributed exempt from tax, after the earnings and profits accumulated after Feb. 28, 1913, have been distributed, but any such tax-free distribution shall be applied against and reduce the basis of the stock provided in section 204.

(c) Amounts distributed in complete liquidation of a corporation shall be treated as in full payment in exchange for the stock, and amounts distributed in partial liquidation of a corporation shall be treated as in part or full payment in exchange for the stock. The gain or loss to the distributee resulting from such exchange shall be determined under section 202, but shall be recognized only to the extent provided in section 203. In the case of amounts distributed in partial liquidation (other than a distribution within the provisions of subdivision (g) of section 203 of stock or securities in connection with a reorganization) the part of such distribution which is properly chargeable to capital account shall not be considered a distribution of earnings or profits within the meaning of subdivision (b) of this section for the purpose of determining the taxability of subsequent distributions by the corporation.

(d) If any distribution (not in partial or complete liquidation) made by a corporation to its shareholders is not out of increase in value of property accrued before March 1, 1913, and is not out of earnings or profits, then the amount of such distribution shall be applied against and reduce the basis of the stock provided in section 204, and if in excess of such basis, such excess shall be taxable in the same manner as a gain from the sale or exchange of property. The provisions of this paragraph shall also apply to distributions from depletion reserves based on the discovery value of mines.

(e) Any distribution made by a corporation, which was classified as a personal service corporation under the provisions of the revenue act of 1918 or the revenue act of 1921, out of its earnings or profits which were taxable in accordance with the provisions of section 218 of the revenue act of 1918 or section 218 of the revenue act of 1921, shall be exempt from tax to the distributees.

(f) A stock dividend shall not be subject to tax, but if before or after the distribution of any such dividend the corporation proceeds to cancel or redeem its stock at such time and in such manner as to make the distribution and cancellation or redemption in whole or in part essentially equivalent to the distribution of a taxable dividend, the amount so distributed in redemption or cancellation of the stock, to the extent that it represents a distribution of earnings or profits accumu-

lated after Feb. 28, 1913, shall be treated as a taxable dividend.

(g) As used in this section the term "amounts distributed in partial liquidation" means a distribution by a corporation in complete cancellation or redemption of a part of its stock, or one of a series of distributions in complete cancellation or redemption of all or a portion of its stock.

Determination of Amount of Gain or Loss.

Sec. 202. (a) Except as hereinafter provided in this section, the gain from the sale or other disposition of property shall be the excess of the amount realized therefrom over the basis provided in subdivision (a) or (b) of section 204, and the loss shall be the excess of such basis over the amount realized.

(b) In computing the amount of gain or loss under subdivision (a) proper adjustment shall be made for (1) any expenditure properly chargeable to capital account, and (2) any item of loss, exhaustion, wear and tear obsolescence, amortization or depletion, previously allowed with respect to such property.

(c) The amount realized from the sale or other disposition of property shall be the sum of any money received plus the fair market value of the property (other than money) received.

(d) In the case of a sale or exchange, the extent to which the gain or loss determined under this section shall be recognized for the purposes of this title shall be determined under the provisions of section 203.

(e) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent (in the case of property sold under contract providing for payment in installments) the taxation of that portion of any installment payment representing gain or profit in the year in which such payment is received.

Recognition of Gain or Loss from Sales and Exchanges.

Sec. 203. (a) Upon the sale or exchange of property the entire amount of the gain or loss, determined under section 202, shall be recognized, except as hereinafter provided in this section.

(b) (1) No gain or loss shall be recognized if property held for productive use in trade or business or for investment (not including stock in trade or other property held primarily for sale, nor stocks, bonds, notes, choses in action, certificates of trust or beneficial interest, or other securities or evidences of indebtedness or interest) is exchanged solely for property of a like kind to be held either for productive use in trade or business or for investment, or if common stock in a corporation is exchanged solely for common stock in the same corporation, or if preferred stock in a corporation is exchanged solely for preferred stock in the same corporation.

(2) No gain or loss shall be recognized if stock or securities in a corporation a party to a reorganization are, in pursuance of the plan of reorganization, exchanged solely for stock or securities in such corporation or in another corporation a party to the reorganization.

(3) No gain or loss shall be recognized if a corporation a party to a reorganization exchanges property, in pursuance of the plan of reorganization, solely for stock or securities in another corporation a party to the reorganization.

(4) No gain or loss shall be recognized if property is transferred to a corporation by one or more persons solely in exchange for stock or securities in such corporation, and immediately after the exchange such person or persons are in control of the corporation; but in the case of an exchange by two or more persons this paragraph shall apply only if the amount of the stock and securities received by each is substantially in proportion to his interest in the property prior to the exchange.

(5) If property (as a result of its destruction in whole or in part, theft or seizure, or an exercise of the power of requisition or condemnation, or the threat or imminence thereof) is compulsorily or involuntarily converted into property similar or related in service or use to the property so converted, or into money which is forthwith in good faith, under regulations prescribed by the commissioner with the approval of the secretary, expended in the acquisition of other property similar or related in service or use to the property so converted, or in the acquisition of control of a corporation owning such other property, or in the establishment of a replacement fund, no gain or loss shall be recognized. If any part of the money is not so expended, the gain, if any, shall be recognized, but in an amount not in excess of the money which is not so expended.

(c) If there is distributed, in pursuance of a plan of reorganization, to a shareholder in a corporation a party to the reorganization, stock or securities in such corporation or in another corporation a party to the reorganization, without the surrender by such shareholder of stock or securities in such a corporation, no gain to the distributee from the receipt of such stock or securities shall be recognized.

(d) (1) If an exchange would be within the provisions of paragraph (1), (2) or (4) of subdivision (b) if it were not for the fact that the property received in exchange consists not only of property permitted by such paragraph to be received without the recognition of gain, but also of other property or money, then the gain, if any, to the recipient shall be recognized, but in an amount not in excess of the sum of such money and the fair market value of such other property.

(2) If a distribution made in pursuance of a plan of reorganization is within the provisions of paragraph (1) but has the effect of the distribution of a taxable dividend, then there shall be taxed as a dividend to each distributee such an amount of the gain recognized under paragraph (1) as is not in excess of his ratable share of the undistributed earnings and profits of the corporation accumulated after Feb. 28, 1913. The remainder, if any, of the gain recognized under paragraph (1) shall be taxed as a gain from the exchange of property.

(e) If an exchange would be within the provisions of paragraph (3) of subdivision (b) if it were not for the fact that the property received in exchange consists not only of stock or securities permitted by such paragraph to be received without the recognition of gain, but also of other property or money, then—

(1) If the corporation receiving such other property or money distributes it in pursuance of the plan of reorganization, no gain to the corporation shall be recognized from the exchange, but

(2) If the corporation receiving such other property or money does not distribute it in pursuance of the plan of reorganization, the gain, if any, to the corporation shall be recognized, but in an amount not in excess of the sum of such money and the fair market value of such other property so received, which is not so distributed.

(f) If an exchange would be within the provisions of paragraph (1), (2), (3) or (4) of subdivision (b) if it were not for the fact that the property received in exchange consists not only of property permitted by

such paragraph to be received without the recognition of gain or loss, but also of other property or money, then no loss from the exchange shall be recognized.

(g) The distribution, in pursuance of a plan of reorganization, by or on behalf of a corporation a party to the reorganization, of its stock or securities or stock or securities in a corporation a party to the reorganization, shall not be considered a distribution of earnings or profits within the meaning of subdivision (b) of section 201 for the purpose of determining the taxability of subsequent distributions by the corporation.

(h) As used in this section and sections 201 and 204—

(1) The term "reorganization" means (A) a merger or consolidation (including the acquisition by one corporation of at least a majority of the voting stock and at least a majority of the total number of shares of all other classes of stock of another corporation, or substantially all the properties of another corporation), or (B) a transfer by a corporation of all or a part of its assets to another corporation if immediately after the transfer the transferor or its stockholders or both are in control of the corporation to which the assets are transferred, or (C) a recapitalization, or (D) a mere change in identity, form, or place of organization, however effected.

(2) The term "a party to a reorganization" includes a corporation resulting from a reorganization and includes both corporations in the case of an acquisition by one corporation of at least a majority of the voting stock and at least a majority of the total number of shares of all other classes of stock of another corporation.

(i) As used in this section the term "control" means the ownership of at least 80 per centum of the voting stock and at least 80 per centum of the total number of shares of all other classes of stock of the corporation.

Basis for Determining Gain or Loss, Depletion and Depreciation.

Sec. 204. (a) The basis for determining the gain or loss from the sale or other disposition of property acquired after Feb. 28, 1913, shall be the cost of such property; except that—

(1) If the property should have been included in the last inventory, the basis shall be the last inventory value thereof;

(2) If the property was acquired by gift after Dec. 31, 1920, the basis shall be the same as it would be in the hands of the donor or the last preceding owner by whom it was not acquired by gift. If the facts necessary to determine such basis are unknown to the donee, the commissioner shall, if possible, obtain such facts from such donor or last preceding owner, or any other person cognizant thereof. If the commissioner finds it impossible to obtain such facts, the basis shall be the fair market value of such property as found by the commissioner as of the date or approximate date at which, according to the best information that the commissioner is able to obtain, such property was acquired by such donor or last preceding owner;

(3) If the property was acquired after Dec. 31, 1920, by a transfer in trust (other than by a transfer in trust by bequest or devise) the basis shall be the same as it would be in the hands of the grantor, increased in the amount of gain or decreased in the amount of loss recognized to the grantor upon such transfer under the law applicable to the year in which the transfer was made. The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to the acquisition of such property interests as are specified in subdivision (c) or (e) of section 402 of the revenue act of 1921 or in subdivision (c), (d), or (f) of section 302 of this act;

(4) If the property was acquired by gift or transfer in trust on or before Dec. 31, 1920, the basis shall be the fair market value of such property at the time of such acquisition;

(5) If the property was acquired by bequest, devise or inheritance, the basis shall be the fair market value of such property at the time of such acquisition. The provisions of this paragraph shall apply to the acquisition of such property interests as are specified in subdivision (c) or (e) of section 402 of the revenue act of 1921, or in subdivision (c), (d) or (f) of section 302 of this act;

(6) If the property was acquired upon an exchange described in subdivision (b), (d), (e) or (f) of section 203, the basis shall be the same as in the case of the property exchanged, decreased in the amount of any money received by the taxpayer and increased in the amount of gain or decreased in the amount of loss to the taxpayer that was recognized upon such exchange under the law applicable to the year in which the exchange was made. If the property so acquired consisted in part of the type of property permitted by paragraph (1), (2), (3) or (4) of subdivision (b) of section 203 to be received without the recognition of gain or loss, and in part of other property, the basis provided in this paragraph shall be allocated between the properties (other than money) received, and for the purpose of the allocation there shall be assigned to such other property an amount equivalent to its fair market value at the date of the exchange. This paragraph shall not apply to property acquired by a corporation by the issuance of its stock or securities as the consideration in whole or in part for the transfer of the property to it;

(7) If the property (other than stock or securities in a corporation a party to the reorganization) was acquired after Dec. 31, 1917, by a corporation in connection with a reorganization, and immediately after the transfer an interest or control in such property of 80 per centum or more remained in the same persons or any of them, then the basis shall be the same as it would be in the hands of the transferor, increased in the amount of gain or decreased in the amount of loss recognized to the transferor upon such transfer under the law applicable to the year in which the transfer was made;

(8) If the property (other than stock or securities in a corporation a party to a reorganization) was acquired after Dec. 31, 1920, by a corporation by the issuance of its stock or securities in connection with a transaction described in paragraph (4) of subdivision (b) of section 203 (including, also, cases where part of the consideration for the transfer of such property to the corporation was property or money in addition to such stock or securities), then the basis shall be the same as it would be in the hands of the transferor, increased in the amount of gain or decreased in the amount of loss recognized to the transferor upon such transfer under the law applicable to the year in which the transfer was made;

(9) If the property consists of stock or securities distributed after Dec. 31, 1923, to a taxpayer in connection with a transaction described in subdivision (c) of section 203, the basis in the case of the stock in respect of which the distribution was made shall be apportioned, under rules and regulations prescribed by the commissioner with the approval of the secretary, between such stock and the stock or securities distributed;

(10) If the property was acquired as the result of a compulsory or involuntary con-

version described in paragraph (5) of subdivision (b) of section 203, the basis shall be the same as in the case of the property so converted, decreased in the amount of any money received by the taxpayer which was not expended in accordance with the provisions of law (applicable to the year in which such conversion was made) determining the taxable status of the gain or loss upon such conversion, and increased in the amount of gain or decreased in the amount of loss to the taxpayer recognized upon such conversion under the law applicable to the year in which such conversion was made;

(11) If substantially identical property was acquired after Dec. 31, 1920, in place of stock or securities which were sold or disposed of and in respect of which loss was not allowed as a deduction under paragraph (5) of subdivision (a) of section 214 or paragraph (4) of subdivision (a) of section 234 of this act or the revenue act of 1921, the basis in the case of the property so acquired shall be the basis in the case of the stock or securities so sold or disposed of, except that if the repurchase price was in excess of the sale price such basis shall be increased in the amount of the difference, or if the repurchase price was less than the sale price such basis shall be decreased in the amount of the difference.

(b) The basis for determining the gain or loss from the sale or other disposition of property acquired before March 1, 1913, shall be (A) the cost of such property (or, in the case of such property as is described in paragraph (1), (4) or (5), of subdivision (a), the basis as therein provided), or (B) the fair market value of such property as of March 1, 1913, whichever is greater. In determining the fair market value of stock in a corporation as of March 1, 1913, due regard shall be given to the fair market value of the assets of the corporation as of that date.

(c) The basis upon which depletion, exhaustion, wear and tear, and obsolescence are to be allowed in respect of any property shall be the same as is provided in subdivision (a) or (b) for the purpose of determining the gain or loss upon the sale or other disposition of such property, except that in the case of mines, oil and gas wells discovered by the taxpayer after Feb. 28, 1913, and not acquired as the result of purchase of a proven tract or lease where the fair market value of the property is materially disproportionate to the cost, the basis for depletion shall be the fair market value of the property at the date of discovery or within thirty days thereafter; but such depletion allowance based on discovery value shall not exceed 50 per centum of the net income (computed without allowance for depletion) from the property upon which the discovery was made, except that in no case shall the depletion allowance be less than it would be if computed without reference to discovery value.

Inventories.

Sec. 205. Whenever in the opinion of the commissioner the use of inventories is necessary in order clearly to determine the income of any taxpayer, inventories shall be taken by such taxpayer upon such basis as the commissioner, with the approval of the secretary, may prescribe as conforming as nearly as may be to the best accounting practice in the trade or business and as most clearly reflecting the income.

Net Losses.

Sec. 206. (a) As used in this section the term "net loss" means the excess of the deductions allowed by section 214 or 234 over the gross income, with the following exceptions and limitations:

(1) Deductions otherwise allowed by law not attributable to the operation of a trade or business regularly carried on by the taxpayer shall be allowed only to the extent of the amount of the gross income not derived from such trade or business;

(2) In the case of a taxpayer other than a corporation, deductions for capital losses otherwise allowed by law shall be allowed only to the extent of the capital gains;

(3) The deduction for depletion shall not exceed the amount which would be allowable if computed without reference to discovery value;

(4) The deduction provided for in paragraph (6) of subdivision (a) of section 234 of amounts received as dividends shall not be allowed;

(5) There shall be included in computing gross income the amount of interest received free from tax under this title, decreased by the amount of interest paid or accrued and losses sustained which is not allowed as a deduction by paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of section 214 or by paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of section 234.

(b) If, for any taxable year, it appears upon the production of evidence satisfactory to the commissioner that any taxpayer has sustained a net loss, the amount thereof shall be allowed as a deduction in computing the net income of the taxpayer for the succeeding taxable year (hereinafter in this section called "second year"), and if such net loss is in excess of such net income (computed without such deduction), the amount of such excess shall be allowed as a deduction in computing the net income for the next succeeding taxable year (hereinafter in this section called "third year"); the deduction in all cases to be made under regulations prescribed by the commissioner with the approval of the secretary.

(c) (1) If in the second year the taxpayer (other than a corporation) sustains a capital net loss, the deduction allowed by subdivision (b) of this section shall first be applied as a deduction in computing the ordinary net income for such year. If the deduction is in excess of the ordinary net income (computed without such deduction) then the amount of such excess shall be allowed as a deduction in computing net income for the third year.

(2) If in the second year the taxpayer (other than a corporation) has a capital net gain, the deduction allowed by subdivision (b) of this section shall first be applied as a deduction in computing the ordinary net income for such year. If the deduction is in excess of the ordinary net income (computed without such deduction) the amount of such excess shall next be applied against the capital net gain for such year and if in excess of the capital net gain the amount of that excess shall be allowed as a deduction in computing net income for the third year.

(d) If any portion of a net loss is allowed as a deduction in computing net income for the third year, under the provisions of either subdivision (b) or (c), and the taxpayer (other than a corporation) has in such year a capital net gain or a capital net loss, then the method of allowing such deduction in such third year shall be the same as provided in subdivision (c).

(e) If for the taxable year 1922 a taxpayer sustained a net loss in excess of his net income for the taxable year 1923 (such net loss and net income being computed under the revenue act of 1921), the amount of such excess shall be allowed as a deduction in computing net income for the taxable year

1924 in accordance with the method provided in subdivisions (b) and (c) of this section.

(f) If for the taxable year 1923 a taxpayer sustained a net loss within the provisions of the revenue act of 1921, the amount of such net loss shall be allowed as a deduction in computing net income for the two succeeding taxable years to the same extent and in the same manner as a net loss sustained for one taxable year is, under this act, allowed as a deduction for the two succeeding taxable years.

(g) If a taxpayer makes return for a period beginning in one calendar year (hereinafter in this subdivision called "first calendar year") and ending in the following calendar year (hereinafter in this subdivision called "second calendar year") and the law applicable to the second calendar year is different from the law applicable to the first calendar year, then his net loss for the period ending during the second calendar year shall be th sum of: (1) the same proportion of a net loss for the entire period, determined under the law applicable to the first calendar year, which the portion of such period falling within such calendar year is of the entire period; and (2) the same proportion of a net loss for the entire period, determined under the law applicable to the second calendar year, which the portion of such period falling within such calendar year is of the entire period.

(h) The benefit of this section shall be allowed to the members of a partnership, to an estate or trust and to insurance companies subject to the tax imposed by section 243 or 246, under regulations prescribed by the commissioner with the approval of the secretary.

Fiscal Years.

Sec. 207. (a) If the taxpayer makes return for a period beginning in one calendar year (hereinafter in this subdivision called "first calendar year") and ending in the following calendar year (hereinafter in this subdivision called "second calendar year") and the law applicable to the second calendar year is different from the law applicable to the first calendar year, then his tax under this title for the period ending during the second calendar year shall be the sum of: (1) the same proportion of a tax for the entire period, determined under the law applicable to the first calendar year and at the rates for such year, which the portion of such period falling within the first calendar year is of the entire period; and (2) the same proportion of a tax for the entire period, determined under the law applicable to the second calendar year and at the rates for such year, which the portion of such period falling within the second calendar year is of the entire period.

(b) If a fiscal year of a partnership begins in one calendar year and ends in another calendar year, and the law applicable to the second calendar year is different from the law applicable to the first calendar year, then (1) the rates for the calendar year during which such fiscal year begins shall apply to an amount of each partner's share of such partnership net income (determined under the law applicable to such calendar year) equal to the proportion which the part of such fiscal year falling within such calendar year bears to the full fiscal year, and (2) the rates for the calendar year during which such fiscal year ends shall apply to an amount of each partner's share of such partnership net income (determined under the law applicable to such calendar year) equal to the proportion which the part of such fiscal year falling within such calendar year bears to the full fiscal year. In such cases the part of such income subject to the rates in effect for the most recent calendar year shall be added to the other income of the taxpayer subject to such rates and the resulting amount shall be placed in the lower brackets of the rate schedule applicable to such year, and the part of such income subject to the rates in effect for the next preceding calendar year shall be placed in the next higher brackets of the rate schedule applicable to such year.

(c) Any amount paid before or after the enactment of this act on account of the tax imposed for a fiscal year beginning in 1923 and ending in 1924 by title II. of the revenue act of 1921 shall be credited toward the payment of the tax imposed for such fiscal year by this act, and if the amount so paid exceeds the amount of such tax imposed by this act, the excess shall be credited or refunded in accordance with the provisions of section 281.

Capital Gains and Losses.

Sec. 208. (a) For the purposes of this title—

(1) The term "capital gain" means taxable gain from the sale or exchange of capital assets consummated after Dec. 31, 1921;

(2) The term "capital loss" means deductible loss resulting from the sale or exchange of capital assets;

(3) The term "capital deductions" means such deductions as are allowed by section 214 for the purpose of computing net income and are properly allocable to or chargeable against capital assets sold or exchanged during the taxable year;

(4) The term "ordinary deductions" means the deductions allowed by section 214 other than capital losses and capital deductions;

(5) The term "capital net gain" means the excess of the total amount of capital gain over the sum of (A) the capital deductions and capital losses, plus (B) the amount, if any, by which the ordinary deductions exceed the gross income computed without including capital gain;

(6) The term "capital net loss" means the excess of the sum of the capital losses plus the capital deductions over the total amount of capital gain;

(7) The term "ordinary net income" means the net income, computed in accordance with the provisions of this title, after excluding all items of capital gain, capital loss and capital deductions; and,

(8) The term "capital assets" means property held by the taxpayer for more than two years (whether or not connected with his trade or business), but does not include stock in trade of the taxpayer or other property of a kind which would properly be included in the inventory of the taxpayer if on hand at the close of the taxable year, or property held by the taxpayer primarily for sale in the course of his trade or business.

(b) In the case of any taxpayer (other than a corporation) who for any taxable year derives a capital net gain, there shall (at the election of the taxpayer) be levied, collected and paid, in lieu of the taxes imposed by sections 210 and 211 of this title, a tax determined as follows:

A partial tax shall first be computed upon the basis of the ordinary net income at the rates and in the manner provided in sections 210 and 211, and the total tax shall be this amount plus 12½ per centum of the capital net gain.

(c) In the case of any taxpayer (other than a corporation) who for any taxable year sustains a capital net loss, there shall be levied, collected and paid, in lieu of the taxes imposed by sections 210 and 211 of this title, a tax determined as follows:

A partial tax shall first be computed upon the basis of the ordinary net income at the rates and in the manner provided in sections 210 and 211, and the total tax shall be this amount minus 12½ per centum of the capital net loss; but in no case shall the tax under this subdivision be less than the taxes imposed by sections 210 and 211 computed without regard to the provisions of this section.

(d) The total tax determined under subdivision (b) or (c) shall be collected and paid in the same manner, at the same time, and subject to the same provisions of law, including penalties, as other taxes under this title.

(e) In the case of the members of a partnership, of an estate or trust, or of the beneficiary of an estate or trust, the proper part of each share of the net income which consists, respectively, of ordinary net income, capital net gain or capital net loss, shall be determined under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the commissioner with the approval of the secretary, and shall be separately shown in the return of the partnership or estate or trust, and shall be taxed to the member or beneficiary or to the estate or trust as provided in sections 218 and 219, but at the rates and in the manner provided in subdivision (b) or (c) of this section.

Earned Income.

Sec. 209. (a) For the purpose of this section—

(1) The term "earned income" means wages, salaries, professional fees and other amounts received as compensation for personal services actually rendered, but does not include that part of the compensation derived by the taxpayer for personal services rendered by him to a corporation which represents a distribution of earnings or profits rather than a reasonable allowance as compensation for the personal services actually rendered. In the case of a taxpayer engaged in a trade or business in which both personal services and capital are material income producing factors, a reasonable allowance as compensation for the personal services actually rendered by the taxpayer not in excess of 20 per centum of his share of the net profits of such trade or business shall be considered as earned income.

(2) The term "earned income deductions" means such deductions as are allowed by section 214 for the purpose of computing net income, and are properly allocable to or chargeable against earned income.

(3) The term "earned net income" means the excess of the amount of the earned income over the sum of the earned income deductions. If the taxpayer's net income is not more than $5,000, his entire net income shall be considered to be earned net income, and if his net income is more than $5,000, his earned net income shall not be considered to be less than $5,000. In no case shall the earned net income be considered to be more than $10,000.

(b) In the case of an individual the tax shall, in addition to the credits provided in section 222, be credited with 25 per centum of the amount of tax which would be payable if his earned net income constituted his entire net income; but in no case shall the credit allowed under this subdivision exceed 25 per centum of his tax under section 210.

(c) In the case of the members of a partnership the proper part of each share of the net income which consists of earned income shall be determined under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the commissioner with the approval of the secretary and shall be separately shown in the return of the partnership and shall be taxed to the member as provided in section 218.

Part II.—Individuals.

Normal Tax.

Sec. 210. (a) In lieu of the tax imposed by section 210 of the revenue act of 1921, there shall be levied, collected, and paid for each taxable year upon the net income of every individual (except as provided in subdivision (b) of this section) a normal tax of 6 per centum of the amount of the net income in excess of the credits provided in section 216, except that in the case of a citizen or resident of the United States the rate upon the first $4,000 of such excess amount shall be 2 per centum, and upon the next $4,000 of such excess amount shall be 4 per centum;

(b) In lieu of the tax imposed by subdivision (a), there shall be levied, collected, and paid for each taxable year upon the net income of every nonresident alien individual, a resident of a contiguous country, a normal tax equal to the sum of the following:

(1) 2 per centum of the amount by which the part of the net income attributable to wages, salaries, professional fees or other amounts received as compensation for personal services actually performed in the United States exceeds the credits provided in subdivisions (d) and (e) of section 216; but the amount taxable at such 2 per centum rate shall not exceed $4,000;

(2) 4 per centum of the amount by which such part of the net income exceeds the sum of (A) the credit provided in subdivisions (d) and (e) of section 216, plus (B) $4,000; but the amount taxable at such 4 per centum rate shall not exceed $4,000; and

(3) 6 per centum of the amount of the net income in excess of the sum of (A) the amount taxed under paragraphs (1) and (2), plus (B) the credits provided in section 216.

Surtax.

Sec. 211. (a) In lieu of the tax imposed by section 211 of the revenue act of 1921 but in addition to the normal tax imposed by section 210 of this act, there shall be levied, collected and paid for each taxable year upon the net income of every individual a surtax as follows:

Upon a net income of $10,000 there shall be no surtax; upon net incomes in excess of $10,000 and not in excess of $14,000, 1 per centum of such excess.

$40 upon net incomes of $14,000; and upon net incomes in excess of $14,000 and not in excess of $16,000, 2 per centum in addition of such excess.

$80 upon net incomes of $16,000; and upon net incomes in excess of $16,000 and not in excess of $18,000, 3 per centum in addition of such excess.

$140 upon net incomes of $18,000; and upon net incomes in excess of $18,000 and not in excess of $20,000, 4 per centum in addition of such excess.

$220 upon net incomes of $20,000; and upon net incomes in excess of $20,000 and not in excess of $22,000, 5 per centum in addition of such excess.

$320 upon net incomes of $22,000; and upon net incomes in excess of $22,000 and not in excess of $24,000, 6 per centum in addition of such excess.

$440 upon net incomes of $24,000; and upon net incomes in excess of $24,000 and not in excess of $26,000, 7 per centum in addition of such excess.

$580 upon net incomes of $26,000; and upon net incomes in excess of $26,000 and not in excess of $28,000, 8 per centum in addition of such excess.

$740 upon net incomes of $28,000; and upon net incomes in excess of $28,000 and not in excess of $30,000, 9 per centum in addition of such excess.

$920 upon net incomes of $30,000; and upon net incomes in excess of $30,000 and not in excess of $34,000, 10 per centum in addition of such excess.

$1,320 upon net incomes of $34,000; and upon net incomes in excess of $34,000 and not in excess of $36,000, 11 per centum in addition of such excess.

$1,540 upon net incomes of $36,000; and upon net incomes in excess of $36,000 and not in excess of $38,000, 12 per centum in addition of such excess.

$1,780 upon net incomes of $38,000; and upon net incomes in excess of $38,000 and not in excess of $42,000, 13 per centum in addition of such excess.

$2,300 upon net incomes of $42,000; and upon net incomes in excess of $42,000 and not in excess of $44,000, 14 per centum in addition of such excess.

$2,580 upon net incomes of $44,000; and upon net incomes in excess of $44,000 and not in excess of $46,000, 15 per centum in addition of such excess.

$2,880 upon net incomes of $46,000; and upon net incomes in excess of $46,000 and not in excess of $48,000, 16 per centum in addition of such excess.

$3,200 upon net incomes of $48,000; and upon net incomes in excess of $48,000 and not in excess of $50,000, 17 per centum in addition of such excess.

$3,540 upon net incomes of $50,000; and upon net incomes in excess of $50,000 and not in excess of $52,000, 18 per centum in addition of such excess.

$3,900 upon net incomes of $52,000; and upon net incomes in excess of $52,000 and not in excess of $56,000, 19 per centum in addition of such excess.

$4,660 upon net incomes of $56,000; and upon net incomes in excess of $56,000 and not in excess of $58,000, 20 per centum in addition of such excess.

$5,060 upon net incomes of $58,000; and upon net incomes in excess of $58,000 and not in excess of $62,000, 21 per centum in addition of such excess.

$5,900 upon net incomes of $62,000; and upon net incomes in excess of $62,000 and not in excess of $64,000, 22 per centum in addition of such excess.

$6,340 upon net incomes of $64,000; and upon net incomes in excess of $64,000 and not in excess of $66,000, 23 per centum in addition of such excess.

$6,800 upon net incomes of $66,000; and upon net incomes in excess of $66,000 and not in excess of $68,000, 24 per centum in addition of such excess.

$7,280 upon net incomes of $68,000; and upon net incomes in excess of $68,000 and not in excess of $70,000, 25 per centum in addition of such excess.

$7,780 upon net incomes of $70,000; and upon net incomes in excess of $70,000 and not in excess of $74,000, 26 per centum in addition of such excess.

$8,820 upon net incomes of $74,000; and upon net incomes in excess of $74,000 and not in excess of $76,000, 27 per centum in addition of such excess.

$9,360 upon net incomes of $76,000; and upon net incomes in excess of $76,000 and not in excess of $80,000, 28 per centum in addition of such excess.

$10,480 upon net incomes of $80,000; and upon net incomes in excess of $80,000 and not in excess of $82,000, 29 per centum in addition of such excess.

$11,060 upon net incomes of $82,000; and upon net incomes in excess of $82,000 and not in excess of $84,000, 30 per centum in addition of such excess.

$11,660 upon net incomes of $84,000; and upon net incomes in excess of $84,000 and not in excess of $88,000, 31 per centum in addition of such excess.

$12,900 upon net incomes of $88,000; and upon net incomes in excess of $88,000 and not in excess of $90,000, 32 per centum in addition of such excess.

$13,540 upon net incomes of $90,000; and upon net incomes in excess of $90,000 and not in excess of $92,000, 33 per centum in addition of such excess.

$14,200 upon net incomes of $92,000; and upon net incomes in excess of $92,000 and not in excess of $94,000, 34 per centum in addition of such excess.

$14,880 upon net incomes of $94,000; and upon net incomes in excess of $94,000 and not in excess of $96,000, 35 per centum in addition of such excess.

$15,580 upon net incomes of $96,000; and upon net incomes in excess of $96,000 and not in excess of $100,000, 36 per centum in addition of such excess.

$17,020 upon net incomes of $100,000; and upon net incomes in excess of $100,000 and not in excess of $200,000, 37 per centum in addition of such excess.

$54,020 upon net incomes of $200,000; and upon net incomes in excess of $200,000 and not in excess of $300,000, 38 per centum in addition of such excess.

$92,020 upon net incomes of $300,000; and upon net incomes in excess of $300,000 and not in excess of $500,000, 39 per centum in addition of such excess.

$170,020 upon net incomes of $500,000; and upon net incomes in excess of $500,000, in addition 40 per centum of such excess.

(b) In the case of a bona fide sale of mines, oil or gas wells, or any interest therein, where the principal value of the property has been demonstrated by prospecting or exploration and discovery work done by the taxpayer, the portion of the tax imposed by this section attributable to such sale shall not exceed 16 per centum of the selling price of such property or interest.

Net Income of Individuals Defined.

Sec. 212. (a) In the case of an individual the term "net income" means the gross income as defined in section 213, less the deductions allowed by sections 214 and 206.

(b) The net income shall be computed upon the basis of the taxpayer's annual accounting period (fiscal year or calendar year, as the case may be) in accordance with the method of accounting regularly employed in keeping the books of such taxpayer; but if no such method of accounting has been so employed, or if the method employed does not clearly reflect the income, the computation shall be made in accordance with such method as in the opinion of the commissioner does clearly reflect the income. If the taxpayer's annual accounting period is other than a fiscal year as defined in section 200 or if the taxpayer has no annual accounting period or does not keep books, the net income shall be computed on the basis of the calendar year.

(c) If a taxpayer changes his accounting period from fiscal year to calendar year, from calendar year to fiscal year, or from one fiscal year to another, the net income shall, with the approval of the commissioner, be computed on the basis of such new accounting period, subject to the provisions of section 226.

Gross Income Defined.

Sec. 213. For the purposes of this title, except as otherwise provided in section 233—

(a) The term "gross income" includes gains, profits and income derived from salaries, wages, or compensation for personal service (including in the case of the president of the United States, the judges of the Supreme and inferior courts of the United States, and all

other officers and employes, whether elected or appointed, of the United States, Alaska, Hawaii, or any political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia, the compensation received as such), of whatever kind and in whatever form paid, or from professions, vocations, trades, businesses, commerce or sales, or dealings in property, whether real or personal, growing out of the ownership or use of or interest in such property; also from interest, rent, dividends, securities, or the transaction of any business carried on for gain or profit, or gains or profits and income derived from any source whatever. The amount of all such items shall be included in the gross income for the taxable year in which received by the taxpayer, unless, under methods of accounting permitted under subdivision (b) of section 212, any such amounts are to be properly accounted for as of a different period.

(b) The term "gross income" does not include the following items, which shall be exempt from taxation under this title:

(1) The proceeds of life insurance policies paid upon the death of the insured;

(2) The amount received by the insured as a return of premium or premiums paid by him under life insurance, endowment, or annuity contracts, either during the term or at the maturity of the term mentioned in the contract or upon surrender of the contract;

(3) The value of property acquired by gift, bequest, devise, or descent (but the income from such property shall be included in gross income);

(4) Interest upon (A) the obligations of a state, territory, or any political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia; or (B) securities issued under the provisions of the federal farm loan act, or under the provisions of such act as amended; or (C) the obligations of the United States or its possessions. Every person owning any of the obligations or securities enumerated in clause (A), (B) or (C) shall, in the return required by this title, submit a statement showing the number and amount of such obligations and securities owned by him and the income received therefrom, in such form and with such information as the commissioner may require. In the case of obligations of the United States issued after Sept. 1, 1917 (other than postal savings certificates of deposit), the interest shall be exempt only if and to the extent provided in the respective acts authorizing the issue thereof as amended and supplemented, and shall be excluded from gross income only if and to the extent it is wholly exempt to the taxpayer from income taxes;

(5) The income of foreign governments received from investments in the United States in stocks, bonds, or other domestic securities, owned by such foreign governments, or from interest on deposits in banks in the United States of moneys belonging to such foreign governments, or from any other source within the United States;

(6) Amounts received, through accident or health insurance or under workmen's compensation acts, as compensation for personal injuries or sickness, plus the amount of any damages received whether by suit or agreement on account of such injuries or sickness;

(7) Income derived from any public utility or the exercise of any essential governmental function and accruing to any state, territory, or the District of Columbia, or any political subdivision of a state or territory, or income accruing to the government of any possession of the United States, or any political subdivision thereof.

Whenever any state, territory, or the District of Columbia, or any political subdivision of a state or territory, prior to Sept. 8, 1916, entered in good faith into a contract with any person, the object and purpose of which is to acquire, construct, operate, or maintain a public utility—

(A) If by the terms of such contract the tax imposed by this title is to be paid out of the proceeds from the operation of such public utility, prior to any division of such proceeds between the person and the state, territory, political subdivision, or the District of Columbia and if, but for the imposition of the tax imposed by this title, a part of such proceeds for the taxable year would accrue directly to or for the use of such state, territory, political subdivision, or the District of Columbia, then a tax upon the net income from the operation of such public utility shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid in the manner and at the rates prescribed in this title, but there shall be refunded to such state, territory, political subdivision or the District of Columbia (under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the commissioner with the approval of the secretary) an amount which bears the same relation to the amount of the tax as the amount which (but for the imposition of the tax imposed by this title) would have accrued directly to or for the use of such state, territory, political subdivision or the District of Columbia, bears to the amount of the net income from the operation of such public utility for such taxable year.

(B) If by the terms of such contract no part of the proceeds from the operation of the public utility for the taxable year would, irrespective of the tax imposed by this title, accrue directly to or for the use of such state, territory, political subdivision or the District of Columbia, then the tax upon the net income of such person from the operation of such public utility shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid in the manner and at the rates prescribed in this title;

(8) The income of a nonresident alien or foreign corporation which consists exclusively of earnings derived from the operation of a ship or ships documented under the laws of a foreign country which grants an equivalent exemption to citizens of the United States and to corporations organized in the United States;

(9) Amounts received as compensation, family allotments and allowances under the provisions of the war risk insurance and the vocational rehabilitation acts or the world war veterans' act, 1924, or as pensions from the United States for service of the beneficiary or another in the military or naval forces of the United States in time of war, or as a state pension for services rendered by the beneficiary or another for which the state is paying a pension;

(10) The amount received by an individual before Jan. 1, 1927, as dividends or interest from domestic building and loan associations, substantially all the business of which is confined to making loans to members, but the amount excluded from gross income under this paragraph in any taxable year shall not exceed $300;

(11) The rental value of a dwelling house and appurtenances thereof furnished to a minister of the gospel as part of his compensation;

(12) The receipts of shipowners' mutual protection and indemnity associations, not organized for profit and no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder; but such corporations shall be subject as other persons to the tax upon their net income from interest, dividends and rents:

(13) In the case of an individual, amounts distributed as dividends to or for his benefit by a corporation organized under the China trade act, 1922, if, at the time of such distribution, he is a citizen of China, resident therein, and the equitable right to the income of the shares of stock of the corporation is in good faith vested in him.

(c) In the case of a nonresident alien individual, gross income means only the gross income from sources within the United States, determined under the provisions of section 217.

Deductions Allowed Individuals.

Sec. 214. (a) In computing net income there shall be allowed as deductions:

(1) All the ordinary and necessary expenses paid or incurred during the taxable year in carrying on any trade or business, including a reasonable allowance for salaries or other compensation for personal services actually rendered; traveling expenses (including the entire amount expended for meals and lodging) while away from home in the pursuit of a trade or business; and rentals or other payments required to be made as a condition to the continued use or possession for purposes of the trade or business, of property to which the taxpayer has not taken or is not taking title or in which he has no equity;

(2) All interest paid or accrued within the taxable year on indebtedness, except on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry obligations or securities (other than obligations of the United States issued after Sept. 24, 1917, and originally subscribed for by the taxpayer) the interest upon which is wholly exempt from taxation under this title;

(3) Taxes paid or accrued within the taxable year except (A) income, war-profits, and excess-profits taxes imposed by the authority of the United States, (B) so much of the income, war-profits and excess-profits taxes, imposed by the authority of any foreign country or possession of the United States, as is allowed as a credit under section 222, (C) taxes assessed against local benefits of a kind tending to increase the value of the property assessed, and (D) taxes imposed upon the taxpayer upon his interest as shareholder of a corporation, which are paid by the corporation without reimbursement from the taxpayer For the purpose of this paragraph, estate, inheritance, legacy, and succession taxes accrue on the due date thereof except as otherwise provided by the law of the jurisdiction imposing such taxes;

(4) Losses sustained during the taxable year and not compensated for by insurance or otherwise, if incurred in trade or business;

(5) Losses sustained during the taxable year and not compensated for by insurance or otherwise, if incurred in any transaction entered into for profit, though not connected with the trade or business; but in the case of a nonresident alien individual only if the profit, if such transaction had resulted in a profit, would be taxable under this title. No deduction shall be allowed under this paragraph for any loss claimed to have been sustained in any sale or other disposition of shares of stock or securities where it appears that within thirty days before or after the date of such sale or other disposition the taxpayer has acquired (otherwise than by bequest or inheritance) or has entered into a contract or option to acquire substantially identical property, and the property so acquired is held by the taxpayer for any period after such sale or other disposition. If such acquisition or the contract or option to acquire is to the extent of part only of substantially identical property, then only a proportionate part of the loss shall be disallowed;

(6) Losses sustained during the taxable year of property not connected with the trade or business (but in the case of a nonresident alien individual only property within the United States) if arising from fires, storms, shipwreck, or other casualty, or from theft, and if not compensated for by insurance or otherwise. The basis for determining the amount of the deduction under this paragraph, or paragraph (4) or (5), shall be the same as is provided in section 204 for determining the gain or loss from the sale or other disposition of property;

(7) Debts ascertained to be worthless and charged off within the taxable year (or, in the discretion of the commissioner, a reasonable addition to a reserve for bad debts); and when satisfied that a debt is recoverable only in part, the commissioner may allow such debt to be charged off in part;

(8) A reasonable allowance for the exhaustion, wear and tear of property used in the trade or business, including a reasonable allowance for obsolescence;

(9) In the case of mines, oil and gas wells, other natural deposits and timber, a reasonable allowance for depletion and for depreciation of improvements, according to the peculiar conditions in each case; such reasonable allowance in all cases to be made under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the commissioner, with the approval of the secretary. In the case of leases the deduction allowed by this paragraph shall be equitably apportioned between the lessor and lessee;

(10) Contributions or gifts made within the taxable year to or for the use of: (A) the United States, any state, territory or any political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia for exclusively public purposes; (B) any corporation, or trust, or community chest, fund or foundation organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual; (C) the special fund for vocational rehabilitation authorized by section 7 of the vocational rehabilitation act; (D) posts or organizations of war veterans or auxiliary units or societies of any such posts or organizations, if such posts, organizations, units or societies are organized in the United States or any of its possessions, and if no part of their net earnings inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual; or (E) a fraternal society, order or association operating under the lodge system, but only if such contributions or gifts are to be used exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals; to an amount which in all the above cases combined does not exceed 15 per centum of the taxpayer's net income as computed without the benefit of this paragraph, except that if in the taxable year and in each of the ten preceding taxable years the amount in all the above cases combined exceeds 90 per centum of the taxpayer's net income for each such year, as computed without the benefit of this paragraph, then to the full amount of such contributions and gifts made within the taxable year. In case of a nonresident alien individual this deduction shall be allowed only as to contributions or gifts made to domestic corporations or to community chests, funds or foundations created in the United States, or to such vocational rehabilitation fund. Such contributions or gifts shall be allowable as deductions only if verified under rules and

regulations prescribed by the commissioner, with the approval of the secretary.

(b) In the case of a nonresident alien individual, the deductions allowed in subdivision (a), except those allowed in paragraphs (5), (6) and (10), shall be allowed only if and to the extent that they are connected with income from sources within the United States; and the proper apportionment and allocation of the deductions with respect to sources of income within and without the United States shall be determined as provided in section 217 under rules and regulations prescribed by the commissioner with the approval of the secretary. In the case of a citizen entitled to the benefits of section 262 the deductions shall be the same and shall be determined in the same manner as in the case of a nonresident alien individual.

Items Not Deductible.

Sec. 215. (a) In computing net income no deduction shall in any case be allowed in respect of—

(1) Personal, living or family expenses;

(2) Any amount paid out for new buildings or for permanent improvements or betterments made to increase the value of any property or estate;

(3) Any amount expended in restoring property or in making good the exhaustion thereof for which an allowance is or has been made; or

(4) Premiums paid on any life insurance policy covering the life of any officer or employe or of any person financially interested in any trade or business carried on by the taxpayer, when the taxpayer is directly or indirectly a beneficiary under such policy.

(b) Amounts paid under the laws of any state, territory, District of Columbia, possession of the United States or foreign country as income to the holder of a life or terminable interest acquired by gift, bequest or inheritance shall not be reduced or diminished by any deduction for shrinkage (by whatever name called) in the value of such interest due to the lapse of time, nor by any deduction allowed by this act for the purpose of computing the net income of an estate or trust but not allowed under the laws of such state, territory, District of Columbia, possession of the United States or foreign country for the purpose of computing the income to which such holder is entitled.

Credits Allowed Individuals.

Sec. 216. For the purpose of the normal tax only there shall be allowed the following credits:

(a) The amount received as dividends (1) from a domestic corporation other than a corporation entitled to the benefits of section 262, and other than a corporation organized under the China trade act, 1922, or (2) from a foreign corporation when it is shown to the satisfaction of the commissioner that more than 50 per centum of the gross income of such foreign corporation for the three-year period ending with the close of its taxable year preceding the declaration of such dividends (or for such part of such period as the corporation has been in existence) was derived from sources within the United States as determined under the provisions of section 217;

(b) The amount received as interest upon obligations of the United States which is included in gross income under section 213;

(c) In the case of a single person, a personal exemption of $1,000; or in the case of the head of a family or a married person living with husband or wife, a personal exemption of $2,500. A husband and wife living together shall receive but one personal exemption. The amount of such personal exemption shall be $2,500. If such husband and wife make separate returns, the personal exemption may be taken by either or divided between them.

(d) $400 for each person (other than husband or wife) dependent upon and receiving his chief support from the taxpayer if such dependent person is under 18 years of age or is incapable of self-support because mentally or physically defective.

(e) In the case of a nonresident alien individual or of a citizen entitled to the benefits of section 262, the personal exemption shall be only $1,000. The credit provided in subdivision (d) shall not be allowed in the case of a nonresident alien individual unless he is a resident of a contiguous country, nor in the case of a citizen entitled to the benefits of section 262.

(f) (1) The credits allowed by subdivisions (d) and (e) of this section shall be determined by the status of the taxpayer on the last day of his taxable year.

(2) The credit allowed by subdivision (c) of this section shall, in case the status of the taxpayer changes during his taxable year, be the sum of (A) an amount which bears the same ratio to $1,000 as the number of months during which the taxpayer was single bears to twelve months, plus (B) an amount which bears the same ratio to $2,500 as the number of months during which the taxpayer was a married person living with husband or wife or was the head of a family bears to twelve months. For the purposes of this paragraph a fractional part of a month shall be disregarded unless it amounts to more than half a month, in which case it shall be considered as a month.

(3) In the case of an individual who dies during the taxable year, the credits allowed by subdivisions (c), (d) and (e) shall be determined by his status at the time of his death, and in such case full credits shall be allowed to the surviving spouse, if any, according to his or her status at the close of the taxable year.

Net Income of Nonresident Alien Individuals.

Sec. 217. (a) In the case of a nonresident alien individual or of a citizen entitled to the benefits of section 262, the following items of gross income shall be treated as income from sources within the United States:

(1) Interest on bonds, notes or other interest-bearing obligations of residents, corporate or otherwise, not including (A) interest on deposits with persons carrying on the banking business paid to persons not engaged in business within the United States and not having an office or place of business therein, or (B) interest received from a resident alien individual, a resident foreign corporation, or a domestic corporation, when it is shown to the satisfaction of the commissioner that less than 20 per centum of the gross income of such resident payor or domestic corporation has been derived from sources within the United States, as determined under the provisions of this section, for the three-year period ending with the close of the taxable year of such payor preceding the payment of such interest, or for such part of such period as may be applicable;

(2) The amount received as dividends (A) from a domestic corporation other than a corporation entitled to the benefits of section 262, and other than a corporation less than 20 per centum of whose gross income is shown to the satisfaction of the commissioner to have been derived from sources within the United States, as determined under the provisions of this section, for the three-year period ending with the close of the taxable year of such corporation preceding the dec-

laration of such dividends (or for such part of such period as the corporation has been in existence), or (B) from a foreign corporation unless less than 50 per centum of the gross income of such foreign corporation for the three-year period ending with the close of its taxable year preceding the declaration of such dividends (or for such part of such period as the corporation has been in existence) was derived from sources within the United States as determined under the provisions of this section;

(3) Compensation for labor or personal services performed in the United States;

(4) Rentals or royalties from property located in the United States or from any interest in such property, including rentals or royalties for the use of or for the privilege of using in the United States patents, copyrights, secret processes and formulas, good will, trade-marks, trade brands, franchises, and other like property; and

(5) Gains, profits, and income from the sale of real property located in the United States.

(b) From the items of gross income specified in subdivision (a) there shall be deducted the expenses, losses and other deductions properly apportioned or allocated thereto and a ratable part of any expenses, losses or other deductions which cannot definitely be allocated to some item or class of gross income. The remainder, if any, shall be included in full as net income from sources within the United States.

(c) The following items of gross income shall be treated as income from sources without the United States:

(1) Interest other than that derived from sources within the United States as provided in paragraph (1) of subdivision (a);

(2) Dividends other than those derived from sources within the United States as provided in paragraph (2) of subdivision (a);

(3) Compensation for labor or personal services performed without the United States.

(4) Rentals or royalties from property located without the United States or from any interest in such property, including rentals or royalties for the use of or for the privilege of using without the United States patents, copyrights, secret processes and formulas, good will, trade-marks, trade brands, franchises and other like property; and

(5) Gains, profits and income from the sale of real property located without the United States.

(d) From the items of gross income specified in subdivision (c) there shall be deducted the expenses, losses and other deductions properly apportioned or allocated thereto, and a ratable part of any expenses, losses, or other deductions which cannot definitely be allocated to some item or class of gross income. The remainder, if any, shall be treated in full as net income from sources without the United States.

(e) Items of gross income, expenses, losses and deductions, other than those specified in subdivisions (a) and (c), shall be allocated or apportioned to sources within or without the United States under rules and regulations prescribed by the commissioner with the approval of the secretary. Where items of gross income are separately allocated to sources within the United States there shall be deducted (for the purpose of computing the net income therefrom) the expenses, losses and other deductions properly apportioned or allocated thereto and a ratable part of other expenses, losses or other deductions which cannot definitely be allocated to some item or class of gross income. The remainder, if any, shall be included in full as net income from sources within the United States. In the case of gross income derived from sources partly within and partly without the United States, the net income may first be computed by deducting the expenses, losses or other deductions apportioned or allocated thereto and a ratable part of any expenses, losses or other deductions which cannot definitely be allocated to some items or class of gross income; and the portion of such net income attributable to sources within the United States may be determined by processes or formulas of general apportionment prescribed by the commissioner with the approval of the secretary. Gains, profits and income from (1) transportation or other services rendered partly within and partly without the United States, or (2) from the sale of personal property produced (in whole or in part) by the taxpayer within and sold without the United States, or produced (in whole or in part) by the taxpayer without and sold within the United States, shall be treated as derived partly from sources within and partly from sources without the United States. Gains, profits and income derived from the purchase of personal property within and its sale without the United States or from the purchase of personal property without and its sale within the United States shall be treated as derived entirely from sources within the country in which sold.

(f) As used in this section the words "sale" or "sold" include "exchange" or "exchanged"; and the word "produced" includes "created," "fabricated," "manufactured," "extracted," "processed," "cured," or "aged."

(g) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2) a nonresident alien individual or a citizen entitled to the benefits of section 262 shall receive the benefit of the deductions and credits allowed in this title only by filing or causing to be filed with the collector a true and accurate return of his total income received from all sources in the United States, in the manner prescribed in this title; including therein all the information which the commissioner may deem necessary to the calculation of such deductions and credits.

(2) The benefit of the credits allowed in subdivisions (d) and (e) of section 216, and of reduced rate of tax provided for in subdivision (b) of section 210, may, in the discretion of the commissioner and under regulations prescribed by him with the approval of the secretary, be received by a nonresident alien individual entitled thereto, by filing a claim therefor with the withholding agent.

Partnerships.

Sec. 218 (a) Individuals carrying on business in partnership shall be liable for income tax only in their individual capacity. There shall be included in computing the net income of each partner his distributive share, whether distributed or not, of the net income of the partnership for the taxable year, or, if his net income for such taxable year is computed upon the basis of a period different from that upon the basis of which the net income of the partnership is computed, then his distributive share of the net income of the partnership for any accounting period of the partnership ending within the taxable year upon the basis of which the partner's net income is computed.

(b) The partner shall, for the purpose of the normal tax, be allowed as credits, in addition to the credits allowed to him under section 216, his proportionate share of such amounts specified in subdivisions (a) and (b) of section 216 as are received by the partnership.

(c) The net income of the partnership shall be computed in the same manner and on the same basis as provided in section 212 except

that the deduction provided in paragraph (10) of subdivision (a) of section 214 shall not be allowed.

Estates and Trusts.

Sec. 219. (a) The tax imposed by Parts I. and II. of this title shall apply to the income of estates or of any kind of property held in trust, including—

(1) Income accumulated in trust for the benefit of unborn or unascertained persons or persons with contingent interests, and income accumulated or held for future distribution under the terms of the will or trust;

(2) Income which is to be distributed currently by the fiduciary to the beneficiaries, and income collected by a guardian of an infant which is to be held or distributed as the court may direct;

(3) Income received by estates of deceased persons during the period of administration or settlement of the estate; and

(4) Income which, in the discretion of the fiduciary, may be either distributed to the beneficiaries or accumulated.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in subdivisions (g) and (h), the tax shall be computed upon the net income of the estate or trust, and shall be paid by the fiduciary. The net income of the estate or trust shall be computed in the same manner and on the same basis as provided in section 212, except that—

(1) There shall be allowed as a deduction (in lieu of the deduction authorized by paragraph (10) of subdivision (a) of section 214) any part of the gross income, without limitation, which, pursuant to the terms of the will or deed creating the trust, is during the taxable year paid or permanently set aside for the purposes and in the manner specified in paragraph (10) of subdivision (a) of section 214, or is to be used exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals or for the establishment, acquisition, maintenance or operation of a public cemetery not operated for profit;

(2) There shall be allowed as an additional deduction in computing the net income of the estate or trust the amount of the income of the estate or trust for its taxable year which is to be distributed currently by the fiduciary to the beneficiaries, and the amount of the income collected by a guardian of an infant which is to be held or distributed as the court may direct, but the amount so allowed as a deduction shall be included in computing the net income of the beneficiaries whether distributed to them or not. Any amount allowed as a deduction under this paragraph shall not be allowed as a deduction under paragraph (3) in the same or any succeeding taxable year;

(3) In the case of income received by estates of deceased persons during the period of administration or settlement of the estate, and in the case of income which, in the discretion of the fiduciary, may be either distributed to the beneficiary or accumulated, there shall be allowed as an additional deduction in computing the net income of the estate or trust the amount of the income of the estate or trust for its taxable year which is properly paid or credited during such year to any legatee, heir or beneficiary, but the amount so allowed as a deduction shall be included in computing the net income of the legatee, heir, or beneficiary.

(c) For the purpose of the normal tax the estate or trust shall be allowed the same credit as is allowed to a single person under subdivision (c) of section 216, and, if no part of the income of the estate or trust is included in computing the net income of any legatee, heir or beneficiary, then in addition the same credits as are allowed by subdivisions (a) and (b) of section 216.

(d) If any part of the income of an estate or trust is included in computing the net income of any legatee, heir or beneficiary, such legatee, heir or beneficiary shall, for the purpose of the normal tax, be allowed as credits, in addition to the credits allowed to him under section 216, his proportionate share of such amounts specified in subdivisions (a) and (b) of section 216 as are, under this section, required to be included in computing his net income. Any remaining portion of such amounts specified in subdivisions (a) and (b) of section 216 shall, for the purpose of the normal tax, be allowed as credits to the estate or trust.

(e) If the taxable year of a beneficiary is different from that of the estate or trust, the amount which he is required, under paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) of this section, to include in computing his net income, shall be based upon the income of the estate or trust for its taxable year ending within his taxable year.

(f) A trust created by an employer as a part of a stock bonus or profit-sharing plan for the exclusive benefit of some or all of his employes, to which contributions are made by such employer, or employes, or both, for the purpose of distributing to such employes the earnings and principal of the fund accumulated by the trust in accordance with such plan, shall not be taxable under this section, but the amount actually distributed or made available to any distributee shall be taxable to him in the year in which so distributed or made available to the extent that it exceeds the amounts paid in by him. Such distributees shall for the purpose of the normal tax be allowed as credits such part of the amount so distributed or made available as represents the items specified in subdivisions (a) and (b) of section 216.

(g) Where the grantor of a trust has, at any time during the taxable year, either alone or in conjunction with any person not a beneficiary of the trust, the power to revest in himself title to any part of the corpus of the trust, then the income of such part of the trust for such taxable year shall be included in computing the net income of the grantor.

(h) Where any part of the income of a trust may, in the discretion of the grantor of the trust, either alone or in conjunction with any person not a beneficiary of the trust, be distributed to the grantor or be held or accumulated for future distribution to him, or where any part of the income of a trust is or may be applied to the payment of premiums upon policies of insurance on the life of the grantor (except policies of insurance irrevocably payable for the purposes and in the manner specified in paragraph (10) of subdivision (a) of section 214), such part of the income of the trust shall be included in computing the net income of the grantor.

Evasion of Surtaxes by Incorporation.

Sec. 220 (a) If any corporation, however created or organized, is formed or availed of for the purpose of preventing the imposition of the surtax upon its shareholders through the medium of permitting its gains and profits to accumulate instead of being divided or distributed, there shall be levied, collected, and paid for each taxable year upon the net income of such corporation a tax equal to 50 per centum of the amount thereof, which shall be in addition to the tax imposed by section 230 of this title and shall (except as provided in subdivision (d) of this sec-

tion) be computed, collected, and paid upon the same basis and in the same manner and subject to the same provisions of law, including penalties, as that tax.

(b) The fact that any corporation is a mere holding or investment company or that the gains or profits are permitted to accumulate beyond the reasonable needs of the business, shall be prima facie evidence of a purpose to escape the surtax.

(c) When requested by the commissioner, or any collector, every corporation shall forward to him a correct statement of such gains and profits and the names and addresses of the individuals or shareholders who would be entitled to the same if divided or distributed and of the amounts that would be payable to each.

(d) As used in this section the term "net income" means the net income as defined in section 232, increased by the sum of the amount of the deduction allowed under paragraph (6) of subdivision (a) of section 234, and the amount of the interest on obligations of the United States issued after Sept. 1, 1917, which would be subject to tax in whole or in part in the hands of an individual owner.

Payment of Individual's Tax at Source.

Sec. 221. (a) All persons in whatever capacity acting, including lessees or mortgagors of real or personal property, fiduciaries, employers, and all officers and employes of the United States having the control, receipt, custody, disposal or payment of interest (except interest on deposits with persons carrying on the banking business paid to persons not engaged in business in the United States and not having an office or place of business therein), rent, salaries, wages, premiums, annuities, compensations, remunerations, emoluments or other fixed or determinable annual or periodical gains, profits and income of any nonresident alien individual or of any partnership not engaged in trade or business within the United States and not having any office or place of business therein and composed in whole or in part of nonresident aliens (other than income received as dividends of the class allowed as a credit by subdivision (a) of section 216) shall (except in the cases provided for in subdivision (b) and except as otherwise provided in regulations prescribed by the commissioner under section 217) deduct and withhold from such annual or periodical gains, profits and income a tax equal to 6 per centum thereof: Provided, That the commissioner may authorize such tax to be deducted and withheld from the interest upon any securities the owners of which are not known to the withholding agent.

(b) In any case where bonds, mortgages or deeds of trust or other similar obligations of a corporation contain a contract or provision by which the obligor agrees to pay any portion of the tax imposed by this title upon the obligee or to reimburse the obligee for any portion of the tax or to pay the interest without deduction for any tax which the obligor may be required or permitted to pay thereon or to retain therefrom under any law of the United States, the obligor shall deduct and withhold a tax equal to 2 per centum of the interest upon such bonds, mortgages, deeds of trust or other obligations, whether such interest is payable annually or at shorter or longer periods and whether payable to a nonresident alien individual or to an individual citizen or resident of the United States or to a partnership: Provided, That the commissioner may authorize such tax to be deducted and withheld in the case of interest upon any such bonds, mortgages, deeds of trust or other obligations, the owners of which are not known to the withholding agent. Such deduction and withholding shall not be required in the case a citizen or resident entitled to receive such interest, if he files with the withholding agent on or before Feb. 1 a signed notice in writing claiming the benefit of the credits provided in subdivisions (c) and (d) of section 216; nor in the case of a nonresident alien individual if so provided for in regulations prescribed by the commissioner under subdivision (g) of section 217.

(c) Every person required to deduct and withhold any tax under this section shall make return thereof on or before March 15 of each year and shall on or before June 15 pay the tax to the official of the United States government authorized to receive it. Every such person is hereby made liable for such tax and is hereby indemnified against the claims and demands of any person for the amount of any payments made in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(d) Income upon which any tax is required to be withheld at the source under this section shall be included in the return of the recipient of such income, but any amount of tax so withheld shall be credited against the amount of income tax as computed in such return.

(e) If any tax required under this section to be deducted and withheld is paid by the recipient of the income, it shall not be recollected from the withholding agent; nor in cases in which the tax is so paid shall any penalty be imposed upon or collected from the recipient of the income or the withholding agent for failure to return or pay the same, unless such failure was fraudulent and for the purpose of evading payment.

Credit for Taxes in Case of Individuals.

Sec. 222 (a) The tax computed under Parts I. and II. of this title shall be credited with:

(1) In the case of a citizen of the United States the amount of any income, war-profits and excess-profits taxes paid or accrued during the taxable year to any foreign country or to any possession of the United States; and

(2) In the case of a resident of the United States, the amount of any such taxes paid or accrued during the taxable year to any possession of the United States; and

(3) In the case of an alien resident of the United States, the amount of any such taxes paid or accrued during the taxable year to any foreign country, if the foreign country of which such alien resident is a citizen or subject, in imposing such taxes, allows a similar credit to cititzens of the United States residing in such country; and

(4) In the case of any such individual who is a member of a partnership or a beneficiary of an estate or trust, his proportionate share of such taxes of the partnership or the estate or trust paid or accrued during the taxable year to a foreign country or to any possession of the United States, as the case may be.

(5) The above credits shall not be allowed in the case of a citizen entitled to the benefits of section 262; and in no other case shall the amount of credit taken under this subdivision exceed the same proportion of the tax (computed on the basis of the taxpayer's net income without the deduction of any income, war-profits or excess-profits tax any part of which may be allowed to him as a credit by this section), against which such credit is taken, which the taxpayer's net income (computed without the deduction of any such income, war-profits or excess-profits tax) from sources without the United

States bears to his entire net income (computed without such deduction) for the same taxable year

(b) If accrued taxes when paid differ from the amounts claimed as credits by the taxpayer or if any tax paid is refunded in whole or in part, the taxpayer shall notify the commissioner, who shall redetermine the amount of the tax due under Parts I. and II. of this title for the year or years affected, and the amount of tax due upon such redetermination, if any, shall be paid by the taxpayer upon notice and demand by the collector, or the amount of tax overpaid, if any, shall be credited or refunded to the taxpayer in accordance with the provisions of section 281. In the case of such a tax accrued but not paid the commissioner as a condition precedent to the allowance of this credit may require the taxpayer to give a bond with sureties satisfactory to and to be approved by the commissioner in such sum as the commissioner may require, conditioned upon the payment by the taxpayer of any amount of tax found due upon any such redetermination; and the bond herein prescribed shall contain such further conditions as the commissioner may require.

(c) The credits provided for in subdivision (a) of this section may, at the option of the taxpayer and irrespective of the method of accounting employed in keeping his books, be taken in the year in which the taxes of the foreign country or the possession of the United States accrued, subject, however, to the conditions prescribed in subdivision (b) of this section. If the taxpayer elects to take such credits in the year in which the taxes of the foreign country or the possession of the United States accrued, the credits for all subsequent years shall be taken upon the same basis.

(d) These credits shall be allowed only if the taxpayer furnishes evidence satisfactory to the commissioner showing the amount of income derived from sources without the United States, and all other information necessary for the verification and computation of such credits.

Individual Returns.

Sec. 223. (a) The following individuals shall each make under oath a return stating specifically the items of his gross income and the deductions and credits allowed under this title—

(1) Every individual having a net income for the taxable year of $1,000 or over, if single or if married and not living with husband or wife;

(2) Every individual having a net income for the taxable year of $2,500 or over, if married and living with husband or wife; and

(3) Every individual having a gross income for the taxable year of $5,000 or over, regardless of the amount of his net income.

(b) If a husband and wife living together have an aggregate net income for the taxable year of $2,500 or over, or an aggregate gross income for such year of $5,000 or over—

(1) Each shall make such a return, or

(2) The income of each shall be included in a single joint return, in which case the tax shall be computed on the aggregate income.

(c) If the taxpayer is unable to make his own return, the return shall be made by a duly authorized agent or by the guardian or other person charged with the care of the person or property of such taxpayer.

Partnership Returns.

Sec. 224. Every partnership shall make a return for each taxable year, stating specifically the items of its gross income and the deductions allowed by this title, and shall include in the return the names and addresses of the individuals who would be entitled to share in the net income if distributed and the amount of the distributive share of each individual. The return shall be sworn to by any one of the partners.

Fiduciary Returns.

Sec. 225. (a) Every fiduciary (except a receiver appointed by authority of law in possession of part only of the property of an individual) shall make under oath a return for any of the following individuals, estates or trusts for which he acts, stating specifically the items of gross income thereof and the deductions and credits allowed under this title—

(1) Every individual having a net income for the taxable year of $1,000 or over, if single, or if married and not living with husband or wife;

(2) Every individual having a net income for the taxable year of $2,500 or over, if married and living with husband or wife;

(3) Every individual having a gross income for the taxable year of $5,000 or over, regardless of the amount of his net income;

(4) Every estate or trust the net income of which for the taxable year is $1,000 or over;

(5) Every estate or trust the gross income of which for the taxable year is $5,000 or over, regardless of the amount of the net income; and

(6) Every estate or trust of which any beneficiary is a nonresident alien.

(b) Under such regulations as the commissioner with the approval of the secretary may prescribe a return made by one of two or more joint fiduciaries and filed in the office of the collector of the district where such fiduciary resides shall be sufficient compliance with the above requirement. Such fiduciary shall make oath (1) that he has sufficient knowledge of the affairs of the individual, estate or trust for which the return is made to enable him to make the return, and (2) that the return is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, true and correct. Any fiduciary required to make a return under this act shall be subject to all the provisions of this act which apply to individuals.

Returns for a Period of Less than Twelve Months.

Sec. 226. (a) If a taxpayer, with the approval of the commissioner, changes the basis of computing net income from fiscal year to calendar year a separate return shall be made for the period between the close of the last fiscal year for which return was made and the following Dec. 31. If the change is from calendar year to fiscal year, a separate return shall be made for the period between the close of the last calendar year for which return was made and the date designated as the close of the fiscal year. If the change is from one fiscal year to another fiscal year a separate return shall be made for the period between the close of the former fiscal year and the date designated as the close of the new fiscal year.

(b) Where a separate return is so made, and in all other cases where a separate return is required or permitted, by regulations prescribed by the commissioner with the approval of the secretary, to be made for a fractional part of a year, then the income shall be computed on the basis of the period for which separate return is made.

(c) If a separate return is made under subdivision (a) the net income, computed in accordance with the provisions of subdivision (b), shall be placed on an annual basis by multiplying the amount thereof by twelve and dividing by the number of months included in the period for which the separate return is made. The tax shall be such part of the tax computed on such annual basis as the number of months in such period is of twelve months.

(d) The commissioner with the approval of the secretary shall by regulations prescribe the method of applying the provisions of subdivisions (b) and (c) to cases where the taxpayer makes a separate return under subdivision (a) and it appears that for the period for which the return is so made he has derived a capital net gain, or sustained a capital net loss, or received earned income.

(e) In the case of a return made for a fractional part of a year, except a return made under subdivision (a), the credits provided in subdivisions (c), (d) and (e) of section 216 shall be reduced respectively to amounts which bear the same ratio to the full credits provided in such subdivisions as the number of months in the period for which return is made bears to twelve months.

Time and Place for Filing Individual, Partnership and Fiduciary Returns.

Sec. 227. (a) Returns (except in the case of nonresident aliens) shall be made on or before the fifteenth day of the third month following the close of the fiscal year or, if the return is made on the basis of the calendar year, then the return shall be made on or before the 15th day of March. In the case of a nonresident alien individual returns shall be made on or before the fifteenth day of the sixth month following the close of the fiscal year or, if the return is made on the basis of the calendar year, then the return shall be made on or before the 15th day of June. The commissioner may grant a reasonable extension of time for filing returns, if application therefor is made before the date prescribed by law for filing the return, whenever in his judgment good cause exists, and shall keep a record of every such extension and the reason therefor. Except in the case of taxpayers who are abroad, no such extension shall be for more than six months.

(b) Returns shall be made to the collector for the district in which is located the legal residence or principal place of business of the person making the return or, if he has no legal residence or principal place of business in the United States, then to the collector at Baltimore, Maryland.

Part III.—Corporations.

Tax on Corporations.

Sec. 230. In lieu of the tax imposed by section 230 of the revenue act of 1921 there shall be levied, collected and paid for each taxable year upon the net income of every corporation a tax of 12½ per centum of the amount of the net income in excess of the credits provided in sections 236 and 263.

Conditional and Other Exemptions of Corporations.

Sec. 231. The following organizations shall be exempt from taxation under this title—

(1) Labor, agricultural or horticultural organizations;

(2) Mutual savings banks not having a capital stock represented by shares;

(3) Fraternal beneficiary societies, orders or associations, (a) operating under the lodge system or for the exclusive benefit of the members of a fraternity itself operating under the lodge system; and (b) providing for the payment of life, sick, accident or other benefits to the members of such society, order or association or their dependents;

(4) Domestic building and loan associations substantially all the business of which is confined to making loans to members; and co-operative banks without capital stock organized and operated for mutual purposes and without profit;

(5) Cemetery companies owned and operated exclusively for the benefit of their members, or which are not operated for profit; and any corporation chartered solely for burial purposes as a cemetery corporation and not permitted by its charter to engage in any business not necessarily incident to that purpose, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual;

(6) Corporations, and any community chest, fund or foundation, organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational purposes or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual;

(7) Business leagues, chambers of commerce or boards of trade, not organized for profit and no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual;

(8) Civic leagues or organizations not organized for profit but operated exclusively for the promotion of social welfare or local associations of employes, the membership of which is limited to the employes of a designated person or persons in a particular municipality, and the net earnings of which are devoted exclusively to charitable, educational or recreational purposes;

(9) Clubs organized and operated exclusively for pleasure, recreation and other nonprofitable purposes, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder;

(10) Benevolent life insurance associations of a purely local character, farmers' or other mutual hail, cyclone, casualty or fire insurance companies, mutual ditch or irrigation companies, mutual or co-operative telephone companies or like organizations; but only if 85 per centum or more of the income consists of amounts collected from members for the sole purpose of meeting losses and expenses;

(11) Farmers', fruit growers' or like associations, organized and operated as sales agents for the purpose of marketing the products of members and turning back to them the proceeds of sales, less the necessary selling expenses, on the basis of the quantity of produce furnished by them; or organized and operated as purchasing agents for the purpose of purchasing supplies and equipment for the use of members and turning over such supplies and equipment to such members at actual cost, plus necessary expenses;

(12) Corporations organized for the exclusive purpose of holding title to property, collecting income therefrom, and turning over the entire amount thereof, less expenses, to an organization which itself is exempt from the tax imposed by this title; and

(13) Federal land banks, national farm-loan associations and federal intermediate credit banks, as provided in the federal farm loan act, as amended.

Net Income of Corporations Defined.

Sec. 232. In the case of a corporation subject to the tax imposed by section 230 the term "net income" means the gross income as defined in section 233, less the deductions allowed by sections 234 and 206, and the net income shall be computed on the same basis as is provided in subdivision (b) of section

212 or in section 226. In the case of a foreign corporation or of a corporation entitled to the benefits of section 262 the computation shall also be made in the manner provided in section 217.

Gross Income of Corporations Defined.

Sec. 233. (a) In the case of a corporation subject to the tax imposed by section 230 the term "gross income" means the gross income as defined in sections 213 and 217, except that mutual marine insurance companies shall include in gross income the gross premiums collected and received by them less amounts paid for reinsurance.

(b) In the case of a foreign corporation, gross income means only gross income from sources within the United States, determined (except in the case of insurance companies subject to the tax imposed by sections 243 or 246) in the manner provided in section 217.

Deductions Allowed Corporations.

Sec. 234. (a) In computing the net income of a corporation subject to the tax imposed by section 230 there shall be allowed as deductions:

(1) All the ordinary and necessary expenses paid or incurred during the taxable year in carrying on any trade or business, including a reasonable allowance for salaries or other compensation for personal services actually rendered, and including rentals or other payments required to be made as a condition to the continued use or possession of property to which the corporation has not taken or is not taking title, or in which it has no equity;

(2) All interest paid or accrued within the taxable year on its indebtedness, except on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry obligations or securities (other than obligations of the United States issued after Sept. 24, 1917, and originally subscribed for by the taxpayer) the interest upon which is wholly exempt from taxation under this title;

(3) Taxes paid or accrued within the taxable year except (A) income, war-profits, and excess-profits taxes imposed by the authority of the United States, (B) so much of the income, war-profits and excess-profits taxes imposed by the authority of any foreign country or possession of the United States as is allowed as a credit under section 238, and (C) taxes assessed against local benefits of a kind tending to increase the value of the property assessed. In the case of obligors specified in subdivision (b) of section 221 no deduction for the payment of the tax imposed by this title or any other tax paid pursuant to the tax-free covenant clause, shall be allowed, nor shall such tax be included in the gross income of the obligee. The deduction allowed by this paragraph shall be allowed in the case of taxes imposed upon a shareholder of a corporation upon his interest as shareholder, which are paid by the corporation without reimbursement from the shareholder, but in such cases no deduction shall be allowed the shareholder for the amount of such taxes. For the purpose of this paragraph, estate, inheritance, legacy and succession taxes accrue on the due date thereof except as otherwise provided by law of the jurisdiction imposing such taxes;

(4) Losses sustained during the taxable year and not compensated for by insurance or otherwise. No deduction shall be allowed under this paragraph for any loss claimed to have been sustained in any sale or other disposition of shares of stock or securities where it appears that within thirty days before or after the date of such sale or other disposition the taxpayer has acquired (otherwise than by bequest or inheritance) or has entered into a contract or option to acquire substantially identical property, and the property so acquired is held by the taxpayer for any period after such sale or other disposition, unless such claim is made by a dealer in stock or securities and with respect to a transaction made in the ordinary course of its business. If such acquisition or the contract or option to acquire is to the extent of part only of substantially identical property, then only a proportionate part of the loss shall be disallowed. The basis for determining the amount of the deduction for losses sustained shall be the same as is provided in section 204 for determining the gain or loss from the sale or other disposition of property;

(5) Debts ascertained to be worthless and charged off within the taxable year (or in the discretion of the commissioner, a reasonable addition to a reserve for bad debts); and when satisfied that a debt is recoverable only in part, the commissioner may allow such debt to be charged off in part;

(6) The amount received as dividends (A) from a domestic corporation other than a corporation entitled to the benefits of section 262, and other than a corporation organized under the China trade act, 1922, or (B) from any foreign corporation when it is shown to the satisfaction of the commissioner that more than 50 per centum of the gross income of such foreign corporation for the three-year period ending with the close of its taxable year preceding the declaration of such dividends (or for such part of such period as the foreign corporation has been in existence) was derived from sources within the United States as determined under section 217;

(7) A reasonable allowance for the exhaustion, wear and tear of property used in the trade or business, including a reasonable allowance for obsolescence;

(8) In the case of mines, oil and gas wells, other natural deposits and timber, a reasonable allowance for depletion and for depreciation of improvements, according to the peculiar conditions in each case; such reasonable allowance in all cases to be made under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the commissioner with the approval of the secretary. In the case of leases the deductions allowed by this paragraph shall be equitably apportioned between the lessor and lessee;

(9) In the case of insurance companies (other than life insurance companies), in addition to the above (unless otherwise allowed): (A) The net addition required by law to be made within the taxable year to reserve funds (including in the case of assessment insurance companies the actual deposit of sums with state or territorial officers pursuant to law as additions to guarantee or reserve funds); and (B) the sums other than dividends paid within the taxable year on policy and annuity contracts. This paragraph shall apply only to mutual insurance companies other than life insurance companies;

(10) In the case of mutual marine insurance companies there shall be allowed, in addition to the deductions allowed in paragraphs (1) to (9), inclusive, unless otherwise allowed, amounts repaid to policyholders on account of premiums previously paid by them, and interest paid upon such amounts between the ascertainment and the payment thereof;

(11) In the case of mutual insurance companies (including interinsurers and reciprocal

underwriters, but not including mutual life or mutual marine insurance companies) requiring their members to make premium deposits to provide for losses and expenses, there shall be allowed, in addition to the deductions allowed in paragraphs (1) to (9), inclusive, unless otherwise allowed, the amount of premium deposits returned to their policyholders and the amount of premium deposits retained for the payment of losses, expenses and reinsurance reserves.

(b) In the case of a foreign corporation or of a corporation entitled to the benefits of section 262 the deductions allowed in subdivision (a) shall be allowed only if and to the extent that they are connected with income from sources within the United States; and the proper apportionment and allocation of the deductions with respect to sources within and without the United States shall be determined as provided in section 217 under rules and regulations prescribed by the commissioner with the approval of the secretary.

Items Not Deductible by Corporations.

Sec. 235. In computing net income no deduction shall in any case be allowed in respect of any of the items specified in section 215.

Credits Allowed Corporations.

Sec. 236. For the purpose only of the tax imposed by section 230 there shall be allowed the following credits:

(a) The amount received as interest upon obligations of the United States which is included in gross income under section 233; and

(b) In the case of a domestic corporation the net income of which is $25,000 or less, a specific credit of $2,000; but if the net income is more than $25,000 the tax imposed by section 230 shall not exceed the tax which would be payable if the $2,000 credit were allowed, plus the amount of the net income in excess of $25,000.

Payment of Corporation Income Tax at Source.

Sec. 237. In the case of foreign corporations subject to taxation under this title not engaged in trade or business within the United States and not having any office or place of business therein, there shall be deducted and withheld at the source in the same manner and upon the same items of income as is provided in section 221 a tax equal to 12½ per centum thereof, and such tax shall be returned and paid in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as provided in that section: Provided, That in the case of interest described in subdivision (b) of that section the deduction and withholding shall be at the rate of 2 per centum.

Credit for Taxes in Case of Corporations.

Sec. 238. (a) In the case of a domestic corporation the tax imposed by this title shall be credited with the amount of any income, war-profits, and excess-profits taxes paid or accrued during the same taxable year to any foreign country or to any possession of the United States: Provided, That the amount of such credit shall in no case exceed the same proportion of the tax (computed on the basis of the taxpayer's net income without the deduction of any income, war-profits or excess-profits taxes imposed by any foreign country or possession of the United States), against which such credit is taken, which the taxpayer's net income (computed without the deduction of any such income, war-profits or excess-profits tax) from sources without the United States bears to its entire net income (computed without such deduction) for the same taxable year. In the case of domestic insurance companies subject to the tax imposed by section 243 or 246, the term "net income" as used in this subdivision means net income as defined in sections 245 and 246, respectively.

(b) If accrued taxes when paid differ from the amounts claimed as credits by the corporation, or if any tax paid is refunded in whole or in part, the corporation shall at once notify the commissioner, who shall redetermine the amount of the taxes for the year or years affected, and the amount of taxes due upon such redetermination, if any, shall be paid by the corporation upon notice and demand by the collector, or the amount of taxes overpaid, if any, shall be credited or refunded to the corporation in accordance with the provisions of section 281. In the case of such a tax accrued but not paid, the commissioner as a condition precedent to the allowance of this credit may require the corporation to give a bond with sureties satisfactory to and to be approved by him in such sum as he may require, conditioned upon the payment by the taxpayer of any amount of taxes found due upon any such redetermination; and the bond herein prescribed shall contain such further conditions as the commissioner may require.

(c) The credits provided for in subdivision (a) of this section may, at the option of the taxpayer and irrespective of the method of accounting employed in keeping its books, be taken in the year in which the taxes of the foreign country or the possession of the United States accrued, subject, however, to the conditions prescribed in subdivision (b) of this section. If the taxpayer elects to take such credits in the year in which the taxes of the foreign country or the possession of the United States accrued, the credits for all subsequent years shall be taken upon the same basis.

(d) These credits shall be allowed only if the taxpayer furnishes evidence satisfactory to the commissioner showing the amount of income derived from sources without the United States, and all other information necessary for the verification and computation of such credit.

(e) For the purposes of this section a domestic corporation which owns a majority of the voting stock of a foreign corporation from which it receives dividends (not deductible under section 234) in any taxable year shall be deemed to have paid the same proportion of any income, war-profits or excess-profits taxes paid by such foreign corporation to any foreign country or to any possession of the United States, upon or with respect to the accumulated profits of such foreign corporation from which such dividends were paid, which the amount of such dividends bears to the amount of such accumulated profits: Provided, That the credit allowed to any domestic corporation under this subdivision shall in no case exceed the same proportion of the taxes against which it is credited which the amount of such dividends bears to the amount of the entire net income of the domestic corporation in which such dividends are included. The term "accumulated profits" when used in this subdivision in reference to a foreign corporation means the amount of its gains, profits or income in excess of the income, war-profits and excess-profits taxes imposed upon or with respect to such profits or income; and the commissioner with the approval of the secretary shall have full power to determine from the accumulated profits of what year or years such dividends were paid; treating dividends paid in the first sixty days of any year as having been paid from the accumulated profits of the preceding year or years (unless to his satisfaction shown other-

wise), and in other respects treating dividends as having been paid from the most recently accumulated gains, profits or earnings. In the case of a foreign corporation, the income, war-profits and excess-profits taxes of which are determined on the basis of an accounting period of less than one year, the word "year" as used in this subdivision shall be construed to mean such accounting period.

(f) For the purposes of this section a corporation entitled to the benefits of section 262 or 263 shall be treated as a foreign corporation.

Corporation Returns.

Sec. 239. (a) Every corporation subject to taxation under this title shall make a return, stating specifically the items of its gross income and the deductions and credits allowed by this title. The return shall be sworn to by the president, vice-president or other principal officer and by the treasurer or assistant treasurer. If any foreign corporation has no office or place of business in the United States but has an agent in the United States, the return shall be made by the agent. In cases where receivers, trustees in bankruptcy or assignees are operating the property or business of corporations, such receivers, trustees or assignees shall make returns for such corporations in the same manner and form as corporations are required to make returns. Any tax due on the basis of such returns made by receivers, trustees or assignees shall be collected in the same manner as if collected from the corporations of whose business or property they have custody and control.

(b) Returns made under this section shall be subject to the provisions of section 226, in the case of a return made for a fractional part of a year, except a return made under subdivision (a) of section 226, the credit provided in subdivision (b) of section 236 shall be reduced to an amount which bears the same ratio to the full credit therein provided as the number of months in the period for which the return is made bears to twelve months.

(c) There shall be included in the return or appended thereto a statement of such facts as will enable the commissioner to determine the portion of the earnings or profits of the corporation (including gains, profits and income not taxed) accumulated during the taxable year for which the return is made, which have been distributed or ordered to be distributed, respectively, to its shareholders during such year.

Consolidated Returns of Corporations.

Sec. 240 (a) Corporations which are affiliated within the meaning of this section may, for any taxable year, make separate returns or under regulations prescribed by the commissioner with the approval of the secretary, make a consolidated return of net income for the purpose of this title, in which case the taxes thereunder shall be computed and determined upon the basis of such return. If return is made on either of such bases, all returns thereafter made shall be upon the same basis unless permission to change the basis is granted by the commissioner.

(b) In any case in which a tax is assessed upon the basis of a consolidated return, the total tax shall be computed in the first instance as a unit and shall then be assessed upon the respective affiliated corporations in such proportions as may be agreed upon among them or in the absence of any such agreement, then on the basis of the net income properly assignable to each. There shall be allowed in computing the income tax only one specific credit computed as provided in subdivision (b) of section 236.

(c) For the purpose of this section two or more domestic corporations shall be deemed to be affiliated (1) if one corporation owns at least 95 per centum of the voting stock of the other or others or (2) if at least 95 per centum of the voting stock of two or more corporations is owned by the same interests. A corporation organized under the China trade act, 1922, shall not be deemed to be affiliated with any other corporation within the meaning of this section.

(d) In any case of two or more related trades or businesses (whether unincorporated or incorporated and whether organized in the United States or not) owned or controlled directly or indirectly by the same interests, the commissioner may and at the request of the taxpayer shall, if necessary in order to make an accurate distribution or apportionment of gains, profits, income, deductions or capital between or among such related trades or businesses, consolidate the accounts of such related trades or businesses.

(e) For the purposes of this section a corporation entitled to the benefits of section 262 shall be treated as a foreign corporation.

Time and Place for Filing Corporate Returns.

Sec. 241 (a) Returns of corporations shall be made at the same time as is provided in subdivision (a) of section 227, except that in the case of foreign corporations not having any office or place of business in the United States returns shall be made at the same time as provided in section 227 in the case of a nonresident alien individual.

(b) Returns shall be made to the collector of the district in which is located the principal place of business or principal office or agency of the corporation or if it has no principal place of business or principal office or agency in the United States, then to the collector at Baltimore, Md.

Taxes on Insurance Companies.

Sec. 242. When used in this title the term "life insurance company" means an insurance company engaged in the business of issuing life insurance and annuity contracts (including contracts of combined life, health and accident insurance), the reserve funds of which held for the fulfillment of such contracts comprise more than 50 per centum of its total reserve funds.

Sec. 243. In lieu of the taxes imposed by sections 230 and 700, there shall be levied, collected and paid for each taxable year upon the net income of every life insurance company a tax as follows:

(1) In the case of a domestic life insurance company, the same percentage of its net income as is imposed upon other corporations by section 230.

(2) In the case of a foreign life insurance company, the same percentage of its net income from sources within the United States as is imposed upon the net income of other corporations by section 230.

Sec. 244. (a) In the case of a life insurance company the term "gross income" means the gross amount of income received during the taxable year from interest, dividends and rents.

(b) The term "reserve funds required by law" includes, in the case of assessment insurance, sums actually deposited by any company or association with state or territorial officers pursuant to law as guaranty or reserve funds and any funds maintained under the charter or articles of incorporation of the company or association exclusively for the payment of claims arising under certificates of membership or policies issued upon the assessment plan and not subject to any other use.

Sec. 245. (a) In the case of a life insurance company the term "net income" means the gross income less—

(1) The amount of interest received during the taxable year which under paragraph (4) of subdivision (b) of section 213 is exempt from taxation under this title:

(2) An amount equal to the excess, if any, over the deduction specified in paragraph (1) of this subdivision of 4 per centum of the mean of the reserve funds required by law and held at the beginning and end of the taxable year, plus (in case of life insurance companies issuing policies covering life, health and accident insurance combined in one policy issued on the weekly premium payment plan, continuing for life and not subject to cancellation) 4 per centum of the mean of such reserve funds (not required by law) held at the beginning and end of the taxable year, as the commissioner finds to be necessary for the protection of the holders of such policies only;

(3) The amount received as dividends (A) from a domestic corporation other than a corporation entitled to the benefits of section 262, and other than a corporation organized under the China trade act, 1922, or (B) from any foreign corporation when it is shown to the satisfaction of the commissioner that more than 50 per centum of the gross income of such foreign corporation for the three-year period ending with the close of its taxable year preceding the declaration of such dividends (or for such part of such period as the foreign corporation has been in existence) was derived from sources within the United States as determined under section 217;

(4) An amount equal to 2 per centum of any sums held at the end of the taxable year as a reserve for dividends (other than dividends payable during the year following the taxable year) the payment of which is deferred for a period of not less than five years from the date of the policy contract.

(5) Investment expenses paid during the taxable year: Provided, That if any general expenses are in part assigned to or included in the investment expenses, the total deduction under this paragraph shall not exceed one-fourth of 1 per centum of the book value of the mean of the invested assets held at the beginning and end of the taxable year;

(6) Taxes and other expenses paid during the taxable year exclusively upon or with respect to the real estate owned by the company, not including taxes assessed against local benefits of a kind tending to increase the value of the property assessed and not including any amount paid out for new buildings or for permanent improvements or betterments made to increase the value of any property. The deduction allowed by this paragraph shall be allowed in the case of taxes imposed upon a shareholder of a company upon his interest as shareholder, which are paid by the company without reimbursement from the shareholder, but in such cases no deduction shall be allowed the shareholder for the amount of such taxes;

(7) A reasonable allowance for the exhaustion, wear and tear of property, including a reasonable allowance for obsolescence;

(8) All interest paid or accrued within the taxable year on its indebtedness, except on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry obligations or securities (other than obligations of the United States issued after Sept. 24, 1917, and originally subscribed for by the taxpayer) the interest upon which is wholly exempt from taxation under this title; and

(9) In the case of a domestic life insurance company, the net income of which (computed without the benefit of this paragraph) is $25,000 or less, the sum of $2,000; but if the net income is more than $25,000 the tax imposed by section 243 shall not exceed the tax which would be payable if the $2,000 credit were allowed, plus the amount of the net income in excess of $25,000.

(b) No deduction shall be made under paragraphs (6) and (7) of subdivision (a) on account of any real estate owned and occupied in whole or in part by a life insurance company unless there is included in the return of gross income the rental value of the space so occupied. Such rental value shall be not less than a sum which in addition to any rents received from other tenants shall provide a net income (after deducting taxes, depreciation, and all other expenses) at the rate of 4 per centum per annum of the book value at the end of the taxable year of the real estate so owned or occupied.

(c) In the case of a foreign life insurance company the amount of its net income for any taxable year from sources within the United States shall be the same proportion of its net income for the taxable year from sources within and without the United States, which the reserve funds required by law and held by it at the end of the taxable year upon business transacted within the United States is of the reserve funds held by it at the end of the taxable year upon all business transacted.

Sec. 246. (a) In lieu of the taxes imposed by sections 230 and 700, there shall be levied, collected and paid for each taxable year upon the net income of every insurance company (other than a life or mutual insurance company) a tax as follows:

(1) In the case of such a domestic insurance company the same percentage of its net income as is imposed upon other corporations by section 230;

(2) In the case of such a foreign insurance company the same percentage of its net income from sources within the United States as is imposed upon the net income of other corporations by section 230.

(b) In the case of an insurance company subject to the tax imposed by this section—

(1) The term "gross income" means the combined gross amount, earned during the taxable year, from investment income and from underwriting income as provided in this subdivision, computed on the basis of the underwriting and investment exhibit of the annual statement approved by the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners;

(2) The term "net income" means the gross income as defined in paragraph (1) of this subdivision less the deductions allowed by section 247;

(3) The term "investment income" means the gross amount of income earned during the taxable year from interest, dividends and rents, computed as follows:

To all interest, dividends and rents received during the taxable year, add interest, dividends and rents due and accrued at the end of the taxable year and deduct all interest, dividends and rents due and accrued at the end of the preceding taxable year;

(4) The term "underwriting income" means the premiums earned on insurance contracts during the taxable year less losses incurred and expenses incurred;

(5) The term "premiums earned on insurance contracts during the taxable year" means an amount computed as follows:

From the amount of gross premiums written on insurance contracts during the taxable year, deduct return premiums and premiums paid for reinsurance. To the result so obtained add unearned premiums on outstanding business at the end of the preceding taxable year and deduct unearned premiums on

outstanding business at the end of the taxable year;

(6) The term "losses incurred" means losses incurred during the taxable year on insurance contracts, computed as follows:

To losses paid during the taxable year add salvage and reinsurance recoverable outstanding at the end of the preceding taxable year, and deduct salvage and reinsurance recoverable outstanding at the end of the taxable year. To the result so obtained add all unpaid losses outstanding at the end of the taxable year and deduct unpaid losses outstanding at the end of the preceding taxable year:

(7) The term "expenses incurred" means all expenses shown on the annual statement approved by the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners and shall be computed as follows:

To all expenses paid during the taxable year add expenses unpaid at the end of the taxable year and deduct expenses unpaid at the end of the preceding taxable year. For the purpose of computing the net income subject to the tax imposed by this section there shall be deducted from expenses incurred as defined in this paragraph all expenses incurred which are not allowed as deductions by section 247.

Sec. 247. (a) In computing the net income of an insurance company subject to the tax imposed by section 246 there shall be allowed as deductions:

(1) All ordinary and necessary expenses incurred, as provided in paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of section 234;

(2) All interest as provided in paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of section 234;

(3) Taxes as provided in paragraph (3) of subdivision (a) of section 234;

(4) Losses incurred;

(5) Bad debts in the nature of agency balances and bills receivable ascertained to be worthless and charged off within the taxable year;

(6) The amount received as dividends from corporations as provided in paragraph (6) of subdivision (a) of section 234;

(7) The amount of interest earned during the taxable year which under paragraph (4) of subdivision (b) of section 213 is exempt from taxation under this title, and the amount of interest allowed as a credit under section 236;

(8) A reasonable allowance for the exhaustion, wear and tear of property, as provided in paragraph (7) of subdivision (a) of section 234;

(9) In the case of such a domestic insurance company, the net income of which (computed without the benefit of this paragraph) is $25,000 or less, the sum of $2,000; but if the net income is more than $25,000 the tax imposed by section 246 shall not exceed the tax which would be payable if the $2,000 credit were allowed, plus the amount of the net income in excess of $25,000.

(b) In the case of a foreign corporation the deductions allowed in this section shall be allowed to the extent provided in subdivision (b) of section 234.

(c) Nothing in this section or in section 246 shall be construed to permit the same item to be twice deducted.

Part IV.—Administrative Provisions.

Returns of Payments of Dividends.

Sec. 254. Every corporation subject to the tax imposed by this title shall, when required by the commissioner, render a correct return, duly verified under oath, of its payments of dividends, stating the name and address of each shareholder, the number of shares owned by him, and the amount of dividends paid to him.

Returns of Brokers.

Sec. 255. Every person doing business as a broker shall, when required by the commissioner, render a correct return duly verified under oath, under such rules and regulations as the commissioner, with the approval of the secretary, may prescribe, showing the names of customers for whom such person has transacted any business, with such details as to the profits, losses or other information which the commissioner may require, as to each of such customers, as will enable the commissioner to determine whether all income tax due on profits or gains of such customers has been paid.

Information at Source.

Sec. 256. All persons, in whatever capacity acting, including lessees or mortgagors of real or personal property, fiduciaries, and employers, making payment to another person, of interest, rent, salaries, wages, premiums, annuities, compensations, remunerations, emoluments or other fixed or determinable gains, profits and income (other than payments described in sections 254 and 255), of $1,000 or more in any taxable year or in the case of such payments made by the United States, the officers or employes of the United States having information as to such payments and required to make returns in regard thereto by the regulations hereinafter provided for, shall render a true and accurate return to the commissioner, under such regulations and in such form and manner and to such extent as may be prescribed by him with the approval of the secretary, setting forth the amount of such gains, profits and income, and the name and address of the recipient of such payment.

Such returns may be required, regardless of amounts, (1) in the case of payments of interest upon bonds, mortgages, deeds of trust or other similar obligations of corporations, and (2) in the case of collections of items (not payable in the United States) of interest upon the bonds of foreign countries and interest upon the bonds of and dividends from foreign corporations by persons undertaking as a matter of business or for profit the collection of foreign payments of such interest or dividends by means of coupons, checks or bills of exchange.

When necessary to make effective the provisions of this section the name and address of the recipient of income shall be furnished upon demand of the person paying the income.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to the payment of interest on obligations of the United States.

Returns to Be Public Records.

Sec. 257. (a) Returns upon which the tax has been determined by the commissioner shall constitute public records; but they shall be open to inspection only upon order of the president and under rules and regulations prescribed by the secretary and approved by the president: Provided, That the committee on ways and means of the house of representatives, the committee on finance of the senate or a special committee of the senate or house, shall have the right to call on the secretary of the treasury for, and it shall be his duty to furnish, any data of any character contained in or shown by the returns or any of them, that may be required by the committee; and any such committee shall have the right, acting directly as a committee or by and through such examiners or agents as it may designate or appoint, to inspect all or any of the returns at such times and in such manner as it may determine; and any relevant or useful information thus obtained may be submitted by the committee obtaining it to the senate or the house or to

both the senate and house, as the case may be: Provided further, That the proper officers of any state may, upon the request of the governor thereof, have access to the returns of any corporation, or to an abstract thereof showing the name and income of the corporation, at such times and in such manner as the secretary may prescribe: Provided further, That all bona fide shareholders of record owning 1 per centum or more of the outstanding stock of any corporation shall, upon making request of the commissioner, be allowed to examine the annual income returns of such corporation and of its subsidiaries. Any shareholder who pursuant to the provisions of this section is allowed to examine the return of any corporation, and who makes known in any manner whatever not provided by law the amount or source of income, profits, losses, expenditures or any particular thereof, set forth or disclosed in any such return, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year or both.

(b) The commissioner shall as soon as practicable in each year cause to be prepared and made available to public inspection in such manner as he may determine, in the office of the collector in each internal revenue district and in such other places as he may determine, lists containing the name and the postoffice address of each person making an income tax return in such district, together with the amount of the income tax paid by such person.

Publication of Statistics.

Sec. 258. The commissioner, with the approval of the secretary, shall prepare and publish annually statistics reasonably available with respect to the operation of the income, war-profits and excess-profits tax laws, including classifications of taxpayers and of income, the amounts allowed as deductions, exemptions and credits, and any other facts deemed pertinent and valuable.

Collection of Foreign Items.

Sec. 259. All persons undertaking as a matter of business or for profit the collection of foreign payments of interest or dividends by means of coupons, checks or bills of exchange shall obtain a license from the commissioner and shall be subject to such regulations enabling the government to obtain the information required under this title as the commissioner, with the approval of the secretary, shall prescribe; and whoever knowingly undertakes to collect such payments without having obtained a license therefor, or without complying with such regulations, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than $5,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year or both.

Citizens of Possessions of the United States.

Sec. 260. Any individual who is a citizen of any possession of the United States (but not otherwise a citizen of the United States) and who is not a resident of the United States, shall be subject to taxation under this title only as to income derived from sources within the United States, and in such case the tax shall be computed and paid in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as in the case of other persons who are taxable only as to income derived from such sources.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to alter or amend the provisions of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, and for other purposes," approved July 12, 1921, relating to the imposition of income taxes in the Virgin islands of the United States.

Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands.

Sec. 261. In Porto Rico and the Philippine islands the income tax shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid as provided by law prior to the enactment of this act.

The Porto Rican or the Philippine legislature shall have power by due enactment to amend, alter, modify or repeal the income tax laws in force in Porto Rico or the Philippine islands, respectively.

Income from Sources Within the Possessions of the United States.

Sec. 262. (a) In the case of citizens of the United States or domestic corporations, satisfying the following conditions, gross income means only gross income from sources within the United States—

(1) If 80 per centum or more of the gross income of such citizens or domestic corporation (computed without the benefit of this section), for the three-year period immediately preceding the close of the taxable year (or for such part of such period immediately preceding the close of such taxable year as may be applicable) was derived from sources within a possession of the United States; and

(2) If, in the case of such corporation, 50 per centum or more of its gross income (computed without the benefit of this section) for such period or such part thereof was derived from the active conduct of a trade or business within a possession of the United States; or

(3) If, in the case of such citizen, 50 per centum or more of his gross income (computed without the benefit of this section) for such period or such part thereof was derived from the active conduct of a trade or business within a possession of the United States either on his own account or as an employe or agent of another.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision (a) there shall be included in gross income all amounts received by such citizens or corporations within the United States, whether derived from sources within or without the United States.

(c) As used in this section the term "possession of the United States" does not include the Virgin islands of the United States.

China Trade Act Corporations.

Sec. 263. (a) For the purpose only of the tax imposed by section 230 there shall be allowed, in the case of a corporation organized under the China trade act, 1922, a credit of an amount equal to the proportion of the net income derived from sources within China (determined in a similar manner to that provided in section 217) which the par value of the shares of stock of the corporation owned on the last day of the taxable year by individual citizens of the United States or China, resident in China, bears to the par value of the whole number of shares of stock of the corporation outstanding on such date: Provided, That in no case shall the amount by which the tax imposed by section 230 is diminished by reason of such credit exceed the amount of the special dividend certified under subdivision (b) of this section.

(b) Such credit shall not be allowed unless the secretary of commerce has certified to the commissioner—

(1) The amount which, during the year ending on the date fixed by law for filing the return, the corporation has distributed as a special dividend to or for the benefit of such individuals as on the last day of the taxable year were citizens of the United States or China, resident in China, and owned shares of stock of the corporation;

(2) That such special dividend was in addition to all other amounts, payable or to be

payable to such individuals or for their benefit, by reason of their interest in the corporation; and

(3) That such distribution has been made to or for the benefit of such individuals in proportion to the par value of the shares of stock of the corporation owned by each; except that if the corporation has more than one class of stock, the certificate shall contain a statement that the articles of incorporation provide a method for the apportionment of such special dividend among such individuals, and that the amount certified has been distributed in accordance with the method so provided.

(c) For the purposes of this section shares of stock of a corporation shall be considered to be owned by the person in whom the equitable right to the income from such shares is in good faith vested.

(d) As used in this section the term "China" shall have the same meaning as when used in the China trade act, 1922.

Part V.—Payment, Collection and Refund of Tax and Penalties.

Date on Which Tax Shall Be Paid.

Sec. 270. (a) Except as provided in subdivisions (b), (c), and (d) of this section the total amount of tax imposed by this title shall be paid—

(1) In the case of a taxpayer other than a nonresident alien individual, and other than a foreign corporation not having an office or place of business in the United States, on or before the fifteenth day of March following the close of the calendar year, or if the return should be made on the basis of a fiscal year, then on or before the fifteenth day of the third month following the close of the fiscal year; and

(2) In the case of a nonresident alien individual and of a foreign corporation not having an office or place of business in the United States, on or before the fifteenth day of June following the close of the calendar year or if the return should be made on the basis of a fiscal year, then on or before the fifteenth day of the sixth month following the close of the fiscal year.

(b) (1) The taxpayer may elect to pay the tax in four equal installments, in which case the first installment shall be paid on or before the latest date prescribed in subdivision (a) for the payment of the tax by the taxpayer, the second installment shall be paid on or before the fifteenth day of the third month, the third installment on or before the fifteenth day of the sixth month, and the fourth installment on or before the fifteenth day of the ninth month, after such date.

(2) If any installment is not paid on the date fixed for its payment, the whole amount of the tax unpaid shall be paid upon notice and demand from the collector.

(c) (1) At the request of the taxpayer, the commissioner may extend the time for payment of the amount determined as the tax by the taxpayer, or any installment thereof, for a period not to exceed six months from the date prescribed in subdivision (a) or (b) for the payment of the tax or an installment thereof. In such case the amount in respect of which the extension is granted shall be paid on or before the date of the expiration of the period of the extension.

(2) If the time for payment is thus extended there shall be collected, as a part of such amount, interest thereon at the rate of 6 per centum per annum from the date when such payment should have been made if no extension had been granted, until the expiration of the period of the extension.

(d) The provisions of this section shall not apply to the payment of a tax required to be withheld at the source under section 221 or 237.

Examination of Return and Determination of Tax.

Sec. 271. As soon as practicable after the return is filed the commissioner shall examine it and shall determine the correct amount of the tax.

Overpayments.

Sec. 272. If the taxpayer has paid as an installment of the tax more than the amount determined to be the correct amount of such installment, the excess shall be credited against the unpaid installments, if any. If the amount already paid, whether or not on the basis of installments, exceeds the amount determined to be the correct amount of the tax, the excess shall be credited or refunded as provided in section 281.

Deficiency in Tax.

Sec. 273. As used in this title the term "deficiency" means—

(1) The amount by which the tax imposed by this title exceeds the amount shown as the tax by the taxpayer upon his return; but the amount so shown on the return shall first be increased by the amount previously assessed (or collected without assessment) as a deficiency, and decreased by the amounts previously abated, credited, refunded or otherwise repaid in respect of such tax; or

(2) If no amount is shown as the tax by the taxpayer upon his return or if no return is made by the taxpayer, then the amount by which the tax exceeds the amounts previously assessed (or collected without assessment) as a deficiency; but such amounts previously assessed or collected without assessment shall first be decreased by the amounts previously abated, credited, refunded or otherwise repaid in respect of such tax.

Sec. 274. (a) If, in the case of any taxpayer, the commissioner determines that there is a deficiency in respect of the tax imposed by this title, the taxpayer, except as provided in subdivision (d), shall be notified of such deficiency by registered mail, but such deficiency shall be assessed only as hereinafter provided. Within 60 days after such notice is mailed the taxpayer may file an appeal with the board of tax appeals established by section 900.

(b) If the board determines that there is a deficiency, the amount so determined shall be assessed and shall be paid upon notice and demand from the collector. No part of the amount determined as a deficiency by the commissioner but disallowed as such by the board shall be assessed, but a proceeding in court may be begun, without assessment, for the collection of any part of the amount so disallowed. The court shall include in its judgment interest upon the amount thereof at the rate of 6 per centum per annum from the date prescribed for the payment of the tax to the date of the judgment. Such proceeding shall be begun within one year after the final decision of the board, and may be begun within such year even though the period of limitation prescribed in section 277 has expired.

(c) If the taxpayer does not file an appeal with the board within the time prescribed in subdivision (a) of this section, the deficiency of which the taxpayer has been notified shall be assessed, and shall be paid upon notice and demand from the collector.

(d) If the commisisoner believes that the assessment or collection of a deficiency will be jeopardized by delay such deficiency shall be assessed immediately and notice and demand shall be made by the collector for the payment thereof. In such case the assess-

ment may be made (1) without giving the notice provided in subdivision (a) of this section, or (2) before the expiration of the sixty-day period provided in subdivision (a) of this section even though such notice has been given, or (3) at any time prior to the final decision by the board upon such deficiency even though the taxpayer has filed an appeal. If the taxpayer does not file a claim in abatement as provided in section 279 the deficiency so assessed (or, if the claim so filed covers only a part of the deficiency, then the amount not covered by the claim) shall be paid upon notice and demand from the collector.

(e) If the taxpayer has elected to pay the tax in installments and a deficiency has been assessed, the deficiency shall be prorated to the four installments. Except as provided in subdivision (d) of this section, that part of the deficiency so prorated to any installment the date for payment of which has not arrived, shall be collected at the same time as and as part of such installment. That part of the deficiency so prorated to any installment the date for payment of which has arrived shall be paid upon notice and demand from the collector.

(f) Interest upon the amount determined as a deficiency, or, if the tax is paid in installments, upon the part of the deficiency prorated to each installment, shall be assessed at the same time as the deficiency, shall be paid upon notice and demand from the collector, and shall be collected as a part of the tax, at the rate of 6 per centum per annum from the date prescribed for the payment of the tax, or the payment of such installment, to the date the deficiency is assessed.

(g) Where it is shown to the satisfaction of the commissioner that the payment of a deficiency upon the date prescribed for the payment thereof will result in undue hardship to the taxpayer the commissioner, with the approval of the secretary (except where the deficiency is due to negligence, to intentional disregard of rules and regulations or to fraud with intent to evade tax), may grant an extension for the payment of such deficiency or any part thereof for a period not in excess of eighteen months. If an extension is granted, the commissioner may require the taxpayer to furnish a bond in such amount, not exceeding double the amount of the deficiency, and with such sureties, as the commissioner deems necessary, conditioned upon the payment of the deficiency in accordance with the terms of the extension. In such case there shall be collected, as a part of the tax, interest on the part of the deficiency the time for payment of which is so extended, at the rate of 6 per centum per annum for the period of the extension, and no other interest shall be collected on such part of the deficiency for such period. If the part of the deficiency the time for payment of which is so extended is not paid in accordance with the terms of extension, there shall be collected, as a part of the tax, interest on such unpaid amount at the rate of 1 per centum a month for the period from the time fixed by the terms of the extension for its payment until it is paid, and no other interest shall be collected on such unpaid amount for such period.

Additions to the Tax in Case of Deficiency.

Sec. 275. (a) If any part of any deficiency is due to negligence or unintentional disregard of rules and regulations but without intent to defraud, 5 per centum of the total amount of the deficiency (in addition to such deficiency) shall be assessed, collected and paid in the same manner as if it were a deficiency, except that the provisions of subdivisions (e) and (f) of section 274 shall not be applicable.

(b) If any part of any deficiency is due to fraud with intent to evade tax, then 50 per centum of the total amount of the deficiency (in addition to such deficiency) shall be so assessed, collected, and paid, in lieu of the 50 per centum addition to the tax provided in section 3176 of the revised statutes, as amended.

Additions to the Tax in Case of Delinquency.

Sec. 276. (a) (1) Where the amount determined by the taxpayer as the tax imposed by this title, or any installment thereof or any part of such amount or installment, is not paid at the time prescribed for its payment, there shall be collected as a part of the tax interest upon such unpaid amount at the rate of 1 per centum a month from the date prescribed for its payment until it is paid.

(2) Where an extension of time for payment of the amount so determined as the tax by the taxpayer, or any installment thereof, has been granted, and the amount the time for payment of which has been extended, and the interest thereon determined under paragraph (2) of subdivision (c) of section 270, is not paid in full prior to the expiration of the period of the extension, then, in lieu of the interest provided for in paragraph (1) of this subdivision, interest at the rate of 1 per centum a month shall be collected on such unpaid amount from the date of the expiration of the period of the extension until it is paid.

(b) Where a deficiency or any interest or additional amounts assessed in connection therewith under subdivision (f) of section 274 or under section 275 or any addition to the tax in case of delinquency provided for in section 3176 of the revised statutes, as amended, is not paid in full within ten days from the date of notice and demand from the collector, there shall be collected as part of the tax, interest upon the unpaid amount at the rate of 1 per centum a month from the date of such notice and demand until it is paid. If any part of a deficiency prorated to any unpaid installment under subdivision (e) of section 274 is not paid in full on the date prescribed for the payment of such installment, there shall be collected as part of the tax interest upon the unpaid amount at the rate of 1 per centum a month from such date until it is paid.

(c) In the case of estates of incompetent, deceased or insolvent persons, there shall be collected interest at the rate of 6 per centum per annum in lieu of the interest provided in subdivisions (a) and (b) of this section.

(d) If a claim in abatement is filed, as provided in section 279, the provisions of subdivisions (b) and (c) of this section shall not apply to the amount covered by the claim in abatement.

Period of Limitation Upon Assessment and Collection of Tax.

Sec. 277. (a) Except as provided in section 278 and in subdivision (b) of section 274 and in subdivision (b) of section 279—

(1) The amount of income, excess-profits and war-profits taxes imposed by the revenue act of 1921 and by such act as amended, for the taxable year 1921 and succeeding taxable years, and the amount of income taxes imposed by this act, shall be assessed within four years after the return was filed, and no proceeding in court for the collection of such taxes shall be begun after the expiration of such period.

(2) The amount of income, excess-profits and war-profits taxes imposed by the act entitled "An act to provide revenue, equalize,

duties and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes," approved Aug. 5, 1909, the act entitled "An act to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the government and for other purposes," approved Oct. 3, 1913, the revenue act of 1916, the revenue act of 1917, the revenue act of 1918, and by any such act as amended, shall be assessed within five years after the return was filed, and no proceeding in court for the collection of such taxes shall be begun after the expiration of such period.

(3) In the case of income received during the lifetime of a decedent, the tax shall be assessed and any proceeding in court for the collection of such tax shall be begun, within one year after written request therefor (filed after the return is made) by the executor, administrator or other fiduciary representing the estate of such decedent, but not after the expiration of the period prescribed for the assessment of the tax in paragraph (1) or (2) of this subdivision.

(b) The period within which an assessment is required to be made by subdivision (a) of this section in respect of any deficiency shall be extended (1) by sixty days if a notice of such deficiency has been mailed to the taxpayer under subdivision (a) of section 274 and no appeal has been filed with the board of tax appeals or (2) if an appeal has been filed, then by the number of days between the date of the mailing of such notice and the date of the final decision by the board.

Sec. 278. (a) In the case of a false or fraudulent return with intent to evade tax or of a failure to file a return the tax may be assessed or a proceeding in court for the collection of such tax may be begun without assessment at any time.

(b) Any deficiency attributable to a change in a deduction tentatively allowed under paragraph (9) of subdivision (a) of section 214 or paragraph (8) of subdivision (a) of section 234, of the revenue act of 1918 or the revenue act of 1921, may be assessed, or a proceeding in court for the collection of such tax may be begun without assessment, at any time.

(c) Where both the commissioner and the taxpayer have consented in writing to the assessment of the tax after the time prescribed in section 277 for its assessment the tax may be assessed at any time prior to the expiration of the period agreed upon.

(d) Where the assessment of the tax is made within the period prescribed in section 277 or in this section, such tax may be collected by distraint or by a proceeding in court, begun within six years after the assessment of the tax. Nothing in this act shall be construed as preventing the beginning, without assessment, of a proceeding in court for the collection of the tax at any time before the expiration of the period within which an assessment may be made.

(e) This section shall not (1) authorize the assessment of a tax or the collection thereof by distraint or by a proceeding in court if at the time of the enactment of this act such assessment, distraint or proceeding was barred by the period of limitation then in existence, or (2) affect any assessment made, or distraint or proceeding in court begun, before the enactment of this act.

Claims in Abatement.

Sec. 279. (a) If a deficiency has been assessed under subdivision (d) of section 274, the taxpayer, within ten days after notice and demand from the collector for the payment thereof, may file with the collector a claim for the abatement of such deficiency or any part thereof or of any interest or additional amounts assessed in connection therewith or of any part of any such interest or additional amounts. Such claim shall be accompanied by a bond, in such amount, not exceeding double the amount of the claim, and with such sureties as the collector deems necessary, conditioned upon the payment of so much of the amount of the claim as is not abated, together with interest thereon as provided in subdivision (c) of this section. Upon the filing of such claim and bond, the collection of so much of the amount assessed as is covered by such claim and bond shall be stayed pending the final disposition of the claim.

(b) If a claim is filed as provided in subdivision (a) of this section the collector shall transmit the claim immediately to the commissioner, who shall by registered mail notify the taxpayer of his decision on the claim. The taxpayer may within sixty days after such notice is mailed file an appeal with the board of tax appeals. If the claim is denied in whole or in part by the commissioner (or by the board in case an appeal has been filed) the amount, the claim for which is denied, shall be collected as part of the tax upon notice and demand from the collector, and the amount, the claim for which is allowed, shall be abated. A proceeding in court may be begun for any part of the amount, claim for which is allowed by the board. Such proceeding shall be begun within one year after the final decision of the board, and may be begun within such year even though the period of limitation prescribed in section 277 has expired.

(c) If the claim in abatement is denied in whole or in part, there shall be collected, at the same time as the part of the claim denied, and as a part of the tax, interest at the rate of 6 per centum per annum upon the amount of the claim denied, from the date of notice and demand from the collector under subdivision (d) of section 274 to the date of the notice and demand under subdivision (b) of this section. If the amount included in the notice and demand from the collector under subdivision (b) of this section is not paid in full within ten days after such notice and demand, then there shall be collected, as part of the tax, interest upon the unpaid amount at the rate of 1 per centum a month (or in the case of estates of incompetent, deceased or insolvent persons, at the rate of 6 per centum per annum) from the date of such notice and demand until it is paid.

(d) Except as provided in this section, no claim in abatement shall be filed in respect of any assessment made after the enactment of this act in respect of any income, war-profits or excess-profits tax.

Taxes Under Prior Acts.

Sec. 280. If after the enactment of this act the commissioner determines that any assessment should be made in respect of any income, war-profits or excess-profits tax imposed by the revenue act of 1916, the revenue act of 1917, the revenue act of 1918 or the revenue act of 1921, or by any such act as amended, the amount which should be assessed (whether as deficiency or as interest, penalty or other addition to the tax) shall be computed as if this act had not been enacted, but the amount so computed shall be assessed, collected and paid in the same manner and subject to the same provisions and limitations (including the provisions in case of delinquency in payment after notice and demand) as in the case of the taxes imposed by this title, except as otherwise provided in section 277.

Credits and Refunds.

Sec. 281. (a) Where there has been an overpayment of any income, war-profits or excess-profits tax imposed by this act, the act entitled, "An act to provide revenue, equalize duties, and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes," approved Aug. 5, 1909, the act entitled "An act to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the government and for other purposes," approved Oct. 3, 1913, the revenue act of 1916, the revenue act of 1917, the revenue act of 1918 or the revenue act of 1921, or any such act as amended, the amount of such overpayment shall be credited against any income, war-profits or excess-profits tax or installment thereof then due from the taxpayer, and any balance of such excess shall be refunded immediately to the taxpayer.

(b) Except as provided in subdivisions (c) and (e) of this section, (1) no such credit or refund shall be allowed or made after four years from the time the tax was paid, unless before the expiration of such four years a claim therefor is filed by the taxpayer, nor (2) shall the amount of the credit or refund exceed the portion of the tax paid during the four years immediately preceding the filing of the claim, or, if no claim was filed, then during the four years immediately preceding the allowance of the credit or refund.

(c) If the invested capital of a taxpayer is decreased by the commissioner, and such decrease is due to the fact that the taxpayer failed to take adequate deductions in previous years, with the result that there has been an overpayment of income, war-profits or excess-profits taxes in any previous year or years, then the amount of such overpayment shall be credited or refunded, without the filing of a claim therefor, notwithstanding the period of limitation provided for in subdivision (b) has expired.

(d) Where there has been an overpayment of tax under section 221 or 237 and refund or credit made under the provisions of this section shall be made to the withholding agent unless the amount of such tax was actually withheld by the withholding agent.

(e) If the taxpayer has, within five years from the time the return for the taxable year 1917 was due, filed a waiver of his right to have the taxes due for such taxable year determined and assessed within five years after the return was filed, or if he has, on or before June 15, 1924, filed such a waiver in respect of the taxes due for the taxable year 1918, then such credit or refund relating to the taxes for the year in respect of which the waiver was filed shall be allowed or made if claim therefor is filed either on or before April 1, 1925, or within four years from the time the tax was paid.

(f) This section shall not (1) bar from allowance a claim for credit or refund filed prior to the enactment of this act which but for such enactment would have been allowable, or (2) bar from allowance a claim in respect of a tax for the taxable year 1919 or 1920 if such claim is filed before the expiration of five years after the date the return was due.

Closing by Commissioner of Taxable Year.

Sec. 282. (a) If the commissioner finds that a taxpayer designs quickly to depart from the United States or to remove his property therefrom or to conceal himself or his property therein or to do any other act tending to prejudice or to render wholly or partly ineffectual proceedings to collect the tax for the taxable year then last past or the taxable year then current unless such proceedings be brought without delay, the commissioner shall declare the taxable period for such taxpayer immediately terminated and shall cause notice of such finding and declaration to be given the taxpayer, together with a demand for immediate payment of the tax for the taxable period so declared terminated and of the tax for the preceding taxable year or so much of such tax as is unpaid, whether or not the time otherwise allowed by law for filing return and paying the tax has expired; and such taxes shall thereupon become immediately due and payable. In any proceeding in court brought to enforce payment of taxes made due and payable by virtue of the provisions of this section the finding of the commissioner, made as herein provided, whether made after notice to the taxpayer or not, shall be for all purposes presumptive evidence of the taxpayer's design.

(b) A taxpayer who is not in default in making any return or paying income, war-profits or excess-profits tax under any act of congress may furnish to the United States, under regulations to be prescribed by the commissioner, with the approval of the secretary, security approved by the commissioner that he will duly make the return next thereafter required to be filed and pay the tax next thereafter required to be paid. The commissioner may approve and accept in like manner security for return and payment of taxes made due and payable by virtue of the provisions of this section, provided the taxpayer has paid in full all other income, war-profits or excess-profits taxes due from him under any act of congress.

(c) If security is approved and accepted pursuant to the provisions of this section and such further or other security with respect to the tax or taxes covered thereby is given as the commissioner shall from time to time find necessary and require, payment of such taxes shall not be enforced by any proceedings under the provisions of this section prior to the expiration of the time otherwise allowed for paying such respective taxes.

(d) In the case of a citizen of the United States about to depart from the United States the commissioner may, at his discretion, waive any or all of the requirements placed on the taxpayer by this section.

(e) No alien shall depart from the United States unless he first procures from the collector or agent in charge a certificate that he has complied with all the obligations imposed upon him by the income, war-profits, and excess-profits tax laws.

(f) If a taxpayer violates or attempts to violate this section there shall, in addition to all other penalties, be added as part of the tax 25 per centum of the total amount of the tax or deficiency in the tax, together with interest at the rate of 1 per centum a month from the time the tax became due.

Effective Date of Title.

Sec. 283. This title shall take effect as of Jan. 1, 1924.

TITLE III.

Part I.—Estate Tax.

Sec. 300. When used in part I. of this title—

The term "executor" means the executor or administrator of the decedent or, if there is no executor or administrator appointed, qualified and acting within the United States, then any person in actual or constructive possession of any property of the decedent;

The term "net estate" means the net estate as determined under the provisions of section 303;

The term "month" means calendar month; and

The term "collector" means the collector of internal revenue of the district in which was the domicile of the decedent at the time

of his death, or, if there was no such domicile in the United States, then the collector of the district in which is situated the part of the gross estate of the decedent in the United States, or, if such part of the gross estate is situated in more than one district, then the collector of internal revenue of such district as may be designated by the commissioner.

Sec. 301. (a) In lieu of the tax imposed by title IV. of the revenue act of 1921, a tax equal to the sum of the following percentages of the value of the net estate determined as provided in section 303) is hereby imposed upon the transfer of the net estate of every decedent dying after the enactment of this act, whether a resident or nonresident of the United States:

1 per centum of the amount of the net estate not in excess of $50,000;

2 per centum of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $50,000 and does not exceed $100,000;

3 per centum of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $100,000 and does not exceed $150,000;

4 per centum of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $150,000 and does not exceed $250,000;

6 per centum of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $250,000 and does not exceed $450,000;

9 per centum of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $450,000 and does not exceed $750,000;

12 per centum of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $750,000 and does not exceed $1,000,000;

15 per centum of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $1,000,000 and does not exceed $1,500,000.

18 per centum of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $1,500,000 and does not exceed $2,000,000;

21 per centum of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $2,000,000 and does not exceed $3,000,000;

24 per centum of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $3,000,000 and does not exceed $4,000,000;

27 per centum of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $4,000,000 and does not exceed $5,000,000;

30 per centum of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $5,000,000 and does not exceed $8,000,000;

35 per centum of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $8,000,000 and does not exceed $10,000,000;

40 per centum of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $10,000,000.

(b) The tax imposed by this section shall be credited with the amount of any estate, inheritance, legacy or succession taxes actually paid to any state or territory or the District of Columbia, in respect of any property included in the gross estate. The credit allowed by this subdivision shall not exceed 25 per centum of the tax imposed by this section.

Sec. 302. The value of the gross estate of the decedent shall be determined by including the value at the time of his death of all property, real or personal, tangible or intangible, wherever situated—

(a) To the extent of the interest therein of the decedent at the time of his death which after his death is subject to the payment of the charges against his estate and the expenses of its administration and is subject to distribution as part of his estate;

(b) To the extent of any interest therein of the surviving spouse, existing at the time of the decedent's death as dower, curtesy or by virtue of a statute creating an estate in lieu of dower or curtesy;

(c) To the extent of any interest therein of which the decedent has at any time made transfer or with respect to which he has at any time created a trust, in contemplation of or intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment at or after his death, except in case of a bona fide sale for a fair consideration in money or money's worth. Any transfer of a material part of his property in the nature of a final disposition or distribution thereof, made by the decedent within two years prior to his death without such a consideration, shall, unless shown to the contrary, be deemed to have been made in contemplation of death within the meaning of part I. of this title;

(d) To the extent of any interest therein of which the decedent has at any time made a transfer or with respect to which he has at at any time created a trust, where the enjoyment thereof was subject at the date of his death to any change through the exercise of a power, either by the decedent alone or in conjunction with any person, to alter, amend or revoke, or where the decedent relinquished any such power in contemplation of his death, except in case of a bona fide sale for a fair consideration in money or money's worth.

(e) To the extent of the interest therein held as joint tenants by the decedent and any other person, or as tenants by the entirety by the decedent and spouse, or deposited, with any person carrying on the banking business, in their joint names and payable to either or the survivor, except such part thereof as may be shown to have originally belonged to such other person, or as tenants by the entirety or acquired by the latter from the decedent for less than a fair consideration in money or money's worth: Provided, That where such property or any part thereof, or part of the consideration with which such property was acquired, is shown to have been at any time acquired by such other person from the decedent for less than a fair consideration in money or money's worth, there shall be excepted only such part of the value of such property as is proportionate to the consideration furnished by such other person: Provided further, That where any property has been acquired by gift, bequest, devise or inheritance, as a tenancy by the entirety by the decedent and spouse, then to the extent of one-half of the value thereof, or, where so acquired by the decedent and any other person as joint tenants and their interests are not otherwise specified or fixed by law, then to the extent of the value of a fractional part to be determined by dividing the value of the property by the number of joint tenants;

(f) To the extent of any property passing under a general power of appointment exercised by the decedent (1) by will or (2) by deed executed in contemplation of, or intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment at or after his death, except in case of a bona fide sale for a fair consideration in money or money's worth; and

(g) To the extent of the amount receivable by the executor as insurance under policies taken out by the decedent upon his own life; and to the extent of the excess over $40,000 of the amount receivable by all other beneficiaries as insurance under policies taken out by the decedent upon his own life.

(h) Subdivisions (b), (c), (d), (e), (f) and (g) of this section shall apply to the transfers, trusts, estates, interests, rights, powers, and relinquishments of powers, as severally enumerated and described therein, whether made, created, arising, existing, ex-

ercised or relinquished before or after the enactment of this act.

Sec. 303. For the purpose of the tax the value of the net estate shall be determined—

(a) In the case of a resident, by deducting from the value of the gross estate—

(1) Such amounts for funeral expenses, administration expenses, claims against the estate, unpaid mortgages upon, or any indebtedness in respect to, property (except, in the case of a resident decedent, where such property is not situated in the United States), to the extent that such claims, mortgages or indebtedness were incurred or contracted bona fide and for a fair consideration in money or money's worth, losses incurred during the settlement of the estate arising from fires, storms, shipwreck or other casualty, or from theft, when such losses are not compensated for by insurance or otherwise, and such amounts reasonably required and actually expended for the support during the settlement of the estate of those dependent upon the decedent, as are allowed by the laws of the jurisdiction, whether within or without the United States, under which the estate is being administered, but not including any income taxes upon income received after the death of the decedent or any estate, succession, legacy or inheritance taxes;

(2) An amount equal to the value of any property (A) forming a part of the gross estate situated in the United States of any person who died within five years prior to the death of the decedent, or (B) transferred to the decedent by gift within five years prior to his death, where such property can be identified as having been received by the decedent from such donor by gift or from such prior decedent by gift, bequest, devise or inheritance, or which can be identified as having been acquired in exchange for property so received. This deduction shall be allowed only where a gift tax or an estate tax under this or any prior act of congress was paid by or on behalf of the donor or the estate of such prior decedent as the case may be, and only in the amount of the value placed by the commissioner on such property in determining the value of the gift or the gross estate of such prior decedent, and only to the extent that the value of such property is included in the decedent's gross estate and not deducted under paragraph (1) or (3) of this subdivision;

(3) The amount of all bequests, legacies, devises or transfers, except bona fide sales for fair consideration in money or money's worth, in contemplation of or intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment at or after the decedent's death, to or for the use of the United States, any state, territory, any political subdivision thereof or the District of Columbia, for exclusively public purposes, or to or for the use of any corporation organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational purposes, including the encouragement of art and the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual or to a trustee or trustees, or a fraternal society, order or association operating under the lodge system, but only if such contributions or gifts are to be used by such trustee or trustees, or by such fraternal society, order or association, exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals. If the tax imposed by section 301, or any estate, succession, legacy or inheritance taxes, are, either by the terms of the will, by the law of the jurisdiction under which the estate is administered or by the law of the jurisdiction imposing the particular tax, payable in whole or in part out of the bequests, legacies or devises otherwise deductible under this paragraph, then the amount deductible under this paragraph shall be the amount of such bequests, legacies or devises reduced by the amount of such taxes; and

(4) An exemption of $50,000.

(b) In the case of a nonresident, by deducting from the value of that part of his gross estate which at the time of his death is situated in the United States—

(1) That proportion of the deductions specified in paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of this section which the value of such part bears to the value of his entire gross estate, wherever situated, but in no case shall the amount so deducted exceed 10 per centum of the value of that part of his gross estate which at the time of his death is situated in the United States;

(2) An amount equal to the value of any property (A) forming a part of the gross estate situated in the United States of any person who died within five years prior to the death of the decedent, or (B) transferred to the decedent by gift within five years prior to his death, where such property can be identified as having been received by the decedent from such donor by gift or from such prior decedent by gift, bequest, devise or inheritance, or which can be identified as having been acquired in exchange for property so received. This deduction shall be allowed only where a gift tax or an estate tax under this or any prior act of congress was paid by or on behalf of the donor or the estate of such prior decedent as the case may be, and only in the amount of the value placed by the commissioner on such property in determining the value of the gift or the gross estate of such prior decedent, and only to the extent that the value of such property is included in that part of the decedent's gross estate which at the time of his death is situated in the United States and not deducted under paragraph (1) or (3) of this subdivision; and

(3) The amount of all bequests, legacies, devises or transfers, except bona fide sales for a fair consideration, in money or money's worth, in contemplation of or intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment at or after the decedent's death, to or for the use of the United States, any state, territory, any political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia, for exclusively public purposes, or to or for the use of any domestic corporation organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational purposes, including the encouragement of art and the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual or to a trustee or trustees, or a fraternal society, order or association operating under the lodge system, but only if such contributions or gifts are to be used within the United States by such trustee or trustees or by such fraternal society, order or association, exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational purposes or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals. If the tax imposed by section 301, or any estate, succession, legacy or inheritance taxes, are either by the terms of the will, by the law of the jurisdiction under which the estate is administered or by the law of the jurisdiction imposing the particular tax, payable in whole or in part out of the bequests, legacies or devises otherwise deductible under this paragraph, then the amount deductible under this paragraph shall be the amount of such be-

quests, legacies or devises reduced by the amount of such taxes.

(c) No deduction shall be allowed in the case of a nonresident unless the executor includes in the return required to be filed under section 304 the value at the time of his death of that part of the gross estate of the nonresident not situated in the United States.

(d) For the purpose of part I. of this title, stock in a domestic corporation owned and held by a nonresident decedent shall be deemed property within the United States, and any property of which the decedent has made a transfer or with respect to which he has created a trust, within the meaning of subdivision (c) or (d) of section 302, shall be deemed to be situated in the United States, if so situated either at the time of the transfer or the creation of the trust or at the time of the decedent's death.

(e) The amount receivable as insurance upon the life of a nonresident decedent, and any moneys deposited with any person carrying on the banking business, by or for a nonresident decedent who was not engaged in business in the United States at the time of his death, shall not, for the purpose of part I. of this title, be deemed property within the United States.

(f) Missionaries duly commissioned and serving under boards of foreign missions of the various religious denominations in the United States, dying while in the foreign missionary service of such boards, shall not, by reason merely of their intention to permanently remain in such foreign service, be deemed nonresidents of the United States, but shall be presumed to be residents of the state, the District of Columbia or the territories of Alaska or Hawaii wherein they respectively resided at the time of their commission and their departure for such foreign service.

Sec. 304. (a) The executor within two months after the decedent's death, or within a like period after qualifying as such, shall give written notice thereof to the collector. The executor shall also, at such times and in such manner as may be required by regulations made pursuant to law, file with the collector a return under oath in duplicate, setting forth (1) the value of the gross estate of the decedent at the time of his death, or, in case of a nonresident, of that part of his gross estate situated in the United States; (2) the deductions allowed under section 303; (3) the value of the net estate of the decedent as defined in section 303; and (4) the tax paid or payable thereon; or such part of such information as may at the time be ascertainable and such supplemental data as may be necessary to establish the correct tax.

(b) Return shall be made in all cases where the gross estate at the death of the decedent exceeds $50,000, and in the case of the estate of every nonresident any part of whose gross estate is situated in the United States. If the executor is unable to make a complete return as to any part of the gross estate of the decedent, he shall include in his return a description of such part and the name of every person holding a legal or beneficial interest therein, and upon notice from the collector such person shall in like manner make a return as to such part of the gross estate.

Sec. 305. (a) The tax imposed by part I. of this title shall be due and payable one year after the decedent's death, and shall be paid by the executor to the collector.

(b) Where the commissioner finds that the payment on the due date of any part of the amount determined by the executor as the tax would impose undue hardship upon the estate, the commissioner may extend the time for payment of any such part not to exceed five years from the due date. In such case the amount in respect of which the extension is granted shall be paid on or before the date of the expiration of the period of the extension.

(c) If the time for the payment is thus extended there shall be collected, as a part of such amount, interest thereon at the rate of 6 per centum per annum from the expiration of six months after the due date of the tax to the expiration of the period of the extension.

(d) The time for which the commissioner may extend the time for payment of the estate tax imposed by title IV. of the revenue act of 1921 is hereby increased from three to five years.

Sec. 306. As soon as practicable after the return is filed the commissioner shall examine it and shall determine the correct amount of the tax.

Sec. 307. As used in part I. of this title the term "deficiency" means—

(1) The amount by which the tax imposed by part I. of this title exceeds the amount shown as the tax by the executor upon his return; but the amount so shown on the return shall first be increased by the amounts previously assessed (or collected without assessment) as a deficiency, and decreased by the amounts previously abated, refunded or otherwise repaid in respect of such tax; or

(2) If no amount is shown as the tax by the executor upon his return or if no return is made by the executor, then the amount by which the tax exceeds the amounts previously assessed (or collected without assessment) as a deficiency; but such amounts previously assessed, or collected without assessment, shall first be decreased by the amount previously abated, refunded or otherwise repaid in respect of such tax.

Sec. 308. (a) If the commissioner determines that there is a deficiency in respect of the tax imposed by part I. of this title, the executor, except as provided in subdivision (d), shall be notified of such deficiency by registered mail, but such deficiency shall be assessed only as hereinafter provided. Within sixty days after such notice is mailed the executor may file an appeal with the board of tax appeals established by section 900.

(b) If the board determines that there is a deficiency, the amount so determined shall be assessed and shall be paid upon notice and demand from the collector. No part of the amount determined as a deficiency by the commissioner but disallowed as such by the board shall be assessed, but a proceeding in court may be begun, without assessment, for the collection of any part of the amount so disallowed. The court shall include in its judgment interest upon the amount thereof at the rate of 6 per centum per annum ffom the date prescribed for the payment of the tax to the date of the judgment. Such proceedings shall be begun within one year after the final decision of the board, and may be begun within such year even though the period of limitation prescribed in section 310 has expired.

(c) If the executor does not file an appeal with the board within the time prescribed in subdivision (a) of this section, the deficiency of which the executor has been notified shall be assessed, and shall be paid upon notice and demand from the collector.

(d) If the commissioner believes that the assessment or collection of a deficiency will be jeopardized by delay, such deficiency shall be assessed immediately and notice and demand shall be made by the collector for the payment thereof. In such case the assessment may be made (1) without giving the

notice provided in subdivision (a) of this section, or (2) before the expiration of the sixty-day period provided in subdivision (a) of this section even though such notice has been given, or (3) at any time prior to the final decision by the board upon such deficiency even though the executor has filed an appeal. If the executor does not file a claim in abatement as provided in section 312, the deficiency so assessed (or, if the claim so filed covers only a part of the deficiency, then the amount not covered by the claim) shall be paid upon notice and demand from the collector.

(e) Interest upon the amount determined as a deficiency shall be assessed at the same time as the deficiency, shall be paid upon notice and demand from the collector, and shall be collected as a part of the tax, at the rate of 6 per centum per annum from the due date of the tax to the date the deficiency is assessed.

(f) Where it is shown to the satisfaction of the commissioner that the payment of a deficiency upon the date prescribed for the payment thereof will result in undue hardship to the estate, the commissioner with the approval of the secretary (except where the deficiency is due to negligence, to intentional disregard of rules and regulations, or to fraud, with intent to evade tax) may grant an extension for the payment of such deficiency or any part thereof for a period not in excess of two years. If an extension is granted, the commissioner may require the executor to furnish a bond in such amount, not exceeding double the amount of the deficiency, and with such sureties as the commissioner deems necessary, conditioned upon the payment of the deficiency in accordance with the terms of the extension. In such case there shall be collected, as a part of the tax, interest on the part of the deficiency the time for payment of which is so extended, at the rate of 6 per centum per annum for the period of the extension, and no other interest shall be collected on such part of the deficiency for such period. If the part of the deficiency the time for payment of which is so extended is not paid in accordance with the terms of the extension, there shall be collected, as a part of the tax, interest on such unpaid amount at the rate of 1 per centum a month for the period from the time fixed by the terms of the extension for its payment until it is paid, and no other interest shall be collected on such unpaid amount for such period.

(g) The 50 per centum addition to the tax provided by section 3176 of the revised statutes, as amended, shall, when assessed after the enactment of this act in connection with an estate tax, be assessed, collected and paid in the same manner as if it were a deficiency, except that the provisions of subdivision (e) of this section shall not be applicable.

Sec. 309. (a) (1) Where the amount determined by the executor as the tax imposed by part I. of this title, or any part of such amount, is not paid on the due date of the tax, there shall be collected as a part of the tax interest upon such unpaid amount at the rate of 1 per centum a month from the due date until it is paid.

(2) Where an extension of time for payment of the amount so determined as the tax by the executor has been granted, and the amount the time for payment of which has been extended, and the interest thereon determined under subdivision (c) of section 305, is not paid in full prior to the expiration of the period of the extension, then, in lieu of the interest provided for in paragraph (1) of this subdivision, interest at the rate of 1 per centum a month shall be collected on such unpaid amount from the date of the expiration of the period of the extension until it is paid.

(b) Where a deficiency or any interest assessed in connection therewith under subdivision (e) of section 308 or any addition to the tax provided for in section 3176 of the revised statutes, as amended, is not paid in full within thirty days from the date of notice and demand from the collector, there shall be collected as part of the tax interest upon the unpaid amount at the rate of 1 per centum a month from the date of such notice and demand until it is paid.

(c) If a claim in abatement is filed, as provided in section 312, the provisions of subdivision (b) of this section shall not apply to the amount covered by the claim in abatement.

Sec. 310. (a) Except as provided in section 311 and in subdivision (b) of section 308 and in subdivision (b) of section 312, the amount of the estate taxes imposed by part I. of this title shall be assessed within four years after the return was filed, and no proceeding in court for the collection of such taxes shall be begun after the expiration of five years after the return was filed.

(b) The period within which an assessment is required to be made by subdivision (a) of this section in respect of any deficiency shall be extended (1) by sixty days if a notice of such deficiency has been mailed to the executor under subdivision (a) of section 308 and no appeal has been filed with the board of tax appeals, or (2) if an appeal has been filed, then by the number of days between the date of the mailing of such notice and the date of the final decision by the board.

Sec. 311. (a) In the case of a false or fraudulent return with intent to evade tax or of a failure to file a return the tax may be assessed or a proceeding in court for the collection of such tax may be begun without assessment, at any time.

(b) Where the assessment of the tax is made within the period prescribed in section 310 or in this section, such tax may be collected by distraint or by a proceeding in court, begun within six years after the assessment of the tax. Nothing in this act shall be construed as preventing the beginning, without assessment, of a proceeding in court for the collection of the tax at any time before the expiration of the period within which an assessment may be made.

(c) This section shall not (1) authorize the assessment of a tax or the collection thereof by distraint or by a proceeding in court if at the time of the enactment of this act such assessment, distraint or proceeding was barred by the period of limitation then in existence, or (2) affect any assessment made or distraint or proceeding in court begun before the enactment of this act.

Sec. 312. (a) If a deficiency has been assessed under subdivision (d) of section 308, the executor, within thirty days after notice and demand from the collector for the payment thereof, may file with the collector a claim for the abatement of such deficiency or any part thereof or of any interest or additional amounts assessed in connection therewith or of any part of any such interest or additional amounts. Such claim shall be accompanied by a bond, in such amount, not exceeding double the amount of the claim, and with such sureties as the collector deems necessary, conditioned upon the payment of so much of the amount of the claim as is not abated, together with interest thereon as provided in subdivision (c) of this section. Upon the filing of such claim and bond, the col-

lection of so much of the amount assessed as is covered by such claim and bond shall be stayed pending the final disposition of the claim.

(b) If a claim is filed as provided in subdivision (a) of this section the collector shall transmit the claim immediately to the commissioner, who shall by registered mail notify the executor of his decision on the claim. The executor may within sixty days after such notice is mailed file an appeal with the board of tax appeals. If the claim is denied in whole or in part by the commissioner (or by the board in case an appeal has been filed) the amount, the claim for which is denied, shall be collected as part of the tax upon notice and demand from the collector, and the amount, the claim for which is allowed, shall be abated. A proceeding in court may be begun for any part of the amount, claim for which is allowed by the board. Such proceeding shall be begun within one year after the final decision of the board, and may be begun within such year even though the pericd of limitation prescribed in section 310 has expired.

(c) If the claim in abatement is denied in whole or in part, there shall be collected, at the same time as the part of the claim denied, and as a part of the tax, interest at the rate of 6 per centum per annum upon the amount of the claim denied, from the date of notice and demand from the collector under subdivision (d) of section 308 to the date of the notice and demand under subdivision (b) of this section. If the amount included in the notice and demand from the collector under subdivision (b) of this section is not paid in full within thirty days after such notice and demand, then there shall be collected, as part of the tax, interest upon the unpaid amount at the rate of 1 per centum a month from the date of such notice and demand until it is paid.

(d) Except as provided in this section, no claim in abatement shall be filed in respect of any assessment made after the enactment of this act in respect of any estate tax.

Sec. 313 (a) The collector shall grant to the person paying the tax duplicate receipts, either of which shall be sufficient evidence of such payment, and shall entitle the executor to be credited and allowed the amount thereof by any court having jurisdiction to audit or settle his accounts.

(b) If the executor makes written application to the commissioner for determination of the amount of the tax and discharge from personal liability therefor, the commissioner (as soon as possible, and in any event within one year after the making of such application, or, if the application is made before the return is filed, then within one year after the return is filed, but not after the expiration of the period prescribed for the assessment of the tax in section 310) shall notify the executor of the amount of the tax. The executor, upon payment of the amount of which he is notified, shall be discharged from personal liability for any deficiency in tax thereafter found to be due and shall be entitled to a receipt or writing showing such discharge.

(c) The provisions of subdivision (b) shall not operate as a release of any part of the gross estate from the lien for any deficiency that may thereafter be determined to be due, unless the title to such part of the gross estate has passed to a bona fide purchaser for value, in which case such part shall not be subject to a lien or to any claim or demand for any such deficiency, but the lien shall attach to the consideration received from such purchaser by the heirs, legatees, devisees or distributees.

Sec. 314. (a) If the tax herein imposed is not paid on or before the due date thereof the collector shall, upon instruction from the commissioner, proceed to collect the tax under the provisions of general law or commence appropriate proceedings in any court of the United States having jurisdiction, in the name of the United States, to subject the property of the decedent to be sold under the judgment or decree of the court. From the proceeds of such sale the amount of the tax, together with the costs and expenses of every description to be allowed by the court, shall be first paid, and the balance shall be deposited according to the order of the court, to be paid under its direction to the person entitled thereto.

(b) If the tax or any part thereof is paid by or collected out of that part of the estate passing to or in the possession of any person other than the executor in his capacity as such, such person shall be entitled to reimbursement out of any part of the estate still undistributed or by a just and equitable contribution by the persons whose interest in the estate of the decedent would have been reduced if the tax had been paid before the distribution of the estate or whose interest is subject to equal or prior liability for the payment of taxes, debts or other charges against the estate, it being the purpose and intent of this title that so far as is practicable and unless otherwise directed by the will of the decedent the tax shall be paid out of the estate before its distribution. If any part of the gross estate consists of proceeds of policies of insurance upon the life of the decedent receivable by a beneficiary other than the executor, the executor shall be entitled to recover from such beneficiary such portion of the total tax paid as the proceeds, in excess of $40,000, of such policies bear to the net estate. If there is more than one such beneficiary the executor shall be entitled to recover from such beneficiaries in the same ratio.

Sec. 315 (a) Unless the tax is sooner paid in full, it shall be a lien for ten years upon the gross estate of the decedent, except that such part of the gross estate as is used for the payment of charges against the estate and expenses of its administration, allowed by any court having jurisdiction thereof, shall be divested of such lien. If the commissioner is satisfied that the tax liability of an estate has been fully discharged or provided for, he may under regulations prescribed by him with the approval of the secretary, issue his certificate, releasing any or all property of such estate from the lien herein imposed.

(b) If (1) the decedent makes a transfer of, or creates a trust with respect to, any property in contemplation of or intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment at or after his death (except in the case of a bona fide sale for a fair consideration in money or money's worth) or (2) if insurance passes under a contract executed by the decedent in favor of a specific beneficiary, and if in either case the tax in respect thereto is not paid when due, then the transferee, trustee or beneficiary shall be personally liable for such tax, and such property to the extent of the decedent's interest therein at the time of such transfer or to the extent of such beneficiary's interest under such contract of insurance, shall be subject to a like lien equal to the amount of such tax. Any part of such property sold by such transferee or trustee to a bona fide purchaser for a fair consideration in money or money's worth shall be divested of the lien and a like lien shall then attach to all the property of such transferee or trustee, except any part sold to a bona fide

purchaser for a fair consideration in money or money's worth.

Sec. 316. If after the enactment of this act the commissioner determines that any assessment should be made in respect of any estate tax imposed by the revenue act of 1917, the revenue act of 1918 or the revenue act of 1921, or by any such act as amended, the amount which should be assessed (whether as deficiency or additional tax or as interest, penalty or other addition to the tax) shall be computed as if this act had not been enacted, but the amount so computed shall be assessed, collected, and paid in the same manner and subject to the same provisions and limitations (including the provisions in case of delinquency in payment after notice and demand) as in the case of the taxes imposed by part I. of this title, except that the period of limitation prescribed in section 1009 shall be applied in lieu of the period prescribed in subdivision (a) of section 310.

Sec. 317. (a) Whoever knowingly makes any false statement in any notice or return required to be filed under part I. of this title shall be liable to a penalty of not exceeding $5,000 or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.

(b) Whoever fails to comply with any duty imposed upon him by section 304, or having in his possession or control any record, file or paper, containing or supposed to contain any information concerning the estate of the decedent, or, having in his possession or control any property comprised in the gross estate of the decedent, fails to exhibit the same upon request to the commissioner or any collector or law officer of the United States or his duly authorized deputy or agent, who desires to examine the same in the performance of his duties under part I. of this title, shall be liable to a penalty of not exceeding $500, to be recovered, with costs of suit, in a civil action in the name of the United States.

Sec. 318. (a) The term "resident" as used in this title includes a citizen of the United States with respect to whose property any probate or administration proceedings are had in the United States court for China. Where no part of the gross estate of such decedent is situated in the United States at the time of his death, the total amount of tax due under part I. of this title shall be paid to or collected by the clerk of such court, but where any part of the gross estate of such decedent is situated in the United States at the time of his death, the tax due under part I. of this title shall be paid to or collected by the collector of the district in which is situated the part of the gross estate in the United States, or, if such part is situated in more than one district, then the collector of such district as may be designated by the commissioner.

(b) For the purpose of this section the clerk of the United States court for China shall be a collector for the territorial jurisdiction of such court, and taxes shall be collected by and paid to him in the same manner and subject to the same provisions of law, including penalties, as the taxes collected by and paid to a collector in the United States.

Part II.—Gift Tax.

Sec. 319. For the calendar year 1924 and each calendar year thereafter, a tax equal to the sum of the following is hereby imposed upon the transfer by a resident by gift during such calendar year of any property wherever situated, whether made directly or indirectly, and upon the transfer by a nonresident by gift during such calendar year of any property situated within the United States, whether made directly or indirectly:

1 per centum of the amount of the taxable gifts not in excess of $50,000;

2 per centum of the amount by which the taxable gifts exceed $50,000 and do not exceed $100,000;

3 per centum of the amount by which the taxable gifts exceed $100,000 and do not exceed $150,000;

4 per centum of the amount by which the taxable gifts exceed $150,000 and do not exceed $250,000;

6 per centum of the amount by which the taxable gifts exceed $250,000 and do not exceed $450,000;

9 per centum of the amount by which the taxable gifts exceed $450,000 and do not exceed $750,000;

12 per centum of the amount by which the taxable gifts exceed $750,000 and do not exceed $1,000,000;

15 per centum of the amount by which the taxable gifts exceed $1,000,000 and do not exceed $1,500,000;

18 per centum of the amount by which the taxable gifts exceed $1,500,000 and do not exceed $2,000,000;

21 per centum of the amount by which the taxable gifts exceed $2,000,000 and do not exceed $3,000,000;

24 per centum of the amount by which the taxable gifts exceed $3,000,000 and do not exceed $4,000,000;

27 per centum of the amount by which the taxable gifts exceed $4,000,000 and do not exceed $5,000,000;

30 per centum of the amount by which the taxable gifts exceed $5,000,000 and do not exceed $8,000,000;

35 per centum of the amount by which the taxable gifts exceed $8,000,000 and do not exceed $10,000,000;

40 per centum of the amount by which the taxable gifts exceed $10,000,000.

Sec. 320. If the gift is made in property, the fair market value thereof at the date of the gift shall be considered the amount of the gift. Where property is sold or exchanged for less than a fair consideration in money or money's worth, then the amount by which the fair market value of the property exceeded the consideration received shall, for the purpose of the tax imposed by section 319, be deemed a gift and shall be included in computing the amount of gifts made during the calendar year.

Sec. 321. In computing the amount of the gifts, subject to the tax imposed by section 319, there shall be allowed as deductions:

(a) In the case of a resident—

(1) An exemption of $50,000;

(2) The amount of all gifts or contributions made within the calendar year to or for the use of the United States, any state, territory, any political subdivision thereof or the District of Columbia, for exclusively public purposes or to or for the use of any corporation organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational purposes, including the encouragement of art and the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual or to a trustee or trustees, or fraternal society, order or association, operating under the lodge system, but only if such gifts or contributions are to be used by such trustee or trustees or by such fraternal society, order or association, exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational purposes or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, and the amount of all gifts or contributions made within the calendar year by such cor-

poration, trustee or fraternal society, order or association for a religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational purpose or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals and the amount of all gifts or contributions made within the calendar year to the special fund for vocational rehabilitation authorized by section 7 of the vocational rehabilitation act;

(3) Gifts the aggregate amount of which to any one person does not exceed $500;

(4) An amount equal to the value of any property transferred by gift within the calendar year, which can be identified (A) as having been received by the donor within five years prior to the time of his making such gift, either from another person by gift or from a decedent by gift, bequest, devise or inheritance, or (B) as having been acquired in exchange for property so received. This deduction shall be allowed only where a gift tax or an estate tax under this or any prior act of congress was paid by or on behalf of the donor or the estate of such decedent, as the case may be, and only in the amount of the value placed by the commissioner on such property in determining the value of the gift or the gross estate of such decedent, and only to the extent that the value of such property is included in the total amount of gifts made within the calendar year and not deducted under paragraph (2) or (3) of this subdivision.

(b) In the case of a nonresident—

(1) The amount of all gifts or contributions made within the calendar year to or for the use of the United States, any state, territory, any political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia, for exclusively public purposes or to or for the use of any domestic corporation organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational purposes, including the encouragement of art and the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual or to a trustee or trustees, or fraternal society, order or association, operating under the lodge system, but only if such gifts or contributions are to be used within the United States by such trustee or trustees or by such fraternal society, order or association, exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational purposes or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, and the amount of all gifts or contributions made within the calendar year by such corporation, trustee or fraternal society, order or association for a religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational purpose, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals and the amount of all gifts or contributions made within the calendar year to the special fund for vocational rehabilitation authorized by section 7 of the vocational rehabilitation act;

(2) Gifts the aggregate amount of which to any one person does not exceed $500;

(3) An amount equal to the value of any property situated in the United States transferred by gift within the calendar year, which can be identified (A) as having been received by the donor within five years prior to the time of his making such gift, either from another person by gift or from a decedent by gift, bequest, devise or inheritance or (B) as having been acquired in exchange for property so received. This deduction shall be allowed only where a gift tax or an estate tax under this or any prior act of congress was paid by or on behalf of the donor or the estate of such decedent, as the case may be, and only in the amount of the value placed by the commissioner on such property in determining the value of the gift or the gross estate of such decedent, and only to the extent that the value of such property is included within the total amount of gifts made within the calendar year of property situated in the United States and not deducted under paragraph (1) or (2) of this subdivision.

Sec. 322. In case a tax has been imposed under section 319 upon any gift, and thereafter upon the death of the donor the amount thereof is required by any provision of part I. of this title to be included in the gross estate of the decedent then there shall be credited against and applied in reduction of the estate tax, which would otherwise be chargeable against the estate of the decedent under the provisions of section 301, an amount equal to the tax paid with respect to such gift; and in the event the donor has in any year paid the tax imposed by section 319 with respect to a gift or gifts which upon the death of the donor must be included in his gross estate and a gift or gifts not required to be so included, then the amount of the tax which shall be deemed to have been paid with respect to the gift or gifts required to be so included shall be that proportion of the entire tax paid on account of all such gifts which the amount of the gift or gifts required to be so included bears to the total amount of gifts in that year.

Sec. 323. Any person who within the year 1924 or any calendar year thereafter makes any gift or gifts in excess of the deductions allowed by section 321 shall, on or before the 15th day of March, file with the collector a return under oath in duplicate, listing and setting forth therein all gifts and contributions made by him during such calendar year (other than the gifts specified in paragraph (3) of subdivision (a) and in paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) of section 321), and the fair market value thereof when made, and also all sales and exchanges of property owned by him made within such year for less than a fair consideration in money or money's worth, stating therein the fair market value of the property so sold or exchanged and that of the consideration received by him, both as of date of such sale or exchange.

Sec. 324. The tax imposed by section 319 shall be paid by the donor on or before the 15th day of March, and shall be assessed, collected and paid in the same manner and subject, in so far as applicable, to the same provisions of law as the tax imposed by section 301.

TITLE IV.—TAX ON CIGARS, TOBACCO, AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.

Sec. 400. (a) Upon cigars and cigarettes manufactured in or imported into the United States, and hereafter sold by the manufacturer or importer, or removed for consumption or sale, there shall be levied, collected and paid under the provisions of existing law, in lieu of the internal-revenue taxes now imposed thereon by section 700 of the revenue act of 192.. the following taxes, to be paid by the manufacturer or importer thereof—

On cigars of all descriptions made of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, and weighing not more than three pounds per 1,000, $1.50 per 1,000.

On cigars made of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, and weighing more than three pounds per 1,000, if manufactured or imported to retail at not more than 5 cents each, $4 per 1,000;

If manufactured or imported to retail at more than 5 cents each and not more than 8 cents each, $6 per 1,000;

If manufactured or imported to retail at

more than 8 cents each and not more than 15 cents each, $9 per 1,000;

If manufactured or imported to retail at more than 15 cents each and not more than 20 cents each, $12 per 1,000;

If manufactured or imported to retail at more than 20 cents each, $15 per 1,000;

On cigarettes made of tobacco or any substitute therefor, and weighing not more than three pounds per 1,000, $3 per 1,000;

Weighing more than three pounds per thousand, $7.20 per 1,000.

(b) Whenever in this section reference is made to cigars manufactured or imported to retail at not over a certain price each, then in determining the tax to be paid regard shall be had to the ordinary retail price of a single cigar.

(c) The commissioner may, by regulation, require the manufacturer or importer to affix to each box, package or container a conspicuous label indicating the clause of this section under which the cigars therein contained have been tax-paid, which must correspond with the tax-paid stamp on such box or container.

(d) Every manufacturer of cigarettes (including small cigars weighing not more than three pounds per 1,000) shall put up all the cigarettes and such small cigars that he manufactures or has manufactured for him, and sells or removes for consumption or sale, in packages or parcels containing five, eight, ten, twelve, fifteen, sixteen, twenty, twenty-four, forty, fifty, eighty or one hundred cigarettes each, and shall securely affix to each of such packages or parcels a suitable stamp denoting the tax thereon and shall properly cancel the same prior to such sale or removal for consumption or sale under such regulations as the commissioner, with the approval of the secretary, shall prescribe; and all cigarettes imported from a foreign country shall be packed, stamped, and the stamps canceled in a like manner, in addition to the import stamp indicating inspection of the customhouse before they are withdrawn therefrom.

(e) Section 3392 of the revised statutes, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 3392. All cigars weighing more than three pounds per 1,000 shall be packed in boxes not before used for that purpose containing, respectively, three, five, seven, ten, twelve, thirteen, twenty-five, fifty, 100, 200, 250, or 500 cigars each; and every person who sells, or offers for sale, or delivers, or offers to deliver, any cigars in any other form than in new boxes as above described, or who packs in any box any cigars in excess of or less than the number provided by law to be put in each box, respectively, or who falsely brands any box, or affixes a stamp on any box denoting a less amount of tax than that required by law, shall be fined for each offense not more than $1,000 and be imprisoned not more than two years: Provided, That nothing in this section shall be construed as preventing the sale of cigars at retail by retail dealers from boxes packed, stamped, and branded in the manner prescribed by law: Provided further, That each employe of a manufacturer of cigars shall be permitted to use, for personal consumption and for experimental purposes, not to exceed twenty-one cigars per week without the manufacturer of cigars being required to pack the same in boxes or to stamp or pay any internal-revenue tax thereon, such exemption to be allowed under such rules and regulations as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe."

Sec. 401. (a) Upon all tobacco and snuff manufactured in or imported into the United States, and hereafter sold by the manufacturer or importer, or removed for consumption or sale, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, in lieu of the internal-revenue taxes now imposed thereon by section 701 of the revenue act of 1921, a tax of 18 cents per pound, to be paid by the manufacturer or importer thereof.

(b) Section 3362 of the revised statutes, as amended by section 701 of the revenue act of 1918, is re-enacted without change, as follows:

"Sec. 3362. All manufactured tobacco shall be put up and prepared by the manufacturer for sale, or removal for sale or consumption, in packages of the following description and in no other manner:

"All smoking tobacco, snuff, fine-cut chewing tobacco, all cut and granulated tobacco, all shorts the refuse of fine-cut chewing, which has passed through a riddle of thirty-six meshes to the square inch, and all refuse scraps, clippings, cuttings and sweepings of tobacco, and all other kinds of tobacco not otherwise provided for, in packages containing one-eighth of an ounce, three-eighths of an ounce, and further packages with a difference between each package and the one next smaller of one-eighth of an ounce up to and including two ounces, and further packages with a difference between each package and the one next smaller of one-fourth of an ounce up to and including four ounces, and packages of five ounces, six ounces, seven ounces, eight ounces, ten ounces, twelve ounces, fourteen ounces and sixteen ounces: Provided, That snuff may, at the option of the manufacturer, be put up in bladders and in jars containing not exceeding twenty pounds.

"All cavendish, plug and twist tobacco, in wooden packages not exceeding two hundred pounds net weight.

"And every such wooden package shall have printed or marked thereon the manufacturer's name and place of manufacture, the registered number of the manufactory, and the gross weight, the tare, and the net weight of the tobacco in each package: Provided, That these limitations and descriptions of packages shall not apply to tobacco and snuff transported in bond for exportation and actually exported: And provided further, That perique tobacco, snuff flour, fine-cut shorts, the refuse of fine-cut chewing tobacco, refuse scraps, clippings, cuttings and sweepings of tobacco, may be sold in bulk as material, and without the payment of tax, by one manufacturer directly to another manufacturer, or for export, under such restrictions, rules and regulations as the commissioner of internal revenue may prescribe: And provided further, That wood, metal, paper or other materials may be used separately or in combination for packing tobacco, snuff and cigars, under such regulations as the commissioner of internal revenue may establish."

Sec. 402. There shall be levied, collected and paid, in lieu of the taxes imposed by section 703 of the revenue act of 1921, upon cigarette paper made up into packages, books, sets or tubes, made up in or imported into the United States and hereafter sold by the manufacturer or importer to any person (other than to a manufacturer of cigarettes for use by him in the manufacture of cigarettes), the followng taxes, to be paid by the manufacturer or importer: On each package, book or set containing more than twenty-five but not more than fifty papers, ½ cent; containing more than fifty but not more than 100 papers, 1 cent; containing more than 100 papers, ½ cent for each fifty papers or fractional part thereof; and upon tubes, 1 cent for each fifty tubes or fractional part thereof.

Every manufacturer of cigarettes purchasing any cigarette paper made up into tubes (a) shall give bond in an amount and with sureties satisfactory to the commissioner that he will use such tubes in the manufacture of cigarettes or pay thereon a tax equivalent to the tax imposed by this section and (b) shall keep such records and render under oath such returns as the commissioner finds necessary to show the disposition of all tubes purchased or imported by such manufacturer of cigarettes.

Sec. 403. Section 3360 of the revised statutes, as amended by section 704 of the revenue act of 1918, is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 3360. (a) Every dealer in leaf tobacco shall file with the collector of the district in which his business is carried on a statement in duplicate, subscribed under oath, setting forth the place, and if in a city, the street and number of the street, where his business is to be carried on, and the exact location of each place where leaf tobacco is held by him on storage, and whenever he adds to or discontinues any of his leaf tobacco storage places he shall give immediate notice to the collector of the district in which he is registered.

"Every such dealer shall give a bond with surety, satisfactory to, and to be approved by, the collector of the district, in such penal sum as the collector may require, not less than $500; and a new bond may be required in the discretion of the collector or under instructions of the commissioner.

"Every such dealer shall be assigned a number by the collector of the district, which number shall appear in every inventory, invoice and report rendered by the dealer, who shall also obtain certificates from the collector of the district setting forth the place where his business is carried on and the places designated by the dealer as the places of storage of his tobacco, which certificates shall be posted conspicuously within the dealer's registered place of business and within each designated place of storage.

"(b) Every dealer in leaf tobacco shall make and deliver to the collector of the district a true inventory of the quantity of the different kinds of tobacco held or owned, and where stored by him, on the 1st day of January of each year or at the time of commencing and at the time of concluding business, if before or after the 1st day of January, such inventory to be made under oath and rendered in such form as may be prescribed by the commissioner.

"Every dealer in leaf tobacco shall render such invoices and keep such records as shall be prescribed by the commissioner and shall enter them, day by day, and upon the same day on which the circumstance, thing or act to be recorded is done or occurs, an accurate account of the number of hogsheads, tierces, cases and bales, and quantity of leaf tobacco contained therein, purchased or received by him, on assignment, consignment, for storage, by transfer or otherwise, and of whom purchased or received, and the number of hogsheads, tierces, cases and bales, and the quantity of leaf tobacco contained therein, sold by him, with the name and residence in each instance of the person to whom sold, and if shipped, to whom shipped and to what district; such records shall be kept at his place of business at all times and preserved for a period of two years, and the same shall be open at all hours for the inspection of any internal revenue officer or agent.

"Every dealer in leaf tobacco on or before the tenth day of each month shall furnish to the collector of the district a true and complete report of all purchases, receipts, sales and shipments of leaf tobacco made by him during the month next preceding, which report shall be verified and rendered in such form as the commissioner, with the approval of the secretary, shall prescribe.

"(c) Sales or shipments of leaf tobacco by a dealer in leaf tobacco shall be in quantities of not less than a hogshead, tierce, case or bale, except loose leaf tobacco comprising the breaks on warehouse floors, and except to a duly registered manufacturer of cigars for use in his own manufactory exclusively.

"Dealers in leaf tobacco shall make shipments of leaf tobacco only to other dealers in leaf tobacco, to registered manufacturers of tobacco, snuff, cigars or cigarettes or for export.

"(d) Upon all leaf tobacco sold, removed or shipped by any dealer in leaf tobacco in violation of the provisions of subdivision (c), or in respect to which no report has been made by such dealer in accordance with the provisions of subdivision (b), there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid a tax equal to the tax then in force upon manufactured tobacco, such tax to be assessed and collected in the same manner as the tax on manufactured tobacco.

"(e) Every dealer in leaf tobacco—

"(1) who neglects or refuses to furnish the statement, to give bond, to keep books, to file inventory or to render the invoices, returns or reports required by the commissioner or to notify the collector of the district of additions to his places of storage; or

"(2) who ships or delivers leaf tobacco, except as herein provided; or

"(3) who fraudulently omits to account for tobacco purchased, received, sold or shipped;

shall be fined not less than $100 or more than $500 or imprisoned not more than one year or both.

"(f) For the purpose of this section a farmer or grower of tobacco or a tobacco growers' co-operative association shall not be regarded as a dealer in leaf tobacco in respect to the leaf tobacco produced by him or handled by such association: Provided, That such co-operative associations shall be required to keep available records of all purchases and sales of tobacco, such records to be open to inspection by the agents of the government. As used in this section the term 'tobacco growers' co-operative association' means an association of farmers or growers of tobacco organized and operated as sales agent for the purpose of marketing the tobacco produced by its members and turning back to them the proceeds of sales, less the necessary selling expenses, on the basis of the quantity and quality of tobacco furnished by them."

TITLE V.—TAX ON ADMISSIONS AND DUES.

Sec. 500 (a) On and after the date this title takes effect, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid, in lieu of the taxes imposed by section 800 of the revenue act of 1921—

(1) A tax of 1 cent for each 10 cents or fraction thereof of the amount paid for admission to any place on or after such date, including admission by season ticket or subscription, to be paid by the person paying for such admission; but where the amount paid for admission is 50 cents or less, no tax shall be imposed;

(2) Upon tickets or cards of admission to theaters, operas, and other places of amusement, sold at news stands, hotels and places other than the ticket offices of such theaters, operas or other places of amusement, at not to exceed 50 cents in excess of the sum of the

established price therefor at such ticket offices plus the amount of any tax imposed under paragraph (1), a tax equivalent to 5 per centum of the amount of such excess; and if sold for more than 50 cents in excess of the sum of such established price plus the amount of any tax imposed under paragraph (1), a tax equivalent to 50 per centum of the whole amount of such excess, such taxes to be returned and paid, in the manner and subject to the interest provided in section 603, by the person selling such tickets;

(3) A tax equivalent to 50 per centum of the amount for which the proprietors, managers or employes of any opera house, theater or other place of amusement sell or dispose of tickets or cards of admission in excess of the regular or established price or charge therefor, such tax to be returned and paid, in the manner and subject to the interest provided in section 603, by the person selling such tickets;

(4) In the case of persons having the permanent use of boxes or seats in an opera house or any place of amusement or a lease for the use of such box or seat in such opera house or place of amusement (in lieu of the tax imposed by paragraph (1)), a tax equivalent to 10 per centum of the amount for which a similar box or seat is sold for each performance or exhibition at which the box or seat is used or reserved by or for the lessee or holder, such tax to be paid by the lessee or holder; and

(5) A tax of 1½ cents for each 10 cents or fraction thereof of the amount paid for admission to any public performance for profit at any roof garden, cabaret or other similar entertainment, to which the charge for admission is wholly or in part included in the price paid for refreshment, service or merchandise; the amount paid for such admission to be deemed to be 20 per centum of the amount paid for refreshment, service and merchandise; such tax to be paid by the person paying for such refreshment, service or merchandise. Where the amount paid for admission is 50 cents or less, no tax shall be imposed.

(b) No tax shall be levied under this title in respect of (1) any admissions all the proceeds of which inure (A) exclusively to the benefits of religious, educational or charitable institutions, societies or organizations, societies for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, or societies or organizations conducted for the sole purpose of maintaining symphony orchestras and receiving substantial support from voluntary contributions, or of improving any city, town, village or other municipality, or of maintaining a cooperative or community center moving-picture theater—if no part of the net earnings thereof inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual; or (B) exclusively to the benefit of persons in the military or naval forces of the United States; or (C) exclusively to the benefit of persons who have served in such forces and are in need; or (D) exclusively to the benefit of national guard organizations, reserve officers' associations or organizations, posts or organizations of war veterans or auxiliary units or societies of any such posts or organizations, if such posts, organizations, units or societies are organized in the United States or any of its possessions, and if no part of their net earnings inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual; or (E) exclusively to the benefit of members of the police or fire department of any city, town, village or other municipality, or the dependents or heirs of such members; or (2) any admissions to agricultural fairs if no part of the net earnings thereof inures to the benefit of any stockholders or members of the association conducting the same, or admissions to any exhibit, entertainment or other pay feature conducted by such association as part of any such fair, if the proceeds therefrom are used exclusively for the improvement, maintenance and operation of such agricultural fairs.

(c) The term "admission" as used in this title includes seats and tables, reserved or otherwise, and other similar accommodations, and the charges made therefor.

(d) The price (exclusive of the tax to be paid by the person paying for admission) at which every admission ticket or card is sold shall be conspicuously and indelibly printed, stamped or written on the face or back of that part of the ticket which is to be taken up by the management of the theater, opera or other place of amusement, together with the name of the vendor if sold other than at the ticket office of the theater, opera or other place of amusement. Whoever sells an admission ticket or card on which the name of the vendor and price is not so printed, stamped or written, or at a price in excess of the price so printed, stamped or written thereon, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than $100.

Sec. 501. On and after the date this title takes effect there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid, in lieu of the taxes imposed by section 801 of the revenue act of 1921, a tax equivalent to 10 per centum of any amount paid on or after such date, for any period after such date, (a) as dues or membership fees (where the dues or fees of an active resident annual member are in excess of $10 per year) to any social, athletic or sporting club or organization; or (b) as initiation fees to such a club or organization, if such fees amount to more than $10 or if the dues or membership fees (not including initiation fees) of an active resident annual member are in excess of $10 per year; such taxes to be paid by the person paying such dues or fees: Provided, That there shall be exempted from the provisions of this section all amounts paid as dues or fees to a fraternal society, order or association, operating under the lodge system, or to any local fraternal organization among the students of a college or university. In the case of life memberships a life member shall pay annually, at the time for the payment of dues by active resident annual members, a tax equivalent to the tax upon the amount paid by such a member, but shall pay no tax upon the amount paid for life membership.

Sec. 502. (a) Every person receiving any payments for such admission, dues or fees shall collect the amount of the tax imposed by section 500 or 501 from the person making such payments. Every club or organization having life members shall collect from such members the amount of the tax imposed by section 501. Such persons shall make monthly returns under oath, in duplicate and pay the taxes so collected to the collector of the district in which the principal office or place of business is located.

(b) Any person making a refund of any payment upon which tax is collected under this section may repay therewith the amount of the tax collected on such payment; and the amount so repaid may be credited against amounts included in any subsequent monthly return.

(c) The returns required under this section shall contain such information and be made at such times and in such manner as the commissioner, with the approval of the secretary, may by regulation prescribe.

(d) The tax shall, without assessment by

the commissioner or notice from the collector, be due and payable to the collector at the time so fixed for filing the return. If the tax is not paid when due, there shall be added as part of the tax interest at the rate of 1 per centum a month from the time when the tax became due until paid.

Sec. 503. This title shall take effect on the expiration of thirty days after the enactment of this act.

TITLE VI.—EXCISE TAXES.

Sec. 600. On and after the expiration of thirty days after the enactment of this act there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid upon the following articles sold or leased by the manufacturer, producer or importer, a tax equivalent to the following percentage of the price for which so sold or leased—

(1) Automobile truck chassis and automobile wagon chassis sold or leased for an amount in excess of $1,000, and automobile truck bodies and automobile wagon bodies sold or leased for an amount in excess of $200 (including in both cases tires, inner tubes, parts and accessories therefor sold on or in connection therewith or with the sale thereof), 3 per centum. A sale or lease of an automobile truck or of an automobile wagon shall, for the purposes of this subdivision, be considered to be a sale of the chassis and of the body;

(2) Other automobile chassis and bodies and motorcycles (including tires, inner tubes, parts and accessories therefor sold on or in connection therewith or with the sale thereof), except tractors, 5 per centum. A sale or lease of an automobile shall, for the purposes of this subdivision, be considered to be a sale of the chassis and of the body;

(3) Tires, inner tubes, parts or accessories for any of the articles enumerated in subdivision (1) or (2), sold to any person other than a manufacturer or producer of any of the articles enumerated in subdivision (1) or (2), 2½ per centum. This subdivision shall not apply to chassis of bodies for automobile trucks, automobile wagons or other automobiles;

(4) Cameras, weighing not more than 100 pounds, and lenses for such cameras, 10 per centum;

(5) Photographic films and plates (other than moving-picture films and other than X-ray films or plates), 5 per centum;

(6) Firearms, shells and cartridges, except those sold for the use of the United States, any state, territory or possession of the United States, any political subdivision thereof or the District of Columbia, 10 per centum;

(7) Cigar or cigarette holders and pipes, composed wholly or in part of meerschaum or amber, and humidors, 10 per centum;

(8) Coin-operated devices, coin-operated machines and devices and machines operated by any substitute for a coin, 5 per centum; if the manufacturer, producer or importer of any such device or machine operates it for profit, he shall pay a tax in respect of each such device or machine put into operation equivalent to 5 per centum of its fair market value;

(9) Mah-jong, pung-chow and similar tile sets and the component parts thereof, 10 per centum.

If any manufacturer, producer or importer of any of the articles enumerated in this section customarily sells such articles both at wholesale and at retail, the tax in the case of any article sold by him at retail shall be computed on the price for which like articles are sold by him at wholesale.

The taxes imposed by this section shall, in the case of any article in respect of which a corresponding tax is imposed by section 900 of the revenue act of 1921, be in lieu of such tax.

Sec. 601. (a) If any person who manufactures, produces or imports any article enumerated in section 600, sells or leases such article to a corporation affiliated with such person within the meaning of section 240 of this act at less than the fair market price obtainable therefor, the tax thereon shall be computed on the basis of the price at which such article is sold or leased by such affiliated corporation.

(b) If any such person sells or leases such article whether through any agreement, arrangement or understanding or otherwise at less than the fair market price obtainable therefor, either (1) in such manner as directly or indirectly to benefit such person or any person directly or indirectly interested in the business of such person, or (2) with intent to cause such benefit, the amount for which such article is sold or leased shall be taken to be the amount which would have been received from the sale or lease of such article if sold or leased at the fair market price.

Sec. 602. There shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid, in lieu of the tax imposed by section 902 of the revenue act of 1921, upon sculpture, paintings, statuary, art porcelains and bronzes, sold by any person other than the artist, a tax equivalent to 5 per centum of the price for which so sold. This section shall not apply to the sale of any such article (1) to an educational or religious institution or public art museum, or (2) by any dealer in such articles to another dealer in such articles for resale.

Sec. 603. Every person liable for any tax imposed by section 600 or 602 shall make monthly returns under oath in duplicate and pay the taxes imposed by such sections to the collector for the district in which is located the principal place of business. Such returns shall contain such information and be made at such times and in such manner as the commissioner, with the approval of the secretary, may by regulations prescribe.

The tax shall, without assessment by the commissioner or notice from the collector, be due and payable to the collector at the time so fixed for filing the return. If the tax is not paid when due, there shall be added as part of the tax interest at the rate of 1 per centum a month from the time when the tax became due until paid.

Sec. 604. (a) On and after the expiration of thirty days after the enactment of this act there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid (in lieu of the tax imposed by section 905 of the revenue act of 1921) upon all articles commonly or commercially known as jewelry, whether real or imitation; pearls, precious and semiprecious stones and imitations thereof; articles made of, or ornamented, mounted or fitted with, precious metals or imitations thereof or ivory, watches, clocks, opera glasses, lorgnettes, marine glasses, field glasses and binoculars; upon any of the above when sold or leased by or for a dealer or his estate for consumption or use, a tax equivalent to 5 per centum of the price for which so sold or leased.

(b) The tax imposed by subdivision (a) shall not apply to (1) surgical instruments, musical instruments, eyeglasses, spectacles or silver-plated flat tableware or articles used for religious purposes; (2) articles sold or leased for an amount not in excess of $30; or (3) watches sold or leased for an amount not in excess of $60.

(c) Every person selling any of the articles enumerated in this section shall make returns under oath in duplicate (monthly or quarterly as the commissioner, with the approval of

the secretary, may prescribe) and pay the taxes imposed in respect to such articles by this section to the collector for the district in which is located the principal place of business. Such returns shall contain such information and be made at such times and in such manner as the commissioner, with the approval of the secretary, may by regulations prescribe.

(d) The tax shall, without assessment by the commissioner or notice from the collector, be due and payable to the collector at the time so fixed for filing the return. If the tax is not paid when due, there shall be added as part of the tax interest at the rate of 1 per centum a month from the time when the tax became due until paid.

Sec. 605. (a) If (1) any person has, prior to Jan. 1, 1924, made a bona fide contract with a dealer for the sale or lease, after the tax takes effect, of any article in respect of which a tax is imposed by section 600, or by this subdivision, and in respect of which no corresponding tax was imposed by section 900 of the revenue act of 1921; and (2) such contract does not permit the adding, to the amount to be paid thereunder, of the whole of the tax imposed by section 600 of this act or by this subdivision; then the vendee or lessee shall, in lieu of the vendor or lessor, pay so much of the tax imposed by section 600 of this act or by this subdivision as is not so permitted to be added to the contract price. If a contract of the character above described was made with any person other than a dealer, no tax shall be collected under this act.

(b) If (1) any person has, prior to Jan. 1, 1924, made a bona fide contract with any other person for the sale or lease, after the tax takes effect, of any article in respect of which a tax is imposed by section 600 of this act, and in respect of which a corresponding but greater tax was imposed by section 900 of the revenue act of 1921; (2) the contract price includes the amount of the tax imposed by section 900 of the revenue act of 1921, and (3) such contract does not permit the deduction, from the amount to be paid thereunder, of the whole of the difference between the corresponding tax imposed by section 900 of the revenue act of 1921 and the tax imposed by section 600 of this act; then the vendor or lessor shall refund to the vendee or lessee so much of the amount of such difference as is not so permitted to be deducted from the contract price.

(c) If (1) any person has, prior to Jan. 1, 1924, made a bona fide contract with any other person for the sale or lease, after the date of the enactment of this act, of any article in respect of which a tax was imposed by section 900 or 904 of the revenue act of 1921, and in respect of which no corresponding tax is imposed by section 600 of this act, (2) the contract price includes the amount of the tax imposed by section 900 or 904 of the revenue act of 1921, and (3) such contract does not permit deduction, from the amount to be paid thereunder, of the tax imposed by section 900 or 904 of the revenue act of 1921; then the vendor or lessor shall refund to the vendee or lessee so much of the amount of such tax as is not so permitted to be deducted from the contract price.

(d) The taxes payable by the vendee or lessee under subdivision (a) shall be paid to the vendor or lessor at the time the sale or lease is consummated, and collected, returned and paid to the United States by such vendor or lessor in the same manner and subject to the same interest as provided by section 603.

(e) Any refund by the vendor or lessor under subdivision (b) or (c) shall be made at the time the sale or lease is consummated. Upon the failure of the vendor or lessor so to refund, he shall be liable to the vendee or lessee for damages in the amount of three times the amount of such refund, and the court shall include in any judgment in favor of the vendee or lessee in any suit for the recovery of such damages, costs of the suit and a reasonable attorney's fee to be fixed by the court.

(f) A vendee who purchases any article with intent to use it in the manufacture or production of another article intended for sale shall be included in the term "dealer," as used in this section.

TITLE VII.—SPECIAL TAXES.

Capital Stock Tax.

Sec. 700 (a) On and after July 1, 1924, in lieu of the tax imposed by section 1000 of the revenue act of 1921—

(1) Every domestic corporation shall pay annually a special excise tax with respect to carrying on or doing business, equivalent to $1 for each $1,000 of so much of the fair average value of its capital stock for the preceding year ending June 30 as is in excess of $5,000. In estimating the value of capital stock the surplus and undivided profits shall be included;

(2) Every foreign corporation shall pay annually a special excise tax with respect to carrying on or doing business in the United States, equivalent to $1 for each $1,000 of the average amount of capital employed in the transaction of its business in the United States during the preceding year ending June 30.

(b) The taxes imposed by this section shall not apply in any year to any corporation which was not engaged in business (or in the case of a foreign corporation, not engaged in business in the United States) during the preceding year ending June 30, nor to any corporation enumerated in section 231 nor to any insurance company subject to the tax imposed by section 243 or 246.

(c) Section 257 shall apply to all returns filed with the commissioner for purposes of the tax imposed by this section.

Miscellaneous Occupational Taxes.

Sec. 701. On and after July 1, 1924, there shall be levied, collected, and paid annually the following special taxes—

(1) Brokers, except brokers exclusively negotiating purchases or sales of produce or merchandise, shall pay $50. Every person whose business it is to negotiate purchases or sales or stock, bonds, exchange, bullion, coined money, bank notes, promissory notes, other securities, produce or merchandise, for others, shall be regarded as a broker. If any broker is a member of a stock exchange or if he is a member of any produce exchange, board of trade or similar organization, where produce or merchandise is sold, he shall (whether or not he is liable to any tax under the first sentence of this paragraph, and in addition to such tax, if any) pay an amount as follows: If the average value, during the preceding year ending June 30, of a seat or membership in such exchange or organization was $2,000 or more but not more than $5,000, $100; if such value was more than $5,000 but not more than $10,000, $150; if such value was more than $10,000, $250.

(2) Pawnbrokers shall pay $100. Every person whose business or occupation it is to take or receive, by way of pledge, pawn or exchange, any goods, wares or merchandise or any kind of personal property whatever, as security for the repayment of money loaned thereon, shall be regarded as a pawnbroker.

(3) Ship brokers shall pay $50. Every person whose business it is as a broker to negotiate freights and other business for the owners of vessels or for the shippers or consignors or consignees of freight carried by vessels, shall be regarded as a ship broker.

(4) Customhouse brokers shall pay $50. Every person whose occupation it is, as the agent of others, to arrange entries and other customhouse papers or transact business at any port of entry relating to the importation or exportation of goods, wares or merchandise shall be regarded as a customhouse broker.

(5) Proprietors of bowling alleys and billiard rooms shall pay $10 for each alley or table. Every building or place where bowls are thrown or where games of billiards or pool are played, shall be regarded as a bowling alley or a billiard room, respectively, unless no charge is made for the use of the alleys or tables.

(6) Proprietors of shooting galleries shall pay $20. Every building, space, tent or area where a charge is made for the discharge of firearms at any form of target shall be regarded as a shooting gallery.

(7) Proprietors of riding academies shall pay $100. Every building, space, tent or area where a charge is made for instruction in horsemanship or for facilities for the practice of horsemanship shall be regarded as a riding academy: Provided, That this tax shall not be collected from associations composed exclusively of members of units of the federalized national guard or the organized reserve and whose receipts are used exclusively for the benefit of such units.

(8) Persons carrying on the business of operating or renting passenger automobiles for hire shall pay $10 for each such automobile having a seating capacity of more than two and not more than seven, and $20 for each such automobile having a seating capacity of more than seven. The tax imposed by this subdivision shall not be collected in respect of automobiles used exclusively for conveying school children to and from school.

(9) Every person carrying on the business of a brewer, distiller, wholesale liquor dealer, retail liquor dealer, wholesale dealer in malt liquor, retail dealer in malt liquor or manufacturer of stills, as defined in section 3244 as amended and section 3247 of the revised statutes, in any state, territory or district of the United States contrary to the laws of such state, territory or district or in any place therein in which carrying on such business is prohibited by local or municipal law, shall pay, in addition to all other taxes, special or otherwise, imposed by existing law or by this act, $1,000. The payment of the tax imposed by this subdivision shall not be held to exempt any person from any penalty or punishment provided for by the laws of any state, territory or district for carrying on such business in such state, territory or district or in any manner to authorize the commencement or continuance of such business contrary to the laws of such state, territory or district or in places prohibited by local or municipal law.

The taxes imposed by this section shall, in the case of persons upon whom a corresponding tax is imposed by section 1001 of the revenue act of 1921 be in lieu of such tax.

Special Tobacco Manufacturers' Tax.

Sec. 702. On and after July 1, 1924, there shall be levied, collected, and paid annually, in lieu of the taxes imposed by section 1002 of the revenue act of 1921, the following special taxes, the amount of such tax to be computed on the basis of the sales for the preceding year ending June 30--

Manufacturers of tobacco whose annual sales do not exceed 50,000 pounds shall each pay $6;

Manufacturers of tobacco whose annual sales exceed 50,000 and do not exceed 100,000 pounds shall each pay $12;

Manufacturers of tobacco whose annual sales exceed 100,000 and do not exceed 200,000 pounds shall each pay $24;

Manufacturers of tobacco whose annual sales exceed 200,000 pounds shall each pay $24, and at the rate of 16 cents per 1,000 pounds, or fraction thereof, in respect to the excess over 200,000 pounds;

Manufacturers of cigars whose annual sales do not exceed 50,000 cigars shall each pay $4;

Manufacturers of cigars whose annual sales exceed 50,000 and do not exceed 100,000 cigars shall each pay $6;

Manufacturers of cigars whose annual sales exceed 100,000 and do not exceed 200,000 cigars shall each pay $12;

Manufacturers of cigars whose annual sales exceed 200,000 and do not exceed 400,000 cigars shall each pay $24;

Manufacturers of cigars whose annual sales exceed 400,000 cigars shall each pay $24, and at the rate of 10 cents per 1,000 cigars or fraction thereof, in respect to the excess over 400,000 cigars;

Manufacturers of cigarettes, including small cigars weighing not more than three pounds per 1,000, shall each pay at the rate of 6 cents for every 10,000 cigarettes, or fraction thereof.

In arriving at the amount of special tax to be paid under this section, and in the levy and collection of such tax, each person engaged in the manufacture of more than one of the classes of articles specified in this section shall be considered and deemed a manufacturer of each class separately.

In computing under this section the amount of annual sales no account shall be taken of tobacco, cigars or cigarettes sold for export and in due course so exported.

Special Tax on Use of Boats.

Sec. 703. On and after July 1, 1924, and thereafter on July 1 in each year, and also at the time of the original purchase of a new boat by a user, if on any other date than July 1, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid in lieu of the tax imposed by section 1003 of the revenue act of 1921, upon the use of yachts, pleasure boats, power boats, sailing boats, and motor boats with fixed engines, of over five net tons and over thirty-two feet in length, not used exclusively for trade, fishing or national defense or not built according to plans and specifications approved by the navy department, a special excise tax to be based on each yacht or boat, at rates as follows: Yachts, pleasure boats, power boats, motor boats with fixed engines and sailing boats, of over five net tons, length over thirty-two feet and not over fifty feet, $1 for each foot; length over fifty feet and not over 100 feet, $2 for each foot; length over 100 feet, $4 for each foot.

In determining the length of such yachts, pleasure boats, power boats, motor boats with fixed engines, and sailing boats, the measurement of over-all length shall govern.

In the case of a tax imposed at the time of the original purchase of a new boat on any other date than July 1, the amount to be paid shall be the same number of twelfths of the amount of the tax as the number of calendar months (including the month of sale) remaining prior to the following July 1.

This section shall not apply to vessels or boats used without profit by any benevolent, charitable or religious organizations, exclu-

sively for furnishing aid, comfort, or relief to seamen.

Penalty for Nonpayment of Special Taxes.

Sec. 704. Any person who carries on any business or occupation for which a special tax is imposed by section 700, 701 or 702, without having paid the special tax therein provided, shall, besides being liable for the payment of such special tax, be subject to a penalty of not more than $1,000 or to imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

Tax on Narcotics.

Sec. 705. Section 1 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the registration of, with collectors of internal revenue, and to impose a special tax upon all persons who produce, import, manufacture, compound, deal in, dispense, sell, distribute or give away opium or coca leaves, their salts, derivatives or preparations and for other purposes," approved Dec. 17, 1914, as amended by section 1006 of the revenue act of 1918, is re-enacted without change, as follows:

"Section 1. That on or before July 1 of each year every person who imports, manufactures, produces, compounds, sells, deals in, dispenses or gives away opium or coca leaves or any compound, manufacture, salt, derivative or preparation thereof, shall register with the collector of internal revenue of the district his name or style, place of business and place or places where such business is to be carried on, and pay the special taxes hereinafter provided;

"Every person who on Jan. 1, 1919, is engaged in any of the activities above enumerated or who between such date and the passage of this act first engaged in any of such activities, shall within thirty days after the passage of this act make like registration; and shall pay the proportionate part of the tax for the period ending June 30, 1919; and

"Every person who first engages in any of such activities after the passage of this act shall immediately make like registration and pay the proportionate part of the tax for the period ending on the following June 30:

"Importers, manufacturers, producers or compounders, $24 per annum; wholesale dealers, $12 per annum; retail dealers, $6 per annum; physicians, dentists, veterinary surgeons, and other practitioners lawfully entitled to distribute, dispense, give away or administer any of the aforesaid drugs to patients upon whom they in the course of their professional practice are in attendance, shall pay $3 per annum.

"Every person who imports, manufactures, compounds or otherwise produces for sale or distribution any of the aforesaid drugs shall be deemed to be an importer, manufacturer or producer.

"Every person who sells or offers for sale any of said drugs in the original stamped packages, as hereinafter provided, shall be deemed a wholesale dealer.

"Every person who sells or dispenses from original stamped packages, as hereinafter provided, shall be deemed a retail dealer: Provided, That the office, or if none, the residence, of any person shall be considered for the purpose of this act his place of business; but no employe of any person who has registered and paid special tax as herein required, acting within the scope of his employment, shall be required to register and pay special tax provided by this section: Provided further, That officials of the United States, territorial, District of Columbia or insular possessions, state or municipal governments, who in the exercise of their official duties engage in any of the business herein described, shall not be required to register, nor pay special tax, nor stamp the aforesaid drugs as hereinafter prescribed, but their right to this exemption shall be evidenced in such manner as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, may by regulations prescribe.

"It shall be unlawful for any person required to register under the provisions of this act to import, manufacture, produce, compound, sell, deal in, dispense, distribute, administer or give away any of the aforesaid drugs without having registered and paid the special tax as imposed by this section.

"That the word 'person' as used in this act shall be construed to mean and include a partnership, association, company or corporation, as well as a natural person; and all provisions of existing law relating to special taxes, as far as necessary, are hereby extended and made applicable to this section.

"That there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid upon opium, coca leaves, any compound, salt, derivative or preparation thereof, produced in or imported into the United States, and sold or removed for consumption or sale, an internal-revenue tax at the rate of 1 cent per ounce, and any fraction of an ounce in a package shall be taxed as an ounce, such tax to be paid by the importer, manufacturer, producer or compounder thereof, and to be represented by appropriate stamps, to be provided by the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury; and the stamps herein provided shall be so affixed to the bottle or other container as to securely seal the stopper, covering or wrapper thereof.

"The tax imposed by this section shall be in addition to any import duty imposed on the aforesaid drugs.

"It shall be unlawful for any person to purchase, sell, dispense or distribute any of the aforesaid drugs except in the original stamped package or from the original stamped package; and the absence of appropriate tax-paid stamps from any of the aforesaid drugs shall be prima facie evidence of a violation of this section by the person in whose possession same may be found; and the possession of any original stamped package containing any of the aforesaid drugs by any person who has not registered and paid special taxes as required by this section shall be prima facie evidence of liability to such special tax: Provided, That the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to any person having in his or her possession any of the aforesaid drugs which have been obtained from a registered dealer in pursuance of a prescription, written for legitimate medical uses, issued by a physician, dentist, veterinary surgeon or other practitioner registered under this act; and where the bottle or other container in which such drug may be put up by the dealer upon said prescription bears the name and registry number of the druggist, serial number of prescription, name and address of the patient, and name, address and registry number of the person writing said prescription; or to the dispensing or administration or giving away of any of the aforesaid drugs to a patient by a registered physician, dentist, veterinary surgeon or other practitioner in the course of his professional practice, and where said drugs are dispensed or administered to the patient for legitimate medical purposes, and the record kept as required by this act of the drugs so dispensed, administered, distributed or given away.

"And all the provisions of existing laws relating to the engraving, issuance, sale, accountability, cancellation, and destruction of tax-paid stamps provided for in the internal-revenue laws are, in so far as necessary,

hereby extended and made to apply to stamps provided by this section.

"That all unstamped packages of the aforesaid drugs found in the possession of any person, except as herein provided, shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture, and all the provisions of existing internal-revenue laws relating to searches, seizures, and forfeitures of unstamped articles are hereby extended to and made to apply to the articles taxed under this act and the persons upon whom these taxes are imposed.

"Importers, manufacturers and wholesale dealers shall keep such books and records and render such monthly returns in relation to the transactions in the aforesaid drugs as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, may by regulations require.

"The commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall make all needful rules and regulations for carrying the provisions of this act into effect."

Sec. 706. Section 6 of such act of Dec. 17, 1914, as amended by section 1007 of the revenue act of 1918, is re-enacted without change, as follows:

"Sec. 6. That the provisions of this act shall not be construed to apply to the manufacture, sale, distribution, giving away, dispensing or possession of preparations and remedies which do not contain more than two grains of opium, or more than one-fourth of a grain of morphine, or more than one-eighth of a grain of heroin, or more than one grain of codeine or any salt or derivative of any of them in one fluid ounce, or, if a solid or semisolid preparation, in one avoirdupois ounce; or to liniments, ointments or other preparations which are prepared for external use only, except liniments, ointments and other preparations which contain cocaine or any of its salts or alpha or beta eucaine or any of their salts or any synthetic substitute for them: Provided, That such remedies and preparations are manufactured, sold, distributed, given away, dispensed or possessed as medicines and not for the purpose of evading the intentions and provisions of this act: Provided further, That any manufacturer, producer, compounder or vendor (including dispensing physicians) of the preparations and remedies mentioned in this section shall keep a record of all sales, exchanges or gifts of such preparations and remedies in such manner as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall direct. Such record shall be preserved for a period of two years in such a way as to be readily accessible to inspection by any officer, agent or employe of the treasury department duly authorized for that purpose, and the state, territorial, district, municipal, and insular officers named in section 5 of this act, and every such person so possessing or disposing of such preparations and remedies shall register as required in section 1 of this act and, if he is not paying a tax under this act, he shall pay a special tax of $1 for each year or fractional part thereof, in which he is engaged in such occupation, to the collector of internal revenue of the district in which he carries on such occupation as provided in this act. The provisions of this act as amended shall not apply to decocainized coca leaves or preparations made therefrom or to other preparations of coca leaves which do not contain cocaine."

Sec. 707. All opium, its salts, derivatives, and compounds, and coca leaves, salts, derivatives and compounds thereof, which may now be under seizure or which may hereafter be seized by the United States government from any person or persons charged with any violation of the act of Oct. 1, 1890, as amended by the acts of March 3, 1897, Feb. 9, 1909, and Jan. 17, 1914, or the act of Dec. 17, 1914, as amended, shall upon conviction of the person or persons from whom seized be confiscated by and forfeited to the United States; and the secretary is hereby authorized to deliver for medical or scientific purposes to any department, bureau or other agency of the United States government, upon proper application thereror under such regulation as may be prescribed by the commissioner, with the approval of the secretary, any of the drugs so seized, confiscated and forfeited to the United States.

The provisons of this section shall also apply to any of the aforesaid drugs seized or coming into the possession of the United States in the enforcement of any of the above-mentioned acts where the owner or owners thereof are unknown. None of the aforesaid drugs coming into possession of the United States under the operation of said acts or the provisions of this section shall be destroyed without certification by a committee appointed by the commissioner, with the approval of the secretary, that they are of no value for medical or scientific purposes.

TITLE VIII.—STAMP TAXES.

Sec. 800. On and after the expiration of thirty days after the enactment of this act there shall be levied, collected, and paid, for and in respect of the several bonds, debentures or certificates of stock and of indebtedness, and other documents, instruments, matters, and things mentioned and described in schedule A of this title or for or in respect of the vellum, parchment or paper upon which such instruments, matters or things or any of them, are written or printed, by any person who makes, signs, issues, sells, removes, consigns or ships the same or for whose use or benefit the same are made, signed, issued, sold, removed, consigned or shipped, the several taxes specified in such schedule. The taxes imposed by this section shall, in the case of any article upon which a corresponding stamp tax is now imposed by law, be in lieu of such tax.

Sec. 801. There shall not be taxed under this title any bond, note or other instrument, issued by the United States or by any foreign government or by any state, territory or the District of Columbia or local subdivision thereof or municipal or other corporation exercising the taxing power; or any bond of indemnity required to be filed by any person to secure payment of any pension, allowance, allotment, relief or insurance by the United States or to secure a duplicate for, or the payment of, any bond, note, certificate of indebtedness, war-saving certificate, warrant or check issued by the United States; or stocks and bonds issued by domestic building and loan associations substantially all the business of which is confined to making loans to members or by mutual ditch or irrigation companies.

Sec. 802. Whoever—

(a) Makes, signs, issues or accepts, or causes to be made, signed, issued or accepted, any instrument, document or paper of any kind or description whatsoever without the full amount of tax thereon being duly paid;

(b) Manufactures or imports and sells or offers for sale or causes to be manufactured or imported and sold or offered for sale, any playing cards, package or other article without the full amount of tax being duly paid;

(c) Makes use of any adhesive stamp to denote any tax imposed by this title without canceling or obliterating such stamp as prescribed in section 804;

Is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon con-

viction thereof shall pay a fine of not more than $100 for each offense.

Sec. 803. Whoever—

(a) Fraudulently cuts, tears or removes from any vellum, parchment, paper, instrument, writing, package or article, upon which any tax is imposed by this title, any adhesive stamp or the impression of any stamp, die, plate or other article provided, made or used in pursuance of this title;

(b) Fraudulently uses, joins, fixes or places to, with or upon any vellum, parchment, paper, instrument, writing, package or article, upon which any tax is imposed by this title, (1) any adhesive stamp or the impression of any stamp, die, plate or other article, which has been cut, torn or removed from any other vellum, parchment, paper, instrument, writing, package or article, upon which any tax is imposed by this title; or (2) any adhesive stamp or the impression of any stamp, die, plate or other article of insufficient value; or (3) any forged or counterfeited stamp or the impression of any forged or counterfeited stamp, die, plate or other article;

(c) Willfully removes or alters the cancellation or defacing marks of, or otherwise prepares, any adhesive stamp, with intent to use or cause the same to be used, after it has been already used, or knowingly or willfully buys, sells, offers for sale or gives away any such washed or restored stamp to any person for use or knowingly uses the same;

(d) Knowingly and without lawful excuse (the burden of proof of such excuse being on the accused) has in possession any washed, restored or altered stamp, which has been removed from any vellum, parchment, paper, instrument, writing, package or article;

Is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000 or by imprisonment for not more than five years or both, and any such reused, canceled or counterfeit stamp and the vellum, parchment, document, paper, package or article upon which it is placed or impressed shall be forfeited to the United States.

Sec. 804. Whenever an adhesive stamp is used for denoting any tax imposed by this title, except as hereinafter provided, the person using or affixing the same shall write or stamp or cause to be written or stamped thereupon the initials of his or its name and the date upon which the same is attached or used, so that the same may not again be used: Provided, That the commissioner may prescribe such other method for the cancellation of such stamps as he may deem expedient.

Sec. 805. (a) The commissioner shall cause to be prepared and distributed for the payment of the taxes prescribed in this title suitable stamps denoting the tax on the document, articles or thing to which the same may be affixed, and shall prescribe such method for the affixing of said stamps in substitution for or in addition to the method provided in this title, as he may deem expedient.

(b) All internal revenue laws relating to the assessment and collection of taxes are hereby extended to and made a part of this title, so far as applicable, for the purpose of collecting stamp taxes omitted through mistake or fraud from any instrument, document, paper, writing, parcel, package or article named herein.

Sec. 806. The commissioner shall furnish to the postmaster-general without prepayment a suitable quantity of adhesive stamps to be distributed to and kept on sale by the various postmasters in the United States. The postmaster-general may require each such postmaster to give additional or increased bond as postmaster for the value of the stamps so furnished, and each such postmaster shall deposit the receipts from the sale of such stamps to the credit of and render accounts to the postmaster-general at such times and in such form as he may by regulations prescribe. The postmaster-general shall at least once monthly transfer all collections from this source to the treasury as internal revenue collections.

Sec. 807. (a) Each collector shall furnish, without prepayment, to any assistant treasurer or designated depositary of the United States, located in the district of such collector, a suitable quantity of adhesive stamps to be kept on sale by such assistant treasurer or designated depositary.

(b) Each collector shall furnish, without prepayment, to any person who is (1) located in the district of such collector, (2) duly appointed and acting as agent of any state for the sale of stock transfer stamps of such state, and (3) designated by the commissioner for the purpose, a suitable quantity of such adhesive stamps as are required by subdivisions 2, 3 and 4 of schedule A of this title, to be kept on sale by such person.

(c) In such cases the collector may require a bond, with sufficient sureties, in a sum to be fixed by the commissioner, conditioned for the faithful return, whenever so required, of all quantities or amounts undisposed of, and for the payment monthly of all quantities or amounts sold or not remaining on hand. The secretary may from time to time make such regulations as he may find necessary to insure the safe keeping or prevent the illegal use of all such adhesive stamps.

Schedule A—Stamp Taxes.

1. Bonds of indebtedness: On all bonds, debentures or certificates of indebtedness issued by any person, and all instruments, however termed, issued by any corporation with interest coupons or in registered form, known generally as corporate securities, on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof, 5 cents: Provided, That every renewal of the foregoing shall be taxed as a new issue: Provided further, That when a bond conditioned for the repayment or payment of money is given in a penal sum greater than the debt secured the tax shall be based upon the amount secured.

2. Capital stock, issued: On each original issue, whether on organization or reorganization, of certificates of stock or of profits or of interest in property or accumulations, by any corporation, on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof, 5 cents: Provided, That where a certificate is issued without face value, the tax shall be 5 cents per share, unless the actual value is in excess of $100 per share, in which case the tax shall be 5 cents on each $100 of actual value or fraction thereof or unless the actual value is less than $100 per share, in which case the tax shall be 1 cent on each $20 of actual value or fraction thereof.

The stamps representing the tax imposed by this subdivision shall be attached to the stock books and not to the certificates issued.

3. Capital stock, sales or transfers: On all sales or agreements to sell or memoranda of sales or deliveries of or transfers of legal title to shares or certificates of stock or certificates or of profits or of interest in property or accumulations in any corporation or to rights to subscribe for or to receive such shares or certificates, whether made upon or shown by the books of the corporation or by any assignment in blank or by any delivery or by any paper or agreement or memorandum or other evidence of transfer or sale, whether entitling the holder in any manner

to the benefit of such stock, interest or rights or not, on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof, 2 cents, and where such shares are without par or face value, the tax shall be 2 cents on the transfer or sale or agreements to sell on each share: Provided, That it is not intended by this title to impose a tax upon an agreement evidencing a deposit of certificates as collateral security for money loaned thereon, which certificates are not actually sold, nor upon the delivery or transfer for such purpose of certificates so deposited, nor upon mere loans of stock nor upon the return of stock so loaned: Provided further, That the tax shall not be imposed upon deliveries or transfers to a broker for sale, nor upon deliveries or transfers by a broker to a customer for whom and upon whose order he has purchased same, but such deliveries or transfers shall be accompanied by a certificate setting forth the facts: Provided further, That in case of sale where the evidence of transfer is shown only by the books of the corporation the stamp shall be placed upon such books; and where the change of ownership is by transfer of the certificate the stamp shall be placed upon the certificate; and in cases of an agreement to sell or where the transfer is by delivery of the certificate assigned in blank there shall be made and delivered by the seller to the buyer a bill or memorandum of such sale, to which the stamp shall be affixed; and every bill or memorandum of sale or agreement to sell beforementioned shall show the date thereof, the name of the seller, the amount of the sale, and the matter or thing to which it refers. Any person liable to pay the tax as herein provided or any one who acts in the matter as agent or broker for such person, who makes any such sale, or who in pursuance of any such sale delivers any certificate or evidence of the sale of any stock, interest or right, or bill or memorandum thereof, as herein required, without having the proper stamps affixed thereto with intent to evade the foregoing provisions, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not exceeding $1,000, or be imprisoned not more than six months or both.

4. Produce, sales of, on exchange: Upon each sale, agreement of sale or agreement to sell (not including so-called transferred or scratch sales), any products or merchandise at or under the rules or usages of any exchange or board of trade or other similar place, for future delivery, for each $100 in value of the merchandise covered by said sale or agreement of sale or agreement to sell, 1 cent, and for each additional $100 or fractional part thereof in excess of $100, 1 cent: Provided, That on every sale or agreement of sale or agreement to sell as aforesaid there shall be made and delivered by the seller to the buyer a bill, memorandum, agreement or other evidence of such sale, agreement of sale or agreement to sell, to which there shall be affixed a lawful stamp or stamps in value equal to the amount of the tax on such sale: Provided further, That sellers of commodities described herein, having paid the tax provided by this subdivision, may transfer such contracts to a clearing-house corporation or association, and such transfer shall not be deemed to be a sale or agreement of sale or an agreement to sell within the provisions of this act, provided that such transfer shall not vest any beneficial interest in such clearing-house association but shall be made for the sole purpose of enabling such clearing-house association to adjust and balance the accounts of the members of such clearing-house association on their several contracts. Every such bill, memorandum or other evidence of sale or agreement to sell shall show the date thereof, the name of the seller, the amount of the sale, and the matter or thing to which it refers; and any person liable to pay the tax as herein provided, or any one who acts in the matter as agent or broker for such person, who makes any such sale or agreement of sale, or agreement to sell, or who, in pursuance of any such sale, agreement of sale or agreement to sell, delivers any such products or merchandise without a bill, memorandum or other evidence thereof as herein required, or who delivers such bill, memorandum or other evidence of sale or agreement to sell, without having the proper stamps affixed thereto, with intent to evade the foregoing provisions, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not exceeding $1,000 or be imprisoned not more than six months or both.

No bill, memorandum, agreement or other evidence of such sale or agreement of sale, or agreement to sell, in case of cash sales of products of merchandise for immediate or prompt delivery which in good faith are actually intended to be delivered shall be subject to this tax.

This subdivision shall not affect but shall be in addition to the provisions of the "United States cotton futures act," approved Aug. 11, 1916, as amended, and "The future trading act," approved Aug. 24, 1921.

5. Conveyances: Deed, instrument or writing, whereby any lands, tenements or other realty sold shall be granted, assigned, transferred, or otherwise conveyed to, or vested in, the purchaser or purchasers or any other person or persons, by his, her or their direction, when the consideration or value of the interest or property conveyed, exclusive of the value of any lien or encumbrance remaining thereon at the time of sale, exceeds $100 and does not exceed $500, 50 cents; and for each additional $500 or fractional part thereof, 50 cents. This subdivision shall not apply to any instrument or writing given to secure a debt.

6. Entry of any goods, wares or merchandise at any custom house, either for consumption or warehousing, not exceeding $100 in value, 25 cents; exceeding $100 and not exceeding $500 in value, 50 cents; exceeding $500 in value, $1.

7. Entry for the withdrawal of any goods or merchandise from customs bonded warehouse, 50 cents.

8. Passage ticket, one way or round trip, for each passenger, sold or issued in the United States for passage by any vessel to a port or place not in the United States, Canada or Mexico, if costing not exceeding $30, $1; costing more than $30 and not exceeding $60, $3; costing more than $60, $5. This subdivision shall not apply to passage tickets costing $10 or less.

9. Proxy for voting at any election for officers or meeting for the transaction of business of any corporation, except religious, educational, charitable, fraternal or literary societies or public cemeteries, 10 cents.

10. Power of attorney granting authority to do or perform some act for or in behalf of the grantor, which authority is not otherwise vested in the grantee, 25 cents. This subdivision shall not apply to any papers necessary to be used for the collection of claims from the United States or from any state for pensions, back pay, bounty or for property lost in the military or naval service nor to powers of attorney required in bankruptcy cases nor to powers of attorney contained in the application of those who become members of or policyholders in mutual insurance companies doing business on the

interinsurance or reciprocal indemnity plan through an attorney in fact.

11. Playing cards: Upon every pack of playing cards containing not more than fifty-four cards, manufactured or imported, and sold or removed for consumption or sale, a tax of 10 cents per pack.

12. On each policy of insurance or certificate, binder, covering note, memorandum, cablegram, letter or other instrument by whatever name called whereby insurance is made or renewed upon property within the United States (including rents and profits) against peril by sea or on inland waters or in transit on land (including transshipments and storage at termini or way points) or by fire, lightning, tornado, windstorm, bombardment, invasion, insurrection or riot, issued to or for or in the name of a domestic corporation or partnership or an individual resident of the United States by any foreign corporation or partnership or any individual not a resident of the United States, when such policy or other instrument is not signed or countersigned by an officer or agent of the insurer in a state, territory or district of the United States within which such insurer is authorized to do business, a tax of 3 cents on each dollar or fractional part thereof of the premium charged: Provided, That policies of reinsurance shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this subdivison.

Any person to or for whom or in whose name any such policy or other instrument is issued or any solicitor or broker acting for or on behalf of such person in the procurement of any such policy or other instrument, shall affix the proper stamps to such policy or other instrument, and for failure to affix such stamps with intent to evade the tax shall, in addition to other penalties provided therefor, pay a fine of double the amount of the tax.

TITLE IX.—BOARD OF TAX APPEALS.

Sec. 900. (a) There is hereby established a board to be known as the board of tax appeals (hereinafter referred to as the "board.") The board shall be composed of seven members, except that for a period of two years after the enactment of this act the board shall be composed of such number of members, not more than twenty-eight, as the president determines to be necessary.

(b) Each member of the board shall be appointed by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, solely on the grounds of fitness to perform the duties of the office. The term of office of all members who are to compose the board during the period of two years after the enactment of this act, shall expire at the end of such period. The terms of office of the first seven members who are thereafter to compose the board shall expire, two at the end of the fourth year, two at the end of the sixth year, two at the end of the eighth year, and one at the end of the tenth year, after the expiration of such two-year period. The term of office of each such member shall be designated by the president, and the terms of office of their successors shall expire ten years after the expiration of their predecessors' terms, except that any individual appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of his predecessor, and a member in office at the expiration of the term for which he was appointed may continue in office until his successor is qualified. Any member of the board may be removed by the president for inefficiency, neglect of duty or malfeasance in office, but for no other reason. Each member shall receive a salary at the rate of $7,500 per annum.

(c) No member of the board appointed for a term beginning after the expiration of two years after the enactment of this act shall be permitted to practice before the board or any official of the bureau of internal revenue for a period of two years after leaving office.

(d) The board shall at least biennially designate a member to act as chairman. The board shall have a seal which shall be judicially noticed.

(e) The board and its divisions shall hear and determine appeals filed under sections 274, 279, 308 and 312. A majority of the members of the board or of any division thereof shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of the business of the board or of the division, respectively. A vacancy in the board or in any division thereof shall not impair the powers nor affect the duties of the board or division, nor of the remaining members of the board or division, respectively.

(f) The chairman may from time to time divide the board into divisions and assign the members thereto, and designate a chief thereof. If a division, as a result of a vacancy or the absence or inability of a member assigned thereto to serve thereon, is composed of less than three members, the chairman may assign other members thereto, or he may direct the division to proceed with the transaction of business. A division shall hear and determine appeals filed with the board and assigned to such division by the chairman. Upon the expiration of thirty days after a decision by a division, such decision, and the findings of fact made in connection therewith, shall become the final decision and findings of the board, unless within such period the chairman has directed that such decision shall be reviewed by the board.

(g) In any proceeding in court under sections 274, 279, 308 or 312, and in any suit or proceeding by a taxpayer to recover any amounts paid in pursuance of a decision of the board, the findings of the board shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated.

(h) Notice and an opportunity to be heard shall be given to the taxpayer and the commissioner and a decision shall be made as quickly as practicable. Hearings before the board and its divisions shall be open to the public. The proceedings of the board and its divisions shall be conducted in accordance with such rules of evidence and procedure as the board may prescribe. It shall be the duty of the board and of each division to make a report in writing of its findings of fact and decision in each case, and a copy of its report shall be entered of record and a copy furnished the taxpayer. If the amount of tax in controversy is more than $10,000 the oral testimony taken at the hearing shall be reduced to writing and the report shall contain an opinion in writing in addition to the findings of fact and decision. All reports of the board and its divisions and all evidence received by the board and its divisions (including, in cases where the oral testimony is reduced to writing, the transcript thereof) shall be public records open to the inspection of the public. The board shall provide for the publication of its reports at the government printing office in such form and manner as may be best adapted for public information and use, and such authorized publication shall be competent evidence of the reports of the board therein contained in all courts of the United States and of the several states without any further proof or authentication thereof. Such reports shall be subject to sale in the same manner and upon the same terms as other public documents. The principal office of the board shall be in the District of Columbia, but the board or

any of its divisions may sit at any place within the United States. The times and places of the meetings of the board, and of its divisions, shall be prescribed by the chairman with a view to securing reasonabale opportunity to taxpayers to appear before the board or any of its divisions, with as little inconvenience and expense to taxpayers as is practicable

(i) For the efficient administration of the functions vested in the board or any division thereof, any member of the board may administer oaths, examine witnesses, and require, by subpœna ordered by the board or any division thereof and signed by the member, (1) the attendance and testimony of witnesses, and the production of all necessary returns, books, papers, documents, correspondence, and other evidence, from any place in the United States at any designated place of hearing, (2) the taking of a deposition before any designated individual competent to administer oaths under this act, and (3) the answer in writing under oath to any question of fact submitted. In the case of a deposition the testimony shall b' reduced to writing by the individual taking the deposition or under his direction and shall then be subscribed by the deponent. Any witness summoned or whose deposition is taken under this subdivision shall be paid the same fees and mileage as are paid witnesses in the courts of the United States.

(j) The secretary shall furnish the board with such clerical assistance, quarters, stationery, furniture, office equipment, and other supplies as may be necessary for the efficient execution of the functions vested in it by this section.

(k) The members and employes of the board and employes assigned thereto shall receive their necessary traveling expenses, and their actual expenses incurred for subsistence while traveling on duty and away from their designated stations in an amount not to exceed $7 per day in the case of members and $4 per day in the case of employes. The board is authorized in accordance with the civil service laws to appoint, and in accordance with the classification act of 1923 to fix the compensation of such employes, and to make such expenditures, including expenditures for personal services and rent at the seat of the government and elsewhere, and for law books, books of reference, and periodicals as may be necessary efficiently to execute the functions vested in the board, in case such assistants and such expenditures are not suitably provided for by the secretary under subdivision (j). All expenditures of the board shall be allowed and paid upon the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor, signed by the chairman, out of any moneys appropriated for the collection of internal revenue taxes and allotted to the board or out of any moneys specifically appropriated for the purposes of the board. The board shall be an independent agency in the executive branch of the government.

[Title X. of the act contains the general administrative provisions, title XI. the provisions regarding certain repeals and title XII. relates to the income tax payable in 1924. The act was approved June 2, 1924.]

CHILD LABOR AMENDMENT REJECTED.

Under the terms of a joint resolution adopted by the house of representatives April 6 and by the senate June 2, 1924, congress submitted to the states for their approval the following amendment to the federal constitution:

"Sec. 1. The congress shall have power to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age.

"Sec. 2. The power of the several states is unimpaired by this article, except that the operation of state laws shall be suspended to the extent necessary to give effect to legislation enacted by the congress."

The proposed amendment was submitted to the various legislatures in session in 1924 and 1925 and was approved by only four of them—Arkansas, Arizona, California and Wisconsin. The others either rejected it or took no action. One or both houses in the following states voted against ratification of the amendment:

Michigan.	Nevada.	Connecticut.
Minnesota.	NewHampshire.	Delaware.
Missouri.	No. Carolina.	Florida.
Montana.	Oklahoma.	Georgia.
Nebraska.	Colorado.	Idaho.
Indiana.	So. Dakota.	Vermont.
Kansas.	Tennessee.	Washington.
Maine.	Texas.	W. Virginia.
So. Carolina.	Utah.	

The legislatures of Illinois and Rhode Island failed to take any action on the child labor amendment.

To be enacted, the amendment had to be ratified by three-fourths of the forty-eight states. Thus thirteen negative votes meant defeat. Advocates of the amendment will not consider themselves defeated, as, according to all precedent, constitutional amendments are pending until ratified, the prohibition amendment being the only one ever passed with a time limit for ratification. An adverse vote may be reversed by the same or succeeding legislatures, while an affirmative vote stands and may not be reversed.

However, the rejection of the amendment by so many legislatures in all parts of the country and the unfavorable sentiment aroused against taking away from the states exclusive jurisdiction over matters which they are competent to handle themselves virtually killed the proposed law.

DEATH OF LIEUT.-GEN. NELSON A. MILES.

Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., retired, died suddenly of a heart attack while at a circus performance with his grandchildren on the afternoon of May 15, 1925, in Washington, D. C. A few moments after he had taken his seat he remarked that he was not feeling well. An instant later he sank into the arms of Dr. A. E. Craig, who sat behind him. He was taken into a Red Cross tent near by, but the physicians saw that he was beyond aid. His death, it was announced, was due to myocarditis and acute dilation of the heart. Funeral services were held May 19 at St. John's Episcopal church, after which the body was taken to Arlington cemetery and placed in a tomb. The funeral procession was one of the largest seen at the national capital in recent years, consisting of several military detachments and many distinguished army and navy men and civilians, including President Calvin Coolidge.

Nelson Appleton Miles was born in Westminster, Mass., Aug. 8, 1839. He received an academic education and served with distinction in the civil and Indian wars. At the time of the Spanish-American war he was in command of the United States army. He was awarded the congressional medal of honor July 23, 1892, and later was given the rank of lieutenant-general.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Following are the existing tariff rates placed by the act of 1922 on articles in common use or of extensive importation. A list of the principal articles on the free list and the chief special provisions are also given. Amounts given in dollars and cents are specific and the percentages are ad valorem duties. The abbreviation "n.s.p." means "not specially provided for."

TITLE 1—DUTIABLE LIST.

Schedule 1—Chemicals, Oils and Paints.

Acids: Acetic, ¾c to 5c lb.; citric, 17c lb.; lactic, 2c to 9c lb.; tartaric, 6c lb.; gallic, 8c lb.; oxalic, 4c lb.; phosphoric, 2c lb.; pyrogallic, 12c lb.; stearic, 1½c lb.; acids n.s.p., 25%.

Alcohol: Methyl or wood, 12c gal.; ethyl, 15c gal.

Ammonium carbonate and bicarbonate, 1½c lb.; liquid anhydrous, 2½c lb.

Antimony: Oxide, 2c lb.; tartar emetic, 6c lb.; sulphides n.s.p., 25%.

Argols: Tartar and wine lees, crude, 5%; with more than 90 per cent of potassium bitartrate, 5c lb.; cream of tartar, rochelle salts, 5c lb.

Balsams, natural, 10%.

Barium, 1c to 4c lb.

Bay rum, 40c lb. and 60%.

Blackings, powders, etc., for cleaning, n.s.p., 25%.

Bleaching powder or chlorinated lime, 3-10c lb.

Bromine, 10c lb.

Caffeine, $1.50 lb.; compounds of, 25%.

Calcium carbide, 1c lb.

Calomel, corrosive sublimate, mercurial preparations, 45%.

Camphor, crude, 1c lb.; refined, 6c lb.

Casein or lactarene, 2½c lb.

Castor oil, 3c lb.

Chalk or whiting, 25%; ground in oil, ¾c lb.

Chemical compounds or salts of gold, platinum, rhodium or silver, 25%; of bismuth, 35%.

Chemical preparations in capsules, pills, tablets, etc., 25%.

Chemical elements, medicinal compounds, distilled or essential oils, flavoring extracts, fruit flavors, etc., containing alcohol, 20c lb. and 25% to 80c lb. and 25%.

Chicle, crude, 10c lb.; refined, 15c lb.

Chloral hydrate, thymol, 35%.

Chloroform, 6c lb.

Coal tar products, not dyes, photographic chemicals, medicinals, tanning materials and n.s.p., 40% based on American selling price of any similar article produced in the United States and 7c lb.

Coal tar products, dyes, ink powders, photographic chemicals, 45% based upon American price of any similar competitive article made in the United States, and 7c lb. (Ad valorem duty fixed at 60% for two years after passage of act.)

Cobalt, oxide of, 20c lb.; sulphate and linoleate, 10c lb.; other, 30%.

Collodion, 35c lb.

Compounds of pyroxylin, 60%.

Drugs, natural materials for, advanced in value, 10%.

Epsom salts, ½c lb.

Ergot, 10c lb.

Ethers and esters, 3c to 15c lb.; n.s.p., 15%.

Extracts, dyeing and tanning, 15%.

Flavoring extracts, not containing alcohol and n.s.p., 25%.

Floral water, with no alcohol, 20%.

Formaldehyde or formalin, 2c to 8c lb.

Gelatin, edible, 20% and 3½c lb. to 20% and 7c lb.

Glycerin, crude, 1c lb.; refined, 2c lb.

Gums, amber, unmanufactured, and n.s.p., $1 lb.; arabic, ½c lb.

Ink and ink powders n.s.p., 20%.

Iodin, resublimed, 20c lb.

Lead, acetate, 2c to 3c lb.; compounds n.s.p., 30%.

Licorice, extracts of, 25%; root, 1½c lb.

Lime, citrate of, 7c lb.

Linseed oil, 3 3-10c lb.

Magnesium, carbonate, 1½c lb.; other, ½c to 3½c lb.

Manganese, borate, resinate and other n.s.p., 25%.

Menthol, 50c lb.

Oils, animal, 5c to 10c gal.; fish oils n.s.p., 20%; expressed or extracted, 1½c to 6c lb.; distilled or essential, 25%.

Opium, crude, $3 lb.; prepared, $4 lb.; derivatives of, $2.50 to $3 oz.; preparations of n.s.p., 60%.

Paints, pigments, artists' colors, 75%; blue, 8c lb.; bone black, blood char, 20%; gas black, lampblack, 20%; lead pigments, 2½c to 3c lb.; ochers, siennas and umbers, crude, ½c lb.; washed or ground, ¾c lb.

Paris green, 15%.

Perfumery, materials for, natural, 20%; chemical n.s.p., 45%; mixtures containing oils or aromatic substances, 40c lb. and 50%.

Perfumery and toilet preparations containing alcohol, 40c lb. and 75%; without alcohol, 75%.

Phosphorus, 8c lb.

Potassium, ½c to 25c lb.

Sarsaparilla root, 1c lb.

Soap, castile, 15%; toilet, 30%; all other n.s.p., 15%.

Sodium, ¾c to 10c lb.; hydrosulphite, 35%.

Starch, potato, 1¾c lb.; all other n.s.p., 1c lb.; dextrine, 2¼c lb.; dextrine n.s.p., 1¼c lb.

Strychnine, 15c oz.

Tin bichloride, 25%.

Titanium potassium oxalate, 30%.

Vanilla beans, 30c lb.; tonka beans, 25c lb.

Zinc chloride, 1 3-10c lb.; sulphate, ¾c lb.; sulphide, 1½c lb.

Schedule 2—Earths, Earthenware and Glassware.

Bath brick, chrome brick, fire brick, n.s.p., 25%; magnesite brick, ¾c lb. and 10%.

Tiles, 3c to 8c sq. ft.; 30% to 60%.

Limestone, crushed, 5c 100 lbs.; lime n.s.p., 10c 100 lbs.

Cement, portland, 8c 100 lbs.; other cement, $3.50 to $14 ton.

Gypsum, $1.40 ton.

Pumice stone, unmanufactured, 1-10c to ¼c lb.; manufactured, 55-100c lb.

Clays or earths n.s.p., $1 to $7.50 ton.

Mica, unmanufactured, 4c lb.; above 15c per lb., 25%; manufactured, 20% to 40%.

Talc or soapstone, ¼c lb.; ground or pulverized, 25%; cut, n.e.s., 35%; decorated, 45%.

Earthenware, common, not decorated, 15%; ornamented, 20%.

Earthenware of nonvitrified absorbent body, 45%; decorated, 50%.

China and other vitrified wares, 60%; decorated, 70%.

Graphite or plumbago, 20%.

Gas retorts, 20%; lava tips for burners, 10c gross and 15%.

Carbons and electrodes, 45%.

Glass bottles, 1½c lb., or 50c gross.

Glass utensils for scientific purposes, 65%; illuminating articles, 60%; table and kitchen utensils of glass, 50%.

Cylinder, crown and sheet glass, unpolished, 1¼c to 2½c lb., according to size; polished, 6c to 15c sq. ft.; cast polished plate glass, 12½c to 20c sq. ft.; silvered, 13½c to 21c sq. ft.

Spectacles, eyeglasses, goggles, 20c doz. and 15% to 40%.
Lenses, 40%; optical glass, 45%.
Photographic lenses, opera and field glasses, telescopes, microscopes, n.s.p., 45%.
Incandescent light bulbs and lamps, 20%.
Stained glass windows, 50%.
Marble, breccia and onyx in rough, 65c cu. ft.; sawed or dressed, $1 cu. ft.; monuments, vases, etc., 50%.
Burrstones, made into millstones, 15%.
Stone, building, 50%; unmanufactured, 15c cu. ft.
Grindstones, $1.75 ton.
Slate, manufactured, 15%.
Watch crystals, 60%.

Schedule 3—Metals and Manufactures Of.

Iron in pigs, wrought and cast scrap iron, 75c ton.
Alloys used in manufacture of steel n.s.p., 25%.
Bar iron, except castings, 2-10c lb. to 1½c lb.
Steel ingots, blooms, slabs, sheets and plates n.s.p., 2-10c lb. to 3½c lb.; valued above 16c lb., 20%.
Beams, girders and other structural iron and steel, 20% to 25%.
Hoop or band iron or steel, ¼c lb.
Wire rods, 3-10c lb. to 6-10c lb.
Iron and steel wire, 1¼c lb. to 1½c lb.; valued above 6c lb., 25%.
Woven wire cloth, 25% to 45%.
Iron and steel anchors, 25%.
Electric storage batteries n.s.p., 40%.
Balls for roller bearings, 10c lb. and 45%.
Wheels for railway purposes, 1c lb.
Anvils under 5 lbs., 45%; others, 1¾c lb.
Blacksmiths' hammers, tongs, etc., 1¾c lb.
Cast iron pipe, 20%.
Chains, ⅞c to 4c lb.; sprocket chains, 35%.
Nuts and washers, 6-10c to 1c lb., or 35%.
Nails and spikes, 4-10c to 1½c lb., or 15%.
Rivets, studs, 30%; n.s.p., 1c lb.
Horseshoes, ½c to 1c lb.
Corset clasps, 35%.
Screws, 25%.
Table and household utensils n.s.p., 5c lb. and 30% to 40%.
Crosscut saws, circular saws, n.s.p., 20%.
Engraved steel plates and lithographic stone, 25%.
Umbrella ribs of steel or other metal, 50%.
Sewing machine needles, $1.15 per 1,000 and 40% to $2 and 50%.
Fishhooks, rods, reels, flies, etc., n.s.p., 45%.
Saddlery and harness hardware, 35% to 60%.
Belt buckles, 5c to 50c per 100 and 20%.
Hooks and eyes, 4½c lb. and 25%.
Metal buttons, 1-12c to ⅞c per line gross and 15% to 45%.
Pins, not jewelry, 35%.
Pens, metallic, 12c to 15c gross.
Penholder tips, penholders, 25c gross and 20% to 45c gross and 20%.
Fountain pens and holders, stylographic pens, 72c dozen and 40%.
Knives, 1c each and 50% to 35c each and 55%.
Table knives, forks, steels, 16c each to 8c each and 45%.
Planing machine knives and other cutting knives used in machines, 20%.
Shears and clippers, 3½c each and 45% to 20c each and 45%.
Safety razors, 10c each and 30% to 35c each and 45%.
Surgical instruments, 45%; dental instruments, 35%.
Scientific instruments n.s.p., 40%.
Pliers, pincers, nippers, 60%.
Files and rasps, 45½c to 77½c dozen.
Swords, 50%.
Muzzle-loading muskets, 25%; breech-loading, $1.50 to $10 each and 45%.
Pistols, $1.25 to $3.50 each and 55%.
Watch movements, 75c to $10.75 each; jewels for watches, 10%.
Clocks and clock movements, 45%.
Automobiles and motorcycles, 25%.
Airplanes and motor boats, 30%.
Bicycles, 30%.
Steam engines and locomotives, 15%.
Sewing machines n.s.p., 15% to 30%.
Cash registers, 25%.
Printing presses, 30%.
Lace making and other textile machinery, 40%.
Adding and typewriting machines combined, 30%.
Shovels, spades, 30%.
Aluminum, 5c to 9c lb.
Metallic magnesium n.s.p., 40c lb. and 20%.
Antimony metal, 2c lb.
Bismuth, 7½%.
Cadmium, 15c lb.
German silver, 20% to 30%.
Copper, 8c to 12c lb.
Tin foil, 35%.
Gold leaf, 55c 100 leaves.
Silver leaf, 5c 100 leaves.
Tinsel wire, 6c lb. and 10% to 55%.
Quicksilver, 25c lb.
Powder, fulminates, 12½c lb.
Type, new, 20%.
Nickel oxide, 1c lb.; nickel alloy, 25%.
Bottle caps, undecorated, 30%; decorated, 45%.
Lead-bearing ores, 1½c lb.; lead bullion, 2½c to 2¾c lb.
Zinc-bearing ores with 10% or more of zinc, ½c to 1½c lb.; zinc in blocks, 2c to 2¼c lb.
Print rollers, 60%.
Twist drills, 60%.
Articles n.s.p. of platinum, gold and silver, 60%.

Schedule 4—Wood and Manufactures Of.

Logs of fir, spruce, cedar or hemlock, $1 m.
Brier root or wood, ivy or laurel root, unmanufactured, 10%.
Cedar, lignum-vitæ, ebony, box, mahogany, rosewood, in the log, 10%; in boards, planks, and other sawed forms, 15%; veneers of wood and wood unmanufactured n.s.p., 20%.
Hubs for wheels or blocks, 10%.
Casks, barrels, hogsheads, 15%.
Boxes, barrels, other containers for fruit, 25%.
Reeds or rattan, 20%.
Furniture of wood, rattan, bamboo or fiber of any kind, 60%.
Toothpicks of wood or vegetable substance, 25%.
Blinds, screens, baskets, of bamboo, wood, straw, palm leaf, 3%.
Manufactures of wood n.s.p., 33⅓%.

Schedule 5—Sugar, Molasses and Manufactures Of.

Sugar, tank bottoms, sirups of cane juice, molasses testing 54 to 75 sugar degrees by polariscope, 1 24-100c lb.; for each additional sugar degree, 46-1000c lb.
Molasses and sugar sirups n.s.p., testing not above 48% total sugars, 25-100c gal.; above 48%, 275-1000c gal.
Maple sugar and maple sirup, 4c lb.
Sugar candy and confectionery n.s.p., 40%.

Schedule 6—Tobacco and Manufactures Of.

Wrapper tobacco, unstemmed, $2.10 lb.; stemmed, $2.75 lb.
Filler tobacco n.s.p., unstemmed, 35c lb.; stemmed, 50c lb.
Other tobacco, manufactured or unmanufactured, n.s.p., 55c lb.; scrap tobacco, 35c lb.
Snuff and tobacco stem, pulverized, 55c lb.
Cigars and cigarettes, cheroots, $4.50 lb. and 25%.

Schedule 7—Agricultural Products and Provisions.

Cattle, 1½c to 2c lb.; fresh beef and veal, 3c lb.; tallow, ½c lb.; oleo oil and stearin, 1c lb.
Sheep and goats, $2 head; fresh mutton, 2½c lb.; fresh lamb, 4c lb.
Swine, ½c lb.; fresh pork, ¾c lb.; bacon, hams, shoulders, 2c lb.; lard, 1c lb.; lard compounds and substitutes, 4c lb.
Venison, reindeer meat, game n.s.p., 4c lb.
Extract of meat, 15c lb.
Meats, fresh or preserved, n.s.p., 20%.
Milk, fresh, 2½c gal.; sour and buttermilk, 1c gal.; cream, 20c gal.
Milk, condensed or evaporated, unsweetened, 1c lb.; sweetened, 1½c lb.; all other, 1⅝c lb.; malted milk, 20%.
Butter, 8c lb.; oleomargarine, 8c lb.
Cheese and substitutes, 5c lb.
Poultry, live, 3c lb.; dead, dressed or undressed, 6c lb.
Eggs in shell, 8c doz.; egg yolk and albumen, 6c lb.; dried albumen, 18c lb.
Horses and mules valued at not more than $150 each, $30 per head; more than $150 each, 20%.
Live animals n.s.p., 15%.
Honey, 3c lb.
Salmon, prepared or preserved, 25%; dried fish, 1¼c lb.
Herring and mackerel, pickled or salted, in bulk, 1c lb.
Fish packed in oil, 30%; pickled or prepared (except in oil), 25%; in bulk, 1¼c lb.
Crab meat, frozen or prepared, 15%; caviar, 30%.
Barley, 20c bu.; barley malt, 40c 100 lbs.; pearl barley, 2c lb.
Buckwheat, 10c 100 lbs.; flour, 2c lb.
Corn, 15c bu.; cornmeal, 30c 100 lbs.
Macaroni, vermicelli, noodles, 2c lb.
Oats, 15c bu.; oatmeal, rolled oats, 80c 100 lbs.
Rice, rough, 1c lb.; milled, 2c lb.; meal, ½c lb.
Rye, 15c bu.; flour, 45c 100 lbs.
Wheat, 42c bu.; flour, $1.04 100 bs.
Bran, shorts, 7½%.
Cereal breakfast foods n.s.p., 20%.
Biscuits, wafers, cakes, puddings, 30%.
Apples, green or ripe, 25c bu.; dried or evaporated, 2c lb.
Apricots, green, ripe or dried, ½c lb.; prepared or preserved, 35%.
Berries, 1¼c lb.; dried or evaporated, 2½c lb.; otherwise prepared, 35%.
Cherries, 2c lb.; prepared or preserved, 40%.
Cider, 5c gal.; vinegar, 6c gal.
Citrons, 2c lb.; candied, 4½c lb.; orange and lemon peel, 2c lb.
Figs, fresh or dried, 2c lb.; prepared or preserved, 35%.
Dates, fresh or dried, 1c lb.; prepared or preserved, 35%.
Grapes in bulk, 2c cu. ft.; raisins, 2c lb.; currants, 2c lb.
Peaches and pears, ½c lb.; dried, 2c lb.; otherwise prepared, 35%.
Pineapples in bulk, ¾c each.
Plums, prunes, ½c lb.; prepared or preserved, 35%.
Jellies, jams, marmalades, 35%.
Tulip and other bulbs, $1 to $4 per 1,000.
Seedlings of rose stock, not more than 3 years old, $2 per 1,000.
Seedlings of fruit stocks, $2 per 1,000; grafted or budded, 25%.
Almonds, not shelled, 4¾c lb.; shelled, 14c lb.
Cream or Brazil nuts, 1c lb.; filberts, not shelled, 2½c lb.; shelled, 5c lb.
Coconuts, ½c each; coconut meat, 3½c lb.
Peanuts, not shelled, 3c lb.; shelled, 4c lb.
Walnuts, not shelled, 4c lb.; shelled, 12c lb.
Pecans, unshelled, 3c lb.; shelled, 6c lb.
Seeds, oil-bearing: Castor beans, ½c lb.; flaxseed, 40c bu.; poppy seed, 32c 100 lbs.; sunflower seed, 2c lb.; soya beans, ½c lb.; cotton seed, ½c lb.
Seeds, grass, 1c to 4c lb.; other seeds, 1c to 25c lb.
Beets, sugar, 80c ton; other beets, 17%.
Lentils, ½c lb.; lupines, ½c lb.
Mushrooms, 45%; truffles, 25%.
Peas, green or dried, 1c lb.; split, 1¼c lb.; prepared or preserved, 2c lb.
Potatoes, 50c 100 lbs.; dried, etc., 2¾c lb.
Tomatoes, ½c lb.
Turnips, 12c 100 lbs.
Vegetables in natural state n.s.p., 25%; prepared, 35%.
Chicory, acorns, dandelion roots, crude, 1½c lb.; prepared, 3c lb.; coffee substitutes and essences, 3c lb.
Chocolate and cocoa, 17½%.
Ginger root, candied, 20%.
Hay, $4 ton; straw, $1 ton.
Hops, 24c lb.; hop extract, $2.40 lb.
Spices, 1c to 22c lb.; spices n.s.p., 25%.
Teasels, 25%.

Schedule 8—Spirits, Wines and Other Beverages.

Brandy cordials, liqueurs, arrack, absinth and bitters (except Angostura), $5 proof gal.; Angostura bitters, $2.60 proof gal.
Champagne and sparkling wines, $6 gal.
Still wines, $1.25.
Beer, ale, porter, stout, fluid malt extract, $1 gal.; malt extract, 60%.
Fruit juices and fruit sirups, 70c to 70c plus $5 proof gal.
Ginger ale, lemonade, soda water, 15c gal.
Mineral waters, 10c gal.

Schedule 9—Cotton Manufactures.

Cotton yarn, not bleached or colored, 1-5c to 28c lb., according to number; bleached or dyed, ¼c to 34c lb.
Cotton waste, manufactured, 5%.
Cotton thread, ½c 100 yds.
Cotton cloth, plain, 40-100c lb. to 16c lb.; bleached, 45-100c to 18c lb.; printed, 55-100c lb. to 22c lb.
Tire fabric, 25%.
Tracing cloth, 5c sq. yd. and 20%.
Oil cloths, 3c sq. yd. and 20%.
Tapestries, 45%.
Pile fabrics, 50%.
Table damasks, 30%.
Quilts, 25% to 40%.
Knit fabric, 35% to 55%.
Gloves, 50%, or $2.50 to $3 doz. pairs.
Hose, half-hose, 30% to 50%.
Underwear, 45%.
Handkerchiefs and mufflers, duty on cloth; if hemmed 10% in addition.
Clothing n.s.p., 35%.
Shirts, collars, cuffs, n.s.p., 30c doz. and 10%.
Lace curtains, 1½c sq. yd. and 25%.
Cotton articles n.s.p., 40%.

Schedule 10—Flax, Hemp and Jute and Manufactures Of.

Flax straw, $2 ton; flax, not hackled, 1c lb.; hackled, 2c lb.
Hemp, 1c to 2c lb.
Sliver and roving, 20%.
Jute yarns or roving, 2½c to 11c lb.
Single yarns, 10c to 35c lb.
Threads of two or more yarns, 18¼c to 56c lb.
Manila cordage, ¾c to 2½c lb.
Hose for liquids or gases, 17c and 10%.
Woven fabrics, 30% to 55%.
Clothing, 35%; collars and cuffs, 40c dozen and 10%.
Bags or sacks, 1c lb. and 10% to 1c lb. and 15%.
Bagging, 6-10c square yard to 3-10c lb.
Linoleum, 35%; floor oilcloth, 20%.
Matting, 3c sq. yd. to 8c sq. yd. and 35% to 40%

Schedule 11—Wool and Manufactures Of.

Wools, not improved by admixture, 12c lb.; washed, 18c lb.; scoured, 24c lb.
Wool and hair of angora goat, cashmere goat, alpaca, 30c to 31c lb.
Waste, 16c to 32c lb.; rags, 7½c lb.
Wool advanced beyond scoured condition but not further than roving, 33c lb. and 20%.
Yarn of wool, 24c lb. and 30% to 36c lb. and 40%, according to value.
Woven fabrics, 24c lb. and 40% to 45c lb. and 45%, according to weight and value.
Pile fabrics, 40c lb. and 50%.
Blankets, robes, steamer rugs, 18c lb. and 30% to 37c lb. and 40%.
Felts, not woven, 18c lb. and 30% to 37c lb and 40%.
Fabrics with fast edges, 45c and 50%.
Knit fabrics in piece, 30c lb. and 40% to 45c lb. and 50%.
Hose, gloves and mittens, 36c lb. and 35% to 45c lb. and 50%.
Knit underwear, 36c lb. and 35% to 45c lb. and 50%.
Carpets, 25% to 55%.
Wool manufactures n.s.p., 50%.

Schedule 12—Silk and Silk Goods.

Silk, partially manufactured, 35%.
Spun silk or schappe silk yarn, 45c lb.; bleached or colored, 45c lb. and 10c lb. cumulative.
Thrown silk not more advanced than singles, 25%.
Silk thread, $1 to $1.50 lb.
Woven fabrics in piece, 55%.
Plushes, 60%.
Fabrics with fast edges, 55%.
Knit underwear, hose and gloves, 60%.
Handkerchiefs, 55% to 60%.
Manufactures of silk n.s.p., 60%.

Schedule 13—Papers and Books.

Printing paper, n.s.p., ¼c lb. and 10%; on imports from countries charging export duty, an additional duty of 10% and in addition the amount of export duty charged by said country.
Paper board, wallboard and pulpboard, cardboard, not printed or decorated, 10%; pulpboard in rolls, 5%.
Filter masse or stock, manufactures of pulp, 25%.
Tissue paper, stereotype paper, copying paper, 4c lb. and 15% to 6c lb. and 15%.
Paper with coated surface, 3c lb. and 15% to 5c lb. and 17%.
Picture cards, calendars, cigar bands, placards, etc., decorated and printed, 25c lb. to 65c lb.
Writing and other handmade paper, 3c lb. and 15%.
Books, bound or unbound, 15% to 25%; blank books, engravings, photographs, maps, 25%; booklets, 7c lb. to 15c lb.; postcards, 30%; cards with American views, 15c lb. and 25%.
Albums, 30%.
Playing cards, 10c pack and 20%.

Schedule 14—Sundries.

Asbestos, manufactures of, 25% to 30%.
Boxing gloves, baseballs, footballs, tennis, golf and other balls, finished or unfinished, 30%; skates, 20%.
Spangles and beads, 35%; ivory beads, 45%.
Ramie hat braids, 30%; manufactures of, 40%.
Boots and shoes composed partly of wool, cotton, etc., 35%.
Braids, plaits, laces of straw, palm leaf, etc., for ornamenting hats, not bleached, 15%; bleached or colored, 20%; hats of foregoing materials, 35% to 60%.
Brooms, 15%, toothbrushes, 45%.
Bristles, 7c lb.
Buttons, ivory, pearl, 1¼c gross and 25%.
Cork stoppers, 6c to 25c lb.; cork manufactures n.s.p., 30%.
Dice, dominoes, billiard and other balls of ivory, bone, etc., 50%.
Dolls, toys, Christmas decorations, 70%.
Emery and other abrasives, ground, 1c lb.; emery wheels and files, 20%.
Firecrackers, 8c lb.; fireworks n.s.p., 12c lb.
Matches, 8c gross; wax matches, 40%.
Cartridges, percussion caps, 30%; blasting caps, $2.25 per 1,000; fuses, $1 per 1,000 ft.
Feathers and downs, 20% to 60%; importation of feathers except of ostriches or of domestic fowls prohibited.
Furs, dressed on the skin, 10% to 50%; hatters' furs, 35%.
Fans, except palm leaf, 50%.
Human hair, 10%; manufactures of, 35%.
Hair for mattresses, 10%.
Haircloth and felt, 25% to 40%.
Hats, caps, bonnets, etc., of fur, $1.50 to $16 and 25%.
Jewelry, valued above 20c doz., 80%.
Diamonds and other precious stones, rough or uncut, 10%; cut but not set, 20%.
Laces, lace curtains, 90%.
Chamois skins, 20%.
Leather, manufactures of, 30% to 45%.
Gloves of leather, $4 to $5 doz.
Gas, kerosene and alcohol mantles, 40%.
Harness, 35%.
Cabinet locks, 70c to $2 doz. and 20%.
Amber, manufactures of, 20%.
Bone, chip, grass, horn, quills, rubber, palm leaf, straw, manufactures of, n.s.p., 10% to 50%.
Ivory, manufactures of, n.s.p., 35%.
Electrical insulators of shellac, copal or rosin n.s.p., 30%.
Musical instruments and parts n.s.p., 40%.
Phonographs and parts, 30%; needles for, 45%.
Rosaries and similar articles, 15% to 50%.
Sponges, 15%; manufactures of, 25%.
Violin rosin, 15%.
Works of art, including paintings, engravings, sculptures, etc., 20%.
Peat moss, 50%.
Pencils of paper or wood, 45c gross and 25%; pencil leads, 6c gross.
Photographic cameras and parts n.s.p., 20%; dry plates, 15%; motion-picture film, 1c ft.
Pipes of clay, 15c gross to 45%; other pipes and smokers' articles, 60%; meerschaum, crude, 20%.
Thermostatic bottles, 15c to 30c each and 45%.
Umbrellas, parasols, 40%; sticks for, and canes, 40%.

TITLE II.—FREE LIST.

Acids: Chromic, hydrofluoric, hydrochloric, nitric, suphuric, oil of vitriol.
Aconite, aloes, asafetida, mate, crude.
Agates, unmanufactured.
Agricultural implements: Plows, harrows, headers, harvesters, reapers, drills and planters, mowers, horserakes, cultivators, thrashing machines, cotton gins, wagons and carts, sugar machinery, cream separators valued at not more than $50 each and other implements n.s.p.
Albumen n.s.p.
Animals, pure bred, for breeding purposes.
Animals brought in temporarily for breeding or exhibition purposes.
Antimony ore.
Antitoxins, vaccines, serums for therapeutic purposes.
Arrowroot, natural.
Arsenic, sulphide of, and white.
Articles exported and returned without being advanced in value by manufacture or otherwise.

Asbestos, unmanufactured.
Bananas.
Barks for quinine extraction.
Bells.
Bibles.
Binding twine.
Bread.
Blood, dried, n.s.p.
Bones, cured or ground; bone dust, meal and ash.
Books, engravings, etchings, maps, etc., imported for the use of the United States.
Books, maps, music, engravings, photographs, etchings, lithographic prints which have been printed more than twenty years; public documents issued by foreign governments; books, etc., imported by institutions for religious, scientific and artistic purposes.
Borax and borate material, crude.
Brass fit only for remanufacture.
Brick n.s.p.
Bristles, crude.
Broom corn.
Bullion, gold or silver.
Calcium: Acetate, chloride, crude; nitrate and cyanamid.
Linotype machines; tar and oil spreading machines.
Cement, Roman, Portland and other hydraulic.
Chalk, crude.
Chestnuts.
Chrome ore.
Coal and fuel compositions of coal.
Coal tar, crude, and certain specified coal-tar products.
Cobalt and ore.
Cocoa beans.
Coffee.
Coins.
Copper ore.
Coral, unmanufactured.
Cork, unmanufactured.
Cotton and cotton waste.
Curry and curry powder.
Cyanide: Potassium, sodium, salts.
Drugs, crude materials for, uncompounded and nonalcoholic.
Dyeing or tanning materials.
Eggs.
Emery and corundum ore.
Fans, common palm-leaf.
Fibrin.
Fish, except for food.
Fossils.
Furs n.s.p., undressed.
Glaziers' and engravers' diamonds, unset; miners' diamonds.
Gloves of leather made from cattle hides.
Goldbeaters' molds and skins.
Grasses and fibers n.s.p.
Guano and fertilizers n.s.p.
Gunpowder and explosives n.s.p.
Hair, unmanufactured, n.s.p.
Hide cuttings; rawhide rope.
Hides of cattle.
Hones and whetstones.
Horns, unmanufactured.
Ice.
India rubber and gutta-percha, unmanufactured.
Iodine, crude.
Iron ore.
Ivory tusks in natural state.
Jet, unmanufactured.
Junk.
Kelp.
Leather n.s.p.; harness, saddles, except metal parts, n.s.p.; cut into shoe uppers, vamps, soles; leather shoe laces.
Leather boots and shoes.
Leeches.
Limestone-rock asphalt; asphaltum, bitumen.
Lemon juice.
Lithographic stones, not engraved.
Loadstones.
Manuscripts n.s.p.
Mechanically ground wood pulp, chemical wood pulp.
Medals of gold and silver bestowed as honorary distinctions.
Mineral salts.
Minerals, crude.
Models of inventions.
Monazite sand; thorium ores.
Moss, seaweeds, crude, n.s.p.
Needles, sewing and darning.
Newspapers and periodicals.
Nux vomica.
Oakum.
Oil-bearing seeds and nuts: Copra, hempseed, palm nuts and kernels, rapeseed, perilla and sesame seed.
Oil cake and meal.
Oils, animal: Spermaceti, whale and other fish oil of American fisheries; cod and cod liver oil.
Oils distilled or essential: Anise, bergamot, bitter almond, camphor, caraway, cassia, cinnamon, citronella, geranium, lavender, lemon-grass, lime, lignaloe, neroli, origanum, palmarosa, Pettigrain, otto of roses, rosemary, spike lavender, thyme, cananga.
Oils, expressed or extracted: Croton, palm kernel, perilla, sesame and sweet almond, olive oil unfit for food, nut oils n.s.p.
Oils, mineral: Petroleum, crude, fuel or refined and distillates from petroleum, including kerosene, benzine, naphtha, gasoline paraffin and paraffin oil n.s.p.
Ores of gold, silver, nickel, platinum metal.
Parchment and vellum.
Pads for horses.
Pearl, mother of, and shells in natural state.
Personal effects of U. S. citizens dying abroad.
Phosphates, crude and apatite.
Pigeons, fancy and racing.
Plants imported by the department of agriculture or U. S. botanic garden.
Plaster rock or gypsum, crude.
Platinum, unmanufactured.
Potassium chloride, sulphate, crude potash salts n.s.p.
Professional books, implements, instruments and tools in possession of emigrants and used by them abroad; does not include machinery for sale nor theatrical properties except for temporary purpose by owners.
Quinine sulphate and all alkaloids from cinchona bark.
Radium and radioactive substitutes.
Rag pulp and crude paper stock of all kinds.
Rennet.
Rice, patna, cleaned.
Sago, crude, sago flour.
Sausage casings.
Sea herring, fresh, smelts and tuna fish.
Seeds: Chickpeas, cowpeas and sugar beets.
Selenium and salts of.
Sheep dip.
Shingles.
Shotgun barrels, single tubes, rough bored.
Shrimps, lobsters and other shellfish.
Silk cocoons and waste.
Silk, raw.
Skeletons.
Skins, all kinds, raw.
Sodium: Nitrate, sulphate, crude.
Specimens of natural history, botany and mineralogy not for sale.
Stamps, postage.
Statuary for educational and religious purposes; altars, pulpits, baptismal fonts, shrines.
Stone n.s.p.
Sulphur.
Tamarinds.
Tapioca, flour and cassava.
Tar and pitch of wood.

Tea n.s.p. and tea of plants.
Teeth, natural or unmanufactured.
Tin ore or cassiterite.
Tin in bars, blocks or pigs.
Tobacco stems not cut, ground or pulverized.
Turpentine, gum and spirits of, and rosin.
Turtles.
Uranium, oxide and salts of.
Vegetable tallow.
Wafers, not edible.
Wax: Animal, vegetable or mineral n.s.p.
Wax disks or mater records.
Wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles and similar personal effects of persons arriving in the United States; but this exemption shall include only such articles as were actually owned by them and in their possession abroad at the time of or prior to their departure from a foreign country, and as are necessary and appropriate for the wear and use of such persons, and shall not be held to apply to merchandise or articles intended for other persons or for sale. In the case of residents of the United States returning from abroad all wearing apparel, personal and household effects taken by them out of the United States to foreign countries shall be admitted free of duty without regard to their value. Up to but not exceeding $100 in value of articles acquired abroad by such residents of the United States for personal or household use or as souvenirs or curios, but not bought on commission or intended for sale, shall be admitted free of duty.
Whalebone, unmanufactured.
Wire, barbed.
Wood charcoal.
Wood: Logs; timber, round, unmanufactured, sided or squared otherwise than by sawing; pulp woods; firewood; sawed boards; clapboards, laths, ship timber, n.s.p.; paving posts, railroad ties, telegraph and telephone poles; pickets, palings, hoops and staves.
Works of art: Original paintings in oil, water colors, pastels, drawings, pen, ink and pencil sketches; proof etchings, engravings and wood cuts unbound; original sculptures or statuary; works of art and philosophical and scientific apparatus for temporary exhibition for the encouragement of art and science, or for presentation to public institutions or houses of worship if produced by American artists residing temporarily abroad or brought by professional artists, lecturers or scientists.
Works of art, collections in illustration of the progress of the arts, works in bronze, marble, terra cotta, parian, pottery or porcelain, artistic antiquities and objects of art of ornamental character or educational value which shall have been produced more than 100 years prior to the date of importation.

TITLE III.—SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

Regulations as to Philippines.

There shall be levied upon all articles coming into the United States from the Philippines the rates of duty required to be levied upon like articles imported from foreign countries: Provided, That articles the growth or product of or manufactured in the Philippines from materials the growth or product of the Philippines or of the United States, or of both, upon which no drawback of customs duties has been allowed therein, coming into the United States from the Philippines shall hereafter be admitted free of duty; similar articles under similar conditions shall be admitted to the Philippines duty free. There shall be levied and paid in the United States upon articles coming from the Philippines a tax equal to the internal-revenue tax imposed upon like articles of domestic merchandise; such articles shall be exempt from the payment of any tax imposed by the internal revenue laws of the Philippines. There shall be paid in the Philippines upon articles coming from the United States a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the Philippines on similar articles manufactured there; such articles shall be exempt from the payment of internal revenue taxes in the United States.

Goods for Porto Rico.

Articles, goods, wares or merchandise going into Porto Rico from the United States shall be exempted from the payment of any tax imposed by the internal revenue laws of the United States.

Bounties Equalized by Duties.

Whenever any country, dependency, colony, province or other political subdivision of government, person, partnership, association, cartel or corporation shall pay or bestow, directly or indirectly, any bounty or grant upon the manufacture or production or export of any article or merchandise manufactured or produced in such country, dependency, colony, province or other political subdivision of government, and such article or merchandise is dutiable under the provisions of this act, then upon the importation of any such article or merchandise into the United States, whether the same shall be imported directly from the country of production or otherwise, and whether such article or merchandise is imported in the same condition as when exported from the country of production or has been changed in condition by remanufacture or otherwise, there shall be levied and paid, in all such cases, in addition to the duties otherwise imposed by this act, an additional duty equal to the net amount of such bounty or grant, however the same be paid or bestowed. The net amount of all such bounties or grants shall be from time to time ascertained, determined and declared by the secretary of the treasury.

Marking and Stamping.

Every article imported into the United States which is capable of being marked, stamped, branded or labeled without injury at the time of its manufacture or production shall be marked, stamped, branded or labeled, in legible English words, in a conspicuous place that shall not be covered or obscured by any subsequent attachments or arrangements, so as to indicate the country of origin. Any such article held in customs custody shall not be delivered until so marked, stamped, branded or labeled, and until every such article of the importation which shall have been released from customs custody not so marked, stamped, branded or labeled, shall be marked, stamped, branded or labeled in accordance with such rules and regulations as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe. Unless the article is exported under customs supervision, there shall be levied, collected and paid upon every such article which at the time of importation is not so marked, stamped, branded or labeled, in addition to the regular duty imposed by law on such article, a duty of 10 per centum of the appraised value thereof, or if such article is free of duty there shall be levied, collected and paid upon such article a duty of 10 per centum of the appraised value thereof.

Power Vested in President.

In order to regulate the foreign commerce of the United States and to put into force and effect the policy of the congress by this act intended, whenever the president, upon investigation of the differences in costs of production of articles wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States and of like or similar articles wholly or in part the

growth or product of competing foreign countries, shall find it thereby shown that the duties fixed in this act do not equalize the said differences in costs of production in the United States and the principal competing country he shall by such investigation ascertain said differences and determine and proclaim the changes in classifications or increases or decreases in any rate of duty provided in this act shown by said ascertained differences in such costs of production necessary to equalize the same. Thirty days after the date of such proclamation or proclamations such changes in classification shall take effect, and such increased or decreased duties shall be levied, collected and paid on such articles when imported from any foreign country into the United States or into any of its possessions (except the Philippine islands, the Virgin islands and the islands of Guam and Tutuila): Provided, That the total increase or decrease of such rates of duty shall not exceed 50 per centum of the rates specified in title I. of this act, or in any amendatory act.

In order to regulate the foreign commerce of the United States and to put into force and effect the policy of the congress by this act intended, whenever the president upon investigation of the differences in costs of production of articles provided for in title I. of this act, wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States and of like or similar articles wholly or in part the growth or product of competing foreign countries, shall find it thereby shown that the duties prescribed in this act do not equalize said differences, and shall further find it thereby shown that the said differences in costs of production in the United States and the principal competing country cannot be equalized by proceeding under the provisions of this section, he shall make such findings public, together with a description of the articles to which they apply, in such detail as may be necessary for the guidance of appraising officers. In such cases and upon the proclamation by the president becoming effective the ad valorem duty or duty based in whole or in part upon the value of the imported article in the country of exportation shall thereafter be based upon the American selling price of any similar competitive article manufactured or produced in the United States embraced within the class or kind of imported articles upon which the president has made a proclamation.

The ad valorem rate or rates of duty based upon such American selling price shall be the rate found, upon said investigation by the president, to be shown by the said differences in costs of production necessary to equalize such differences, but no such rate shall be decreased more than 50 per centum of the rate specified in title I. of this act upon such articles, nor shall any such rate be increased. Such rate or rates of duty shall become effective fifteen days after the date of the proclamation of the president, whereupon the duties so estimated and provided shall be levied, collected and paid on such articles when imported from any foreign country into the United States or into any of its possessions (except the Philippine islands, the Virgin islands and the islands of Guam and Tutuila).

In ascertaining the differences in costs of production the president, in so far as he finds it practicable, shall take into consideration (1) the differences in conditions in production, including wages, costs of material and other items in costs of production of such or similar articles in the United States and in competing foreign countries; (2) the differences in the wholesale selling prices of domestic and foreign articles in the principal markets of the United States; (3) advantages granted to a foreign producer by a foreign government or by a person, partnership, corporation or association in a foreign country; and (4) any other advantages or disadvantages in competition.

Investigations to assist the president in ascertaining differences in costs of production under this section shall be made by the United States tariff commission, and no proclamation shall be issued under this section until such investigation shall have been made. The commission shall give reasonable public notice of its hearings and shall give reasonable opportunity to parties interested to be present, to produce evidence and to be heard. The commission is authorized to adopt such reasonable procedure, rules and regulations as it may deem necessary.

The president, proceeding as hereinbefore provided for in proclaiming rates of duty, shall, when he determines that it is shown that the differences in costs of production have changed or no longer exist which led to such proclamation, accordingly as so shown, modify or terminate the same. Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize a transfer of an article from the dutiable list to the free list or from the free list to the dutiable list, nor a change in form of duty. Whenever it is provided in any paragraph of title I. of this act that the duty or duties shall not exceed a specified ad valorem rate upon the articles provided for in such paragraph, no rate determined under the provision of this section upon such articles shall exceed the maximum ad valorem rate so specified.

Unfair Competition.

Unfair methods of competition and unfair acts in the importation of articles into the United States, or in their sale by the owner, importer, consignee or agent of either, the effect or tendency of which is to destroy or substantially injure an industry efficiently and economically operated in the United States, or to prevent the establishment of such an industry, or to restrain or monopolize trade and commerce in the United States, are hereby declared unlawful. To assist the president in making any decisions under this section the United States tariff commission is hereby authorized to investigate any alleged violation hereof on complaint under oath or upon its initiative. The final findings of the commission shall be transmitted with the record to the president.

Whenever the existence of any such unfair method or act shall be established to the satisfaction of the president he shall determine the rate of additional duty, not exceeding 50 nor less than 10 per centum of the value of such articles, which will offset such method or act, and which is hereby imposed upon articles imported in violation of this act, or, in what he shall be satisfied and find are extreme cases of unfair methods or acts as aforesaid, he shall direct that such articles as he shall deem the interests of the United States shall require, imported by any person violating the provisions of this act, shall be excluded from entry into the United States, and upon information of such action by the president, the secretary of the treasury shall through the proper officers, assess such additional duties or refuse such entry; and that the decision of the president shall be conclusive.

Whenever the president has reason to believe that any article is offered or sought to be offered for entry into the United States in violation of this section but has not information sufficient to satisfy him thereof, the secretary of the treasury shall, upon his request in writing, forbid entry thereof until such investigation as the president may deem

necessary shall be completed: Provided, That the secretary of the treasury may permit entry under bond upon such conditions and penalties as he may deem adequate.

Any additional duty or any refusal of entry under this section shall continue in effect until the president shall find and instruct the secretary of the treasury that the conditions which led to the assessment of such additional duty or refusal of entry no longer exist.

The president when he finds that the public interest will be served thereby shall by proclamation specify and declare new or additional duties as hereinafter provided upon articles wholly or in part the growth or product of any foreign country whenever he shall find as a fact that such country—

Imposes, directly or indirectly, upon the disposition in or transportation in transit through or re-exportation from such country of any article wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States any unreasonable charge, exaction, regulation, or limitation which is not equally enforced upon the like articles of every foreign country;

Discriminates in fact against the commerce of the United States, directly or indirectly, by law or administrative regulation or practice, by or in respect to any customs, tonnage, or port duty, fee, charge, exaction, classification, regulation, condition, restriction, or prohibition, in such manner as to place the commerce of the United States at a disadvantage compared with the commerce of any foreign country.

If at any time the president shall find it to be a fact that any foreign country has not only discriminated against the commerce of the United States as aforesaid, but has, after the issuance of a proclamation, maintained or increased its said discriminations against the commerce of the United States, the president is hereby authorized, if he deems it consistent with the interests of the United States, to issue a further proclamation directing that such articles of said country as he shall deem the public interests may require shall be excluded from importation into the United States.

Any proclamation issued by the president under the authority of this section shall, if he deems it consistent with the interests of the United States, extend to the whole of any foreign country or may be confined to any subdivision or subdivisions thereof; and the president shall, whenever he deems the public interests require, suspend, revoke, supplement or amend any such proclamation.

Whenever the president shall find as a fact that any foreign country places any burdens upon the commerce of the United States by any of the unequal impositions or discriminations aforesaid, he shall, when he finds that the public interest will be served thereby, by proclamation specify and declare such new or additional rate or rates of duty as he shall determine will offset such burdens, not to exceed 50 per centum ad valorem or its equivalent, and on and after thirty days after the date of such proclamation there shall be levied, collected and paid upon the articles enumerated in such proclamation when imported into the United States from such foreign country such new or additional rate or rates of duty; or, in case of articles declared subject to exclusion from importation into the United States, such articles shall be excluded from importation.

Whenever the president shall find as a fact that any foreign country imposes any unequal imposition or discrimination as aforesaid upon the commerce of the United States, or that any benefits accrue or are likely to accrue to any industry in any foreign country by reason of any such imposition or discrimination imposed by any foreign country other than the foreign country in which such industry is located, and whenever the president shall determine that any new or additional rate or rates of duty or any prohibition hereinbefore provided for do not effectively remove such imposition or discrimination and that any benefits from any such imposition or discrimination accrue or are likely to accrue to any industry in any foreign country, he shall, when he finds that the public interest will be served thereby, by proclamation specify and declare such new or additional rate or rates of duty upon the articles wholly or in part the growth or product of any such industry as he shall determine will offset such benefits, not to exceed 50 per centum ad valorem or its equivalent, upon importation from any foreign country into the United States of such articles and on and after thirty days after the date of any such proclamation such new or additional rate or rates of duty so specified and declared in such proclamation shall be levied, collected, and paid upon such articles.

All articles imported contrary to the provisions of this section shall be forfeited to the United States and shall be liable to be seized, prosecuted, and condemned in like manner and under the same regulations, restrictions, and provisions as may from time to time be established for the recovery, collection, distribution and remission of forfeitures to the United States by the several revenue laws.

Methods of Valuation.

For the purposes of this act the value of imported merchandise shall be—

(1) The foreign value or the export value, whichever is higher;

(2) If neither the foreign value nor the export value can be ascertained to the satisfaction of the appraising officer, then the United States value;

(3) If neither the foreign value, the export value nor the United States value can be ascertained to the satisfaction of the appraising officers, then the cost of production;

(4) If there be any similar competitive article manufactured or produced in the United States of a class or kind upon which the president has made public a finding, then the American selling price of such article.

The foreign value of imported merchandise shall be the market value or the price at the time of exportation of such merchandise to the United States, at which such or similar merchandise is freely offered for sale to all purchasers in the principal markets of the country from which exported, in the usual wholesale quantities and in the ordinary course of trade, including the cost of all containers and coverings of whatever nature, and all other costs, charges and expenses incident to placing the merchandise in condition, packed ready for shipment to the United States.

The export value of imported merchandise shall be the market value or the price, at the time of exportation of such merchandise to the United States, at which such or similar merchandise is freely offered for sale to all purchasers in the principal markets of the country from which exported, in the usual wholesale quantities and in the ordinary course of trade, for exportation to the United States, plus, when not included in such price, the cost of all containers and coverings of whatever nature, and all other costs, charges and expenses incident to placing the merchandise in condition, packed ready for shipment to the United States. If in the ordinary course of trade imported merchandise is shipped to the United States to an agent of the seller, or to the seller's branch house, pursuant to an

order or an agreement to purchase (whether placed or entered into in the United States or in the foreign country), for delivery to the purchaser in the United States, and if the title to such merchandise remains in the seller until such delivery, then such merchandise shall not be deemed to be freely offered for sale in the principal markets of the country from which exported for exportation to the United States, within the meaning of this subdivision.

The United States value of imported merchandise shall be the price at which such or similar imported merchandise is freely offered for sale, packed ready for delivery, in the principal markets of the United States to all purchasers, at the time of exportation of the imported merchandise, in the usual wholesale quantities and in the ordinary course of trade, with allowance made for duty, cost of transportation and insurance, and other necessary expenses from the place of shipment to the place of delivery, a commission not exceeding 6 per centum, if any has been paid or contracted to be paid on goods secured otherwise than by purchase, or profits not to exceed 8 per centum and a reasonable allowance for general expenses, not to exceed 8 per centum on purchased goods.

For the purpose of this title the cost of production of imported merchandise shall be the sum of—

(1) The cost of materials of, and of fabrication, manipulation, or other process employed in, manufacturing or producing such or similar merchandise, at a time preceding the date of exportation of the particular merchandise under consideration which would ordinarily permit the manufacture or production of the particular merchandise under consideration in the usual course of business;

(2) The usual general expenses (not less than 10 per centum of such cost) in the case of such or similar merchandise;

(3) The cost of all containers and coverings of whatever nature, and all other costs, charges and expenses incident to placing the particular merchandise under consideration in condition, packed ready for shipment to the United States; and

(4) An addition for profit (not less than 8 per centum of the sum of the amounts found under paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subdivision) equal to the profit which ordinarily is added, in the case of merchandise of the same general character as the particular merchandise under consideration, by manufacturers or producers in the country of manufacture or production who are engaged in the production or manufacture of merchandise of the same class or kind.

The American selling price of any article manufactured or produced in the United States shall be the price, including the cost of all containers and coverings of whatever nature and all other costs, charges and expenses incident to placing the merchandise in condition packed ready for delivery, at which such article is freely offered for sale to all purchasers in the principal markets of the United States, in the ordinary course of trade and in the usual wholesale quantities in such markets, or the price that the manufacturer, producer or owner would have received or was willing to receive for such merchandise when sold in the ordinary course of trade and in the usual wholesale quantities at the time of exportation of the imported article.

SYNOPSIS OF TARIFF LEGISLATION SINCE 1884.

Morrison Bills—First bill presented to 48th congress during Chester A. Arthur's administration; proposed a horizontal reduction of 20 per cent with free iron ore, coal and lumber; defeated in house April 15, 1884, by vote of 159 and 155; house heavily democratic and senate republican. Second bill presented to 49th congress during Grover Cleveland's first administration; similar to first bill, proposing free wool, salt and lumber; defeated in house June 17, 1886, by a vote of 157 to 140; house democratic, senate republican.

Mills Bill—Presented to 50th congress during Cleveland's first administration; provided for free lumber and wool, reduction on pig iron and abolition of specific duties on cotton; passed by house July 21, 1888, by vote of 162 to 149, but failed in senate; house democratic, senate republican.

McKinley Bill—Passed by 51st congress during Benjamin Harrison's administration; became law Oct. 6, 1890; high protective measure, though remitting duties on sugar and providing for reciprocity treaties; both houses of congress republican.

Wilson Bill—Passed by 53d congress during Cleveland's second administration; became law Aug. 17, 1894, without the president's signature; both houses democratic; measure reduced duties in some cases and made additions to free list, notably wool.

Dingley Bill—Passed by 54th congress during McKinley's administration; approved July 24, 1897; passed by house 205 yeas to 122 nays, 27 members not voting; passed by senate 38 yeas to 28 nays, 23 not voting; house contained 206 republicans and 134 democrats and senate 46 republicans and 34 democrats; measure raised rates to produce more revenue, but was similar in many respects to the McKinley act.

Payne-Aldrich Bill—Passed at extra session of 61st congress in first year of President William H. Taft's administration; approved Aug. 5, 1909; passed the house by a vote of 217 to 161 and the senate by a vote of 45 to 34. The conference vote in the house was 195 yeas to 183 nays, twenty republicans voting in the negative and two democrats in the affirmative. In the senate the vote on the final conference report was 47 to 31, seven republicans voting against it. In general the revision of the Dingley act was in the direction of lower duties, but there were some increases.

Underwood-Simmons Bill—Passed by 63d congress at extra session called immediately after President Wilson's inauguration in 1913; house and senate democratic. The bill made many reductions in the tariff duties as fixed by the Payne-Aldrich law and placed numerous articles on the free list. It also contained a section establishing a tax on incomes.

Fordney-McCumber Bill — Passed by 67th congress at extra session. A full synopsis will be found in the foregoing pages.

GASTON B. MEANS CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.

Gaston B. Means, at one time confidential agent of the department of justice in Washington, D. C., under William J. Burns, was found guilty of having conspired to obstruct justice by a jury selected by Judge Walter C. Lindley of the United States District court in New York, N. Y., Jan. 29, 1925, and on the following day was sentenced to pay a fine of $10,000 and to serve two years in a federal penitentiary. Thomas B. Felder, Means' former attorney and codefendant on the conspiracy charge, was found guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of $10,000, but no prison term was imposed.

STATE INCOME TAX LAWS.

[From digest prepared by the federal census bureau of laws existing in 1922-1924.]

These states have income tax laws:

Delaware.
Massachusetts.
Mississippi.
Missouri.
New York.
North Carolina.
North Dakota.
Oklahoma.
South Carolina.
Virginia.
Wisconsin.

In the following digest the exemptions allowed individual taxpayers, the rates and the distribution of the tax are given in order for each state having an income tax:

DELAWARE.

Exemptions—Single persons, $1,000; married person or head of family, $2,000.
Rates—On net income not exceeding $3,000, 1 per cent; $3,000 to $10,000, 2 per cent; in excess of $10,000, 3 per cent.
Distribution of tax—Used for school purposes.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Exemptions—From tax on intangible personal property, $300 if total income does not exceed $600, or $1,200 in case of husband and wife living together; from tax on income from other sources, all taxpayers, $2,000; husband or wife with whom taxpayer lives, $500 additional; each dependent child under 18 years, $250.
Rates—On income from intangible property, 6 per cent; from annuities, 1½ per cent; from professions, employments, trades, etc., 1½ per cent; from sales of intangible property, 3 per cent.

MISSISSIPPI.

Exemptions—All taxpayers, $2,500.
Rates—Five mills on each dollar of income.
Distribution—Credited to general revenue fund of state.

MISSOURI.

Exemptions—Single, $1,000; husband and wife living together or head of family, $2,000; each dependent child, $200.
Rates—One per cent on all amounts.
Distribution—Credited to general revenue fund of state.

NEW YORK.

Exemptions—Single, $1,000; head of family or married person living with husband or wife if net income is $5,000 or less, $2,500; if income is more than $5,000, $2,000; each dependent child, $400.
Rates—On income not exceeding $10,000, 1 per cent; $10,000 to $50,000, 2 per cent; in excess of $50,000, 3 per cent.
Distribution—To general fund of state, 50 per cent; to counties, cities and towns, 50 per cent.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Exemptions — Single, $1,000; married man with wife living with him or widow or widower having minor child or children, $2,000; each dependent under 18 years of age or incapable of self-support, $200.
Rates—Individual income not exceeding $2,500, 1 per cent; $5,000 to $7,500, 2 per cent; $7,500 to $10,000, 2½ per cent; in excess of $10,000, 3 per cent; net income of corporations, 3 per cent.
Distribution—Credited to general revenue fund of state.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Exemptions—Single, $1,000; head of family, $1,000 additional and $200 for each dependent person more than one.
Rates—When net income exceeds exemptions up to $2,000, 1 per cent; $2,000 to $4,000, 2 per cent; $4,000 to $6,000, 3 per cent; $6,000 to $8,000, 4 per cent; $8,000 to $10,000, 5 per cent; $10,000, 6 per cent; net income of corporations, 3 per cent.
Distribution—Credited to general fund of state.

OKLAHOMA.

Exemptions — Single, $3,000; husband and wife living together, $4,000; each child under 18 years, $300; each child while acquiring education, $500 additional; each other person dependent upon taxpayer, $200.
Rates—On first $10,000 in excess of exemptions, 7½ mills on the dollar; on the next $15,000, 15 mills; on all additional amounts, 20 mills.
Distribution—Credited to general fund of state.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Exemptions—Same as under federal income tax law.
Rates—One-third of rates under federal income tax law.
Distribution—Credited to general fund of state.

VIRGINIA.

Exemptions—Single, $1,000; husband and wife living together, $2,000; each additional person dependent upon taxpayer for support, $400.
Rates—On incomes not exceeding $3,000, 1 per cent; in excess of $3,000, 2 per cent.
Distribution—Credited to general fund of state.

WISCONSIN.

Exemptions—Single, $800; husband and wife living together, $1,200; each child under 18 years and each other person dependent upon taxpayer, $200; deduction to all taxpayers for amount paid as tax on personal property.
Rates—Individual incomes, first $1,000, 1 per cent; second, 1¼ per cent; third, 1½ per cent; fourth, 1¾ per cent; fifth, 2 per cent; sixth, 2½ per cent; seventh, 3 per cent; eighth, 3½ per cent; ninth, 4 per cent; tenth, 4½ per cent; eleventh, 5 per cent; twelfth, 5½ per cent; additional amounts, 6 per cent; net income of corporations, first $1,000, 2 per cent; second, 2½ per cent; third, 3 per cent; fourth, 3½ per cent; fifth, 4 per cent; sixth, 5 per cent; seventh and all additional amounts in excess of $7,000, 6 per cent.
Distribution—Ten per cent credited to state; 20 per cent to county and 70 per cent to city, town or village in which collected; in cities of first class a certain amount must be credited to firemen's pension fund.

FEDERAL INCOME-TAX LAW.

The provisions of the federal income-tax law will be found elsewhere in this volume. (See index.)

STATE INHERITANCE OR SUCCESSION TAX LAWS.

[From digest prepared by the federal census bureau, 1922-1923.]

All the states except Alabama and the District of Columbia have inheritance or succession tax laws. In the following summary of the state inheritance tax laws the classification of the beneficiaries for taxing purposes, the exemptions with their purposes and the amounts, and the tax rates are given in order.

ARIZONA.

Beneficiaries—Class 1: Husband, wife, lineal ancestor, adopted or mutually acknowledged child of decedent or lineal issue of such child. Class 2: Brother, sister or descendent of such, wife or widow of son or husband of daughter of decedent. Class 3: Brother or sister of father or mother of decedent or descendant of such. Class 4: Brother or sister of grandfather or grandmother or

descendant of such. Class 5: All others.
Exemptions—Public, religious, charitable and educational purposes; widow of decedent, $10,000; each other of class 1, $2,000; class 2, $500; class 3, $250; class 4, $150; class 5, $100.
Rates—Primary: On $25,000 or less: Class 1, 1 per cent; class 2, 2 per cent; class 3, 3 per cent; class 4, 4 per cent; class 5, 5 per cent. Secondary: On excess of $25,000 to $50,000, 2 times primary rates; $50,000 to $100,000, 3 times; $100,000 to $500,000, 4 times; over $500,000, 5 times primary rates.

ARKANSAS.

Beneficiaries—Class 1: Father, mother, husband, wife, child, brother, sister, wife or widow of a son or husband of a daughter, or adopted or mutually acknowledged child of decedent. Class 2: All others.
Exemptions—Public, charitable or educational purposes; widow or minor child, $3,000; father, mother, husband, wife, child, brother, sister, wife or widow of a son or husband of daughter, or adopted child, $1,000; all others, $500; widow's dower or husband's curtesy exempt up to $5,000.
Rates—Primary: On $5,000 or less: Class 1, 1 per cent; class 2, 4 per cent. Secondary: On $5,000 to $10,000, 2 times primary rates; $10,000 to $30,000, 3 times; $30,000 to $50,000, 4 times; $50,000 to $100,000, 5 times; $100,000 to $500,000, 6 times; $500,000 to $1,000,000 or more, 8 times primary rates.

CALIFORNIA.

Beneficiaries—Class 1: Husband, wife, lineal issue or ancestor of decedent, legally adopted child of or lineal issue of such child. Class 2: Brother, sister, or descendants, of decedent, wife or widow of son, or husband of daughter of decedent. Class 3: Brother or sister of father or mother of decedent, or descendants of either. Class 4: All others.
Exemptions—Public, charitable, benevolent, educational or similar purposes; class 1, widow or minor child, $24,000; others, $10,000; class 2, $2,000; class 3, $1,000; class 4, $500.
Rates—On $25,000 or less: Class 1, 1 per cent; class 2, 3 per cent; class 3, 4 per cent; class 4, 5 per cent. On $25,000 to $50,000: Class 1, 2 per cent; class 2, 6 per cent; class 3, 8 per cent; class 4, 10 per cent. On $50,000 to $100,000: Class 1, 4 per cent; class 2, 9 per cent; class 3, 10 per cent; class 4, 15 per cent. On $100,000 to $200,000: Class 1, 7 per cent; class 2, 12 per cent; class 3, 15 per cent; class 4, over $100,000, 20 per cent. On $200,000 to $500,000: Class 1, 10 per cent; class 2, 15 per cent; class 3, over $200,000, 20 per cent. Over $500,000: Class 1, 12 per cent; class 2, 18 per cent.

COLORADO.

Beneficiaries—Class 1: Father, mother, husband, wife, child, adopted child or lineal descendant of decedent. Class 2: Wife or widow of son or widower of daughter, grandfather, grandmother, brother or sister or mutually acknowledged child of decedent. Class 3: Uncle, aunt, nephew, niece or lineal descendant of same. Class 4: All others.
Exemptions—Public libraries, public, religious or charitable purposes, or schools or colleges not for profit; class 1, widow, $20,000; others, $10,000; class 2, $2,000; classes 3 and 4, $500.
Rates—On class 3, $4 per $100; class 4, $7. On $5,000 to $10,000: Class 3, $5; class 4, $8. On not exceeding $10,000: Class 2, $3. On $10,000 to $25,000: Class 2, $4; class 3, $6; class 4, $9. On $25,000 to $50,000: Class 2, $5. On not exceeding $50,000: Class 1, $2. On $25,000 to $100,000: Class 3, $8; class 4, $10. On $50,000 to $100,000: Class 1, $3; class 2, $6. On $100,000 to $150,000: Class 1, $4. On $100,000 to $250,000: Class 2, $7; class 3, $10; class 4, $12. On $150,000 to $250,000: Class 1, $5. On $250,000 to $500,000: Class 1, $6; class 2, $8; class 3, $12; class 4, $14. On $500,000 or over: Class 1, $7; class 2, $10; class 3, $14; class 4, $16.

CONNECTICUT.

Beneficiaries—Class 1: Parents, grandparents, wife, husband, lineal descendants, adopted child or lineal descendants of same, or adoptive parents. Class 2: Husband or wife of any child, stepchild, full or half brother or sister, or any descendants of such brother or sister. Class 3: All others.
Exemptions—Public, religious, charitable, educational, literary, missionary, benevolent, hospital or infirmary purposes or for protection of children or animals, and not to exceed $300 for perpetual care of cemetery lot; class 1, $10,000; class 2, $3,000; class 3, $500.
Rates—On $500 to $25,000: Class 3, 5 per cent. On $3,000 to $25,000: Class 2, 2 per cent. On $10,000 to $25,000: Class 1, 1 per cent. On $25,000 to $100,000: Class 1, 2 per cent; class 2, 3 per cent; class 3, 6 per cent. On $100,000 to $200,000: Class 1, 3 per cent; class 2, 4 per cent; class 3, 7 per cent. On excess of $200,000: Class 1, 4 per cent; class 2, 5 per cent; class 3, 8 per cent. On property of nonresidents: 8 per cent.

DELAWARE.

Beneficiaries—Class 1: Husband, wife, lineal descendant or ancestor, child by legal adoption, wife or widow of a son or husband of a daughter of decedent. Class 2: Brother or sister of decedent, or descendants, parent or grandparent or lineal descendant of such brother or sister. Class 3: All others.
Exemptions—Public, charitable, educational, historical or religious purposes; class 1, $3,000; class 2, $1,000.
Rates—Class 1: On $3,000 to $30,000, 1 per cent; $30,000 to $100,000, 2 per cent; $100,000 to $200,000, 3 per cent; in excess of $200,000, 4 per cent. Class 2: On $1,000 to $25,000, 2 per cent; $25,000 to $100,000, 3 per cent; $100,000 to $200,000, 4 per cent; in excess of $200,000, 5 per cent. Class 3: On not exceeding $25,000, 3 per cent; $25,000 to $100,000, 6 per cent; $100,000 to $200,000, 7 per cent; in excess of $200,000, 8 per cent.

GEORGIA.

Beneficiaries—Class 1: Wife, husband, child, adopted child, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, lineal descendant or lineal ancestor of decedent. Class 2: Brother or sister of stepchild of decedent or brother or sister of the half blood. Class 3: Uncle, aunt, nephew or niece. Class 4: All others.
Exemptions—Public, educational, literary, scientific, religious or charitable purposes; widow, widower, child, son-in-law, daughter-in-law or adopted child, $5,000; others of class 1, $2,000.
Rates—Primary: On $25,000 or less: Class 1, 1 per cent; class 2, 3 per cent; class 3, 5 per cent; class 4, 7 per cent. Secondary: On $25,000 to $50,000, 1½ times primary rates; $50,000 to $100,000, 2 times; $100,000 to $500,000, 2½ times; in excess of $500,000, 3 times primary rates.

IDAHO.

Beneficiaries—Class 1: Widow, minor child, husband, lineal issue, lineal ancestor, adopt-

ed or mutually acknowledged child of decedent. Class 2: Brother, sister or descendant of brother or sister, wife or widow of a son or husband of a daughter of decedent. Class 3: Brother or sister of the father or mother of decedent or descendants of such brother or sister. Class 4: Brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother of decedent or descendants of such brother or sister. Class 5: All others.

Exemptions—Public, charitable, benevolent and educational purposes; class 1, widow or minor child of decedent, $10,000; others, $4,000; class 2, $2,000; class 3, $1,500; class 4, $1,000; class 5, $500.

Rates—On amounts up to $25,000: Class 1, 1 per cent; class 2, 1½ per cent; class 3, 3 per cent, class 4, 4 per cent; class 5, 5 per cent. On $25,000 to $50,000: Class 1, 1½ per cent; class 2, 2¼ per cent; class 3, 4½ per cent; class 4, 6 per cent; class 5, 7½ per cent. On $50,000 to $100,000: Class 1, 2 per cent; class 2, 3 per cent; class 3, 6 per cent; class 4, 8 per cent; class 5, 10 per cent. On $100,000 to $500,000: Class 1, 2½ per cent; class 2, 3¾ per cent; class 3, 7½ per cent; class 4, 10 per cent; class 5, 12½ per cent. On excess of $500,000: Class 1, 3 per cent; class 2, 4½ per cent; class 3, 9 per cent; class 4, 12 per cent; class 5, 15 per cent.

ILLINOIS.

Beneficiaries—Class 1: Father, mother, husband, wife, brother, sister, wife or widow of a son or husband of a daughter, adopted child or lineal descendants of decedent. Class 2: Uncle, aunt, niece or nephew or lineal descendants of decedent. Class 3: All others.

Exemptions—Public, religious, educational and charitable purposes; class 1 (except brother or sisters), $20,000; to brother or sister, $10,000; class 2, $500; class 3, $100.

Rates—Class 1: Up to $50,000, 2 per cent; on next $100,000, 4 per cent; on next $100,000, 6 per cent; on next $250,000, 10 per cent; on remaining amount, 14 per cent. Class 2: Up to $20 000, 6 per cent; on next $50,000, 8 per cent; on next $100,000, 12 per cent; on remaining amount, 16 per cent. Class 3: Up to $20,000, 10 per cent; on next $30,000, 12 per cent; on next $50,000, 16 per cent; on next $50,000, 20 per cent; on next $100,000, 24 per cent; on remaining amount, 30 per cent.

INDIANA.

Beneficiaries—Class 1: Husband, wife, lineal issue, lineal ancestor of decedent or any adopted or mutually acknowledged child or any lineal issue of such child. Class 2: Brother, sister or descendant of brother or sister of decedent, wife or widow of a son or husband of a daughter of decedent. Class 3: Brother or sister of father or mother or a descendant of a brother or sister of the father or mother of the decedent. Class 4: Brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother of decedent or descendants of such brother or sister. Class 5: All others.

Exemptions—Public, religious, charitable or educational purposes; estates of soldiers and sailors during wartime up to $25,000; class 1, widow, $15,000; each minor child under 18 years, $5,000; father, mother or adopted child, $2,000; class 2, $500; class 3, $250; class 4, $150; class 5, $100.

Rates—Primary: On amounts not exceeding $25,000: Class 1, 1 per cent; class 2, 2 per cent; class 3, 3 per cent; class 4, 4 per cent; class 5, 5 per cent. Secondary: On amounts in excess of $25,000 up to $50,000, 2 times primary rates; $50,000 to $300,000, 3 times primary rates; in excess of $300,000, 4 times primary rates.

IOWA.

Beneficiaries—Class 1: Widow or husband of decedent, father or mother, child or adopted or mutually acknowledged child or lineal descendants of decedent. Class 2: All others.

Exemptions—Public, educational, charitable and religious purposes; for use of public libraries, art galleries and hospitals not for gain, cemeteries and not to exceed $5,000 for performance of religious service; class 1, $15,000; class 2, $1,000.

Rates—Class 1: On amounts exceeding $15,000 and not exceeding $30,000, 1 per cent; $30,000 to $45,000, 1½ per cent; $45,000 to $60,000, 2 per cent; $60,000 to $90,000, 2½ per cent; $90,000 to $120,000, 3 per cent; $120,000 to $180,000, 4 per cent; $180,000 to $240,000, 5 per cent; $240,000 to $300,000, 6 per cent; in excess of $300,000, 7 per cent. Class 2: On amounts in excess of $1,000 up to $100,000, 5 per cent; $100,000 to $200,000, 6 per cent; in excess of $200,000, 7 per cent. Property passing to aliens, nonresidents of the United States, is subject to a tax of 20 per cent; but if foreign beneficiaries are brothers or sisters of decedent, etc., the tax is 10 per cent.

KANSAS.

Beneficiaries—Class 1: Husband, wife, lineal ancestor or descendant, adopted child, lineal descendant of adopted child, wife or widow of a son or husband of a daughter of decedent. Class 2: Brothers and sisters of decedent. Class 3: All others.

Exemptions—Public, literary, educational, scientific, religious, benevolent and charitable purposes; class 1, widow of decedent, $75,000; others, $15,000; class 2, $5,000; class 3, $200.

Rates—On $25,000 or less: Class 1, 1 per cent (widow, ½ per cent); class 2, 3 per cent; class 3, 5 per cent. On next $25,000 or part thereof: Class 1, 2 per cent (widow, 1 per cent); class 2, 5 per cent; class 3, 7½ per cent. On next $50,000: Class 1, 3 per cent (widow, 1½ per cent); class 2, 7½ per cent; class 3, 10 per cent. On next $400,000: Class 1, 4 per cent (widow, 2 per cent); class 2, 10 per cent; class 3, 12½ per cent. On all amounts over $500,000: Class 1, 5 per cent (widow, 2½ per cent); class 2, 12½ per cent; class 3, 15 per cent.

KENTUCKY.

Beneficiaries—Class 1: Husband, wife, lineal issue or ancestor of decedent. Class 2: Brother or sister or their descendants, widow of a son or husband of a daughter of decedent. Class 3: Uncle, aunt or their descendants. Class 4: Brother or sister of grandparents or their descendants. Class 5: All others.

Exemptions—Public, charitable, educational and public library purposes; widow and each minor child, $10,000; each other of class 1, $5,000; class 2, $2,000; class 3, $1,500; class 4, $1,000; class 5, $500.

Rates—Primary: On first $25,000, 1 per cent; class 2, 1½ per cent; class 3, 3 per cent; class 4, 4 per cent; class 5, 5 per cent. Secondary: Upon excess of $25,000 up to $50,000, 1½ times primary rates; over $50,000 to $100,000, 2 times; over $100,000 to $500,000, 2½ times; in excess of $500,000, 3 times primary rates.

LOUISIANA.

Beneficiaries—Class 1: Direct descendants, ascendants or surviving spouse of decedent. Class 2: Collateral relatives of decedent. Class 3: All others.

Exemptions—Public, educational, religious or charitable purposes; class 1, $5,000; class 2, $1,000; class 3, $500.

Rates—Class 1: On amounts not exceeding $20,000, 2 per cent; more than $20,000, 3 per cent. Class 2: On amounts not exceeding $20,000, 5 per cent; more than $20,000, 7 per cent. Class 3: On amounts not exceeding $5,000, 5 per cent; more than $5,000, 10 per cent.

MAINE.

Beneficiaries—Class 1: Husband, wife, father, mother, child, adopted child or adoptive parent, other lineal ancestor or descendant, wife or widow of a son or a husband of a daughter of decedent. Class 2: Brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece or cousin of decedent. Class 3: All others.

Exemptions—Public, educational, charitable, religious or benevolent purposes; class 1, husband, wife, father, mother, child or adoptive parent, $10,000; others, $500; class 2, $500; class 3, $500.

Rates—On amounts not exceeding $50,000: Class 1, 1 per cent; class 2, 4 per cent; class 3, 5 per cent. On $50,000 to $100,000: Class 1, 1½ per cent; class 2, 4½ per cent; class 3, 6 per cent. In excess of $100,000: Class 1, 2 per cent; class 2, 5 per cent; class 3, 7 per cent.

MARYLAND.

Beneficiaries—Class 1: All beneficiaries other than father, mother, husband, wife, child or lineal descendant of decedent.

Exemptions—Father, mother, husband, wife, child or lineal descendant of decedent, not taxed; class 1, $500.

Rates—Class 1: 5 per cent on each $100 of clear value.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Beneficiaries—Class 1: Husband, wife, father, mother, child, adopted child, adoptive parent or grandchild of decedent. Class 2: Lineal ancestor except father or mother, lineal descendant except child or grandchild, lineal descendant of adopted child, lineal ancestor of adoptive parent, wife or widow of a son or husband of a daughter of decedent. Class 3: Brother, sister, half brother or sister, nephew, niece, stepchild or stepparent of decedent. Class 4: All others.

Exemptions — Public, charitable, educational or religious purposes; father, mother, husband, wife, child, adopted child, adoptive father or mother, $10,000; all others, $1,000.

Rates—On amounts not exceeding $10,000: Classes 1 and 2, 1 per cent; class 3, 3 per cent; class 4, 5 per cent. On $10,000 to $25,000: Class 1, 1 per cent; class 2, 2 per cent; class 3, 5 per cent; class 4, 6 per cent. On $25,000 to $50,000: Class 1, 2 per cent; class 2, 4 per cent; classes 3 and 4, 7 per cent. On $50,000 to $250,000: Class 1, 4 per cent; class 2, 5 per cent; classes 3 and 4, 8 per cent. On $250,000 to $500,000: Class 1, 5 per cent; class 2, 6 per cent; classes 3 and 4, 9 per cent. On $500,000 to $750,000: Class 1, 5½ per cent; class 2, 7 per cent; classes 3 and 4, 10 per cent. On $750,000 to $1,000,000: Class 1, 6 per cent; class 2, 8 per cent; classes 3 and 4, 11 per cent. On excess of $1,000,000: Class 1, 7 per cent; class 2, 9 per cent; classes 3 and 4, 12 per cent.

MICHIGAN.

Beneficiaries — Class 1: Grandfather, grandmother, father, mother, husband, wife, child, brother, sister, wife or widow of a son, husband of a daughter, adopted or mutually acknowledged child, lineal descendants of decedent. Class 2: All others.

Exemptions—Public, library, benevolent, charitable, educational, religious, cemetery and scientific purposes; class 1, widow, $5,000; others, $2,000; class 2, $100.

Rates—Primary: On amounts not exceeding $50,000: Class 1, 1 per cent; class 2, 5 per cent, but when transfer is to collateral relations or strangers to the blood, who are aliens not residing in the United States or any corporation not chartered under the laws of the United States or any state, tax is 25 per cent on all amounts. Secondary: On amounts of $50,000 to $500,000, two times primary rates; over $500,000, three times primary rates.

MINNESOTA.

Beneficiaries—Class 1: Wife or lineal issue of decedent. Class 2: Husband, lineal ancestor, adopted or mutually acknowledged child or lineal issue of such child. Class 3: Brother, sister or their descendants, wife or widow of a son, husband of a daughter of decedent. Class 4: Brother or sister of father or mother of decedent or descendant of such. Class 5: All others.

Exemptions—Public, religious, charitable, scientific, library or educational purposes, including encouragement of art and prevention of cruelty to children and animals; classes 1 and 2, except lineal ancestors, $10,000; lineal ancestors, $3,000; class 3, $1,000; class 4, $250; class 5, $100.

Rates—Primary (on amounts not exceeding $15,000): Class 1, 1 per cent; class 2, 1½ per cent; class 3, 3 per cent; class 4, 4 per cent; class 5, 5 per cent. Secondary: Over $15,000 to $30,000, two times primary rates; $30,000 to $50,000, two and one-half times; $50,000 to $100,000, three times; in excess of $100,000, four times primary rates.

MISSISSIPPI.

Beneficiaries—Class 1: Grandparent, parent, husband, wife, child, brother, sister, nephew, niece, wife or widow of a son or husband of a daughter of decedent or adopted or mutually acknowledged child or lineal descendant born in lawful wedlock. Class 2: All others.

Exemptions — Public, charitable, benevolent, educational or other like purposes, pecuniary profit not being object or purpose; class 1, widow or minor child under 18 years, $7,500; others, $4,000; class 2, $500.

Rates—Tax on right to transfer: On estates valued at more than $5,000, one-half of 1 per cent. Tax on right to receive transfer: On amounts not exceeding $25,000: Class 1, one-half of 1 per cent; class 2, 5 per cent. On $25,000 to $50,000: Class 1, 1 per cent; class 2, 5½ per cent. On $50,000 to $75,000; Class 1, 1½ per cent. On $50,000 to $150,000; Class 2, 6 per cent. On $75,000 to $100,000; Class 1, 2 per cent. On $100,000 to $500,000; Class 1, 2½ per cent. On $150,000 to $250,000; Class 2, 6½ per cent. On $250,000 to $1,000,000; Class 2, 7 per cent. On excess of $500,000; Class 1, 3 per cent. On excess of $1,000,000; Class 2, 8 per cent.

MISSOURI.

Beneficiaries—Class 1: Husband, wife or lineal descendants or ancestors of decedent, legally adopted child or lineal descendant of such child, child born out of lawful wedlock. Class 2: Brother, sister or descendants of such, or wife, widow or husband of child of decedent. Class 3: Brother or sister of parents of decedent or their lineal descendants. Class 4: Brother or sister of grandparents of decedent or their lineal descendants. Class 5: All others.

Exemptions—Public, religious, charitable or educational purposes; class 1, surviving husband or wife of decedent, in addition to marital rights, $20,000; others, $5,000, except lineal descendants of decedent who may be idiotic, insane, or physically incapaci-

tated, who are allowed $15,000 each; class 2, $500; class 3, $250; class 4, $100; class 5, any estate less than $100 in value.

Rates—Primary: On amounts not exceeding $20,000: Class 1, 1 per cent; classes 2 and 3, 3 per cent; class 4, 4 per cent; class 5, 5 per cent. Secondary: On amounts of $20,000 to $40,000, 2 times primary rates; $40,000 to $80,000, 3 times: $80,000 to $200,000, 4 times; $200,000 to $400,000, 5 times; in excess of $400,000, 6 times primary rates.

MONTANA.

Beneficiaries—Class 1: Husband, wife, lineal issue, lineal ancestor of decedent, or any child adopted by decedent or lineal issue of such child. Class 2: Brother or sister, or their descendants, of decedent, wife or widow of son or husband of a daughter of decedent. Class 3: Brother or sister, or their descendants, of the father or mother of decedent, uncle, aunt or first cousin of decedent. Class 4: Brother or sister, or their descendants, of the grandfather or grandmother of decedent. Class 5: All others.

Exemptions—Public, religious or educational purposes; class 1, widow of decedent $17,500, husband $5,000, others $2,000; class 2, $500; class 3, $250; class 4, $150; class 5, $100.

Rates—Primary: On amounts not exceeding $25,000: Class 1, 1 per cent; class 2, 2 per cent; class 3, 3 per cent; class 4, 4 per cent; class 5, 5 per cent. Secondary: All in excess of $25,000 up to $50,000, 2 times primary rates; $50,000 to $100,000, 3 times; $100,000 to $500,000, 4 times; in excess of $500,000, 5 times primary rates.

NEBRASKA.

Beneficiaries—Class 1: Father, mother, husband, wife, child, brother, sister, wife or widow of a son, husband of a daughter, adopted child or lineal descendant. Class 2: Uncle, aunt, niece, nephew or lineal descendant of same. Class 3: All others.

Exemptions—Public, educational, religious, cemetery and charitable purposes; property to be used exclusively by agricultural or horticultural societies; class 1, $10,000; class 2, $2,000; class 3, $500.

Rates—Class 1, $1 on each $100; class 2, $2 on each $100; class 3, $2 on each $100 up to $5,000; $3 between $5,000 and $10,000; $4 between $10,000 and $20,000; $5 between $20,000 and $50,000; $6 on each $100 in excess of $50,000.

NEVADA.

Beneficiaries—Class 1: Husband, wife, lineal issue or lineal ancestor or adopted child of decedent. Class 2: Brother or sister or a descendant of either, wife or widow of a son or husband of a daughter of decedent. Class 3: Brother or sister of father or mother or descendant of either of decedent. Class 4: Brother or sister of grandfather or grandmother or descendant of either of decedent. Class 5: All others.

Exemptions — Public, religious, charitable, cemetery or benevolent purposes; class 1, widow or minor child of decedent, $20,000; others $10,000; class 2, $10,000; class 3, $5,000; none in other classes.

Rates — Primary: On amounts not exceeding $25,000: Class 1, 1 per cent; class 2, 2 per cent; class 3, 3 per cent; class 4, 4 per cent; class 5, 5 per cent. Secondary: On amounts exceeding $25,000 to $50,000, 2 times primary rates; $50,000 to $100,000, 3 times; $100,000 to $500,000, 4 times; in excess of $500,000, 5 times primary rates.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Beneficiaries—Class 1: Father, mother, husband, wife, lineal descendant, adopted child, lineal descendant of adopted child, wife or widow of a son or husband of a daughter of decedent. Class 2: All others.

Exemptions — Public, educational, religious, cemetery or charitable purposes; class 1, husband, wife and others 21 years of age, $10,000.

Rates—Class 1: On amounts up to $25,000, 1 per cent, $25,000 to $50,000, 2 per cent; $50,000 to $100,000, 2½ per cent; $100,000 to $250,000, 3 per cent; in excess of $250,000, 5 per cent. Class 2, 5 per cent. Personal property belonging to nonresident decedent taxed at 2 per cent.

NEW JERSEY.

Beneficiaries—Class 1: Husband, wife, child or lineal descendants of decedent, adopted child and lineal descendants of such child. Class 2: Father, mother, brother, sister, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter, churches, hospitals and orphan asylums, public libraries, Bible and tract societies, religious, benevolent and charitable institutions and organizations. Class 3: All others.

Exemptions—Public purposes: Class 1, $5,000; classes 2 and 3, $500; if amount transferred is in excess thereof no exemption is allowed.

Rates—Class 1: On amounts not exceeding $50,000, 1 per cent; $50,000 to $150,000, 1½ per cent; $150,000 to $250,000, 2 per cent; in excess of $250,000, 3 per cent. Class 2: On all amounts above exemption, 5 per cent. Class 3: On all amounts above exemption, 8 per cent.

NEW MEXICO.

Beneficiaries—Class 1: Parents, lineal descendants, legally adopted child or lineal descendant of such child, wife or widow of a son, husband of a daughter, brother, sister or their descendants of decedent. Class 2: All others.

Exemptions—Public purposes; also gifts of paintings, pictures, books, engravings, bronzes, curios, bric-a-brac, arms and armor, and collections of articles of beauty or interest to any corporation or institution in the state for free exhibition and public benefit; class 1, $10,000; class 2, $500.

Rates—Class 1, 1 per cent; class 2, 5 per cent.

NEW YORK.

Beneficiaries—Class 1: Father, mother, husband, wife, child or adopted child of decedent and lineal descendants of foregoing. Class 2: Brother, sister, wife or widow of a son, husband of a daughter or mutually acknowledged child of decedent. Class 3: All others.

Exemptions—Public, religious, educational, library, charitable, missionary, benevolent, hospital or infirmary, Bible and tract, scientific, literary, patriotic, cemetery and historical purposes; enforcement of laws relating to children or animals; mental or moral improvement of men or women; class 1, except lineal descendants, $5,000; lineal descendants, $500; classes 2 and 3, $500.

Rates—On amounts up to and including $25,000: Class 1, 1 per cent; class 2, 2 per cent; class 3, 5 per cent. On next $75,000: Class 1, 2 per cent; class 2, 3 per cent; class 3, 6 per cent. On next $100,000: Class 1, 3 per cent; class 2, 4 per cent; class 3, 7 per cent. On remaining amount: Class 1, 4 per cent; class 2, 5 per cent; class 3, 8 per cent.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Beneficiaries—Class 1: Lineal issue or ancestor, adopted child, mutually acknowledged child, husband or wife, son-in-law, daughter-in-law or stepchild of decedent. Class 2: Brother or sister or their descendants, uncle or aunt of decedent. Class 3: All others.

Exemptions—Public, religious, educational or charitable purposes; class 1, widow, $10,000; child under 21 years, $5,000; others, $2,000; classes 2 and 3, $200.
Rates—On amounts of $25,000 or less: Class 1, 1 per cent; class 2, 3 per cent; class 3, 5 per cent. On amounts over $25,000 to $100,000: Class 1, 2 per cent; class 2, 4 per cent; class 3, 6 per cent. On $100,000 to $250,000: Class 1, 3 per cent; class 2, 5 per cent; class 3, 7 per cent. On $250,000 to $500,000: Class 1, 4 per cent; class 2, 6 per cent; class 3, 8 per cent. Over $500,000: Class 1, 5 per cent; class 2, 7 per cent; class 3, 9 per cent.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Beneficiaries—Class 1: Husband, wife, lineal issue, lineal ancestor, adopted or mutually acknowledged child of decedent. Class 2: Brother or sister or their descendants, wife or widow or husband of a daughter of decedent. Class 3: Brother or sister of father or mother of decedent or their descendants. Class 4: Brother or sister of grandfather or grandmother of decedent or their descendants. Class 5: All others.
Exemptions—Public, religious, charitable and educational purposes; class 1, husband or wife of decedent, $10,000; minor child, $5,000; others, $2,000; class 2, $500; class 3, $250.
Rates—Primary: On amounts not exceeding $15,000: Class 1, 1 per cent; class 2, 1½ per cent; class 3, 3 per cent; class 4, 4 per cent; class 5, 5 per cent. Secondary: On excess of $15,000 to $30,000, 1½ times primary rates; $30,000 to $50,000, 2 times; $50,000 to $100,000, 2½ times; $100,000 to $300,000, 3 times; $300,000 to $500,000, 3½ times; in excess of $500,000, 4 times primary rates.

OHIO.

Beneficiaries—Class 1: Wife or minor child of decedent. Class 2: Father, mother, husband, adult child or other lineal descendant of decedent or legally adopted child or lineal descendant of such child. Class 2: All others.
Exemptions — Public, religious, charitable, educational and similar purposes; class 1, $5,000; class 2, $3,500; class 3, $500.
Rates—On amounts $25,000 or less: Class 1, 1 per cent; class 2, 5 per cent; class 3, 7 per cent. On $25,000 to $100,000: Class 1, 2 per cent; class 2, 6 per cent; class 3, 8 per cent. On $100,000 to $200,000: Class 1, 3 per cent; class 2, 7 per cent; class 3, 9 per cent. On amounts in excess of $200,000: Class 1, 4 per cent; class 2, 8 per cent; class 3, 10 per cent.

OKLAHOMA.

Beneficiaries—Class 1: Husband, wife, lineal issue, lineal ancestor, adopted or mutually acknowledged child of decedent. Class 2: Brother, sister, wife or widow of a son or husband of a daughter of decedent. Class 3: All others.
Exemptions—Public, religious, charitable, educational and similar purposes; class 1, widow, $15,000; child, $10,000; others, $5,000; class 2, $1,000; class 3, $500.
Rates—On amounts not exceeding $25,000: Class 1, 1 per cent; class 2, 2 per cent; class 3, 6 per cent. On $25,000 to $50,000: Class 1, 2 per cent; class 2, 3 per cent; class 3, 7 per cent. On $50,000 to $100,000: Class 1, 3 per cent; class 2, 4 per cent; class 3, 8 per cent. On excess of $100,000: Class 1, 4 per cent; class 2, 5 per cent; class 3, 10 per cent.

OREGON.

Beneficiaries—Class 1: Parent, grandparent, husband, wife, child or any lineal descendant of decedent. Class 2: Brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew or niece or any lineal descendants of such. Class 3: All others.
Exemptions—Public, benevolent, charitable and educational purposes; class 1, $10,000; class 2, $1,000.
Rates—Class 1: On amounts not exceeding $25,000, 1 per cent; $25,000 to $50,000, 1½ per cent; $50,000 to $100,000, 2 per cent; $100,000 to $300,000, 3 per cent; $300,000 to $500,000, 5 per cent; $500,000 to $1,000,000, 7 per cent; in excess of $1,000,000, 10 per cent. Class 2: On amounts not exceeding $3,000, 1 per cent; $3,000 to $5,000, 2 per cent; $5,000 to $10,000, 4 per cent; $10,000 to $30,000, 7 per cent; $30,000 to $50,000, 10 per cent; in excess of $50,000, 15 per cent. Class 3: On amounts not exceeding $500, 2 per cent; $500 to $1,000, 4 per cent; $1,000 to $2,000, 6 per cent; $2,000 to $4,000, 8 per cent; $4,000 to $10,000, 10 per cent; $10,000 to $25,000, 15 per cent; $25,000 to $50,000, 20 per cent; in excess of $50,000, 25 per cent.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Beneficiaries—Class 1: Father, mother, husband, wife, children and lineal descendants born in lawful wedlock, legally adopted or illegitimate children, children of a former husband or wife, wife or widow of a son of decedent. Class 2: All others.
Exemptions—Public purposes; estates valued at less than $250.
Rates—Class 1, 2 per cent; class 2, 10 per cent.

RHODE ISLAND.

Beneficiaries—Class 1: Grandparent, parent, husband, wife, child, brother, sister, nephew, niece, wife or widow of a son, husband or widower of a daughter, legally adopted or mutually acknowledged child of decedent or any lineal descendant born in lawful wedlock. Class 2: All others.
Exemptions—Public purposes, transfers to any corporation, association or institute in state exempt from taxation; class 1, $25,000; class 2, $1,000.
Rates—Tax on right to transfer: One-half of 1 per cent on amounts in excess of $5,000. Tax on transfers. Class 1: On amounts not exceeding $50,000, one-half of 1 per cent; $50,000 to $250,000, 1 per cent; $250,000 to $500,000 1½ per cent; $500,000 to $750,000, 2 per cent; $750,000 to $1,000,000, 2½ per cent; in excess of $1,000,000, 3 per cent. Class 2: On amounts not exceeding $50,000, 5 per cent; $50,000 to $250,000, 6 per cent; $250,000 to $1,000,000, 7 per cent; in excess of $1,000,000, 8 per cent.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Beneficiaries—Class 1: Husband, wife, minor child, minor grandchild, adult children, adult grandchildren (includes "adopted" children), father or mother of decedent. Class 2: Lineal ancestors or descendants other than those named in class 1, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, wife or widow of a son or husband of a daughter of decedent. Class 3: All others.
Exemptions — Public, educational, religious, charitable, cemetery purposes; class 1, husband or wife, $10,000; each minor child, $7,500; adult children and father or mother of decedent, $5,000; class 2, $500; class 3, $200.
Rates—On amounts not exceeding $20,000: Class 1, 1 per cent; class 2, 2 per cent; class 3, 4 per cent. On $20,000 to $40,000; class 1, 2 per cent; class 2, 3 per cent; class 3, 6 per cent. On $40,000 to $80,000: Class 1, 3 per cent; class 2, 4 per cent; class 3, 8 per cent. On $80,000

to $150,000: Class 1, 4 per cent; class 2, 5 per cent; class 3, 10 per cent. On $150,000 to $300,000: Class 1, 5 per cent; class 2, 6 per cent; class 3, 12 per cent. On excess of $300,000: Class 1, 6 per cent; class 2, 7 per cent; class 3, 14 per cent.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Beneficiaries—Class 1: Wife or lineal issue of decedent. Class 2: Husband, lineal ancestor or any adopted or mutually acknowleged child of decedent, lineal issue of such child. Class 3: Brother or sister and their descendants, wife or widow of a son, husband of a daughter of decedent. Class 3: Brother or sister of father or mother of decedent and their descendants. Class 5: All others.

Exemptions—Public purposes; property to the clear value of $2,500 transferred to public hospital, academy, college, university, seminary of learning, church or charitable institution: class 1, $10,000; class 2, $3,000 to lineal ancestors; $10,000 to others; class 3, $500; class 4, $200; class 5, $100.

Rates—Primary: On amounts not exceeding $15,000: Class 1, 1 per cent; class 2, 2 per cent; class 3, 3 per cent; class 4, 4 per cent; class 5, 5 per cent. Secondary: On amounts in excess of $15,000 up to $50,000, two times primary rates; $50,000 to $100,000, three times; in excess of $100,000, four times primary rates.

TENNESSEE.

Beneficiaries—Class 1: Husband, wife or direct descendant, legally adopted child and ascendants of decedent. Class 2: All others.

Exemptions—Public, religious, educational and hospital purposes; wife and direct ascendants and descendants, $10,000; all others, $1,000.

Rates—Class 1: On amounts not exceeding $25,000, 1 per cent; on next $25,000, 1½ per cent; on next $50,000, 2 per cent; on next $100,000, 3 per cent; on $500,000 and over, 5 per cent. Class 2: On amounts not exceeding $50,000, 5 per cent; on next $50,000, 6 per cent; on next $50,000, 7 per cent; on next $50,000, 8 per cent; on next $50,000, 9 per cent; on next $50,000 and over, 10 per cent.

TEXAS.

Beneficiaries—Class 1: Lineal ascendant, brother or sister and their lineal descendants of decedent. Class 2: Uncle, aunt and their lineal descendants. Class 3: All others.

Exemptions—Public, religious, charitable and educational purposes; all transfers to father, mother, husband, wife or direct lineal descendants of decedent; class 1, $2,000; class 2, $1,000; class 3, $500.

Rates—On amounts not exceeding $10,000: Class 1, 2 per cent; class 2, 3 per cent; class 3, 4 per cent. On $10,000 to $25,000: Class 1, 2½ per cent; class 2, 4 per cent; class 3, 5½ per cent. On $25,000 to $50,000: Class 1, 3 per cent; class 2, 5 per cent; class 3, 7 per cent. On $50,000 to $100,000: Class 1, 3½ per cent; class 2, 6 per cent; class 3, 8½ per cent. On $100,000 to $500,000: Class 1, 4 per cent; class 2, 7 per cent; class 3, 10 per cent. On amounts in excess of $500,000: Class 1, 5 per cent; class 2, 8 per cent; class 3, 12 per cent.

UTAH.

Beneficiaries—Class 1: All beneficiaries.

Exemptions—All beneficiaries, $10,000.

Rates—On amounts between $10,000 and $25,000, 3 per cent; on amounts in excess of $25,000, 5 per cent.

VERMONT.

Beneficiaries—Class 1: Husband, wife, child, father, mother or grandchild of decedent, wife or widow of a son or husband of a daughter, adopted child, stepchild, child of such adopted child or stepchild or other lineal descendants of decedent. Class 2: All others.

Exemptions—Public, religious, cemetery, charitable and educational purposes; bequests to maintain family burial lots or monuments; class 1, $10,000.

Rates—Class 1: On amounts not exceeding $25,000, 1 per cent; $25,000 to $50,000, 2 per cent; $50,000 to $250,000, 4 per cent; in excess of $250,000, 5 per cent; class 2, 5 per cent.

VIRGINIA.

Beneficiaries—Class 1: Husband, wife, lineal ancestor or lineal descendants of decedent. Class 2: Brother, sister, nephew or niece of decedent. Class 3: All others.

Exemptions—Public, charitable, educational and religious purposes; class 1, $10,000; class 2, $4,000; class 3, $1,000.

Rates—On amounts not exceeding $50,000: Class 1, 1 per cent; class 2, 2 per cent; class 3, 5 per cent. On $50,000 to $100,000: Class 1, 2 per cent; class 2, 4 per cent; class 3, 7 per cent. On $100,000 to $500,000: Class 1, 3 per cent; class 2, 6 per cent; class 3, 9 per cent. On $500,000 to $1,000,000: Class 1, 4 per cent; class 2, 8 per cent; class 3, 12 per cent. Over $1,000,000: Class 1, 5 per cent; class 2, 10 per cent; class 3, 15 per cent. Tax in case of personal property of nonresident decedent, 2 per cent.

WASHINGTON.

Beneficiaries—Class 1: Father, mother, wife, lineal descendant, adopted child or lineal descendant of adopted child of decedent. Class 2: Sister, brother, uncle, aunt, nephew or niece of decedent. Class 3: All others.

Exemptions—Public, eleemosynary, charitable, educational or philanthropical purposes; class 1, $10,000 and family allowance of $1,000.

Rates—Class 1: On amounts not exceeding $50,000, 1 per cent; $50,000 to $100,000, 2 per cent; $100,000 to $150,000, 3 per cent; $150,000 to $200,000, 4 per cent; $200,000 to $300,000, 5 per cent; $300,000 to $500,000, 7 per cent; over $500,000, 10 per cent. Class 2: On amounts not exceeding $50,000, 5 per cent; $50,000 to $100,000, 6 per cent; $100,000 to $150,000, 8 per cent; $150,000 to $200,000, 10 per cent; $200,000 to $300,000, 12 per cent; $300,000 to $500,000, 15 per cent; over $300,000, 20 per cent. Class 3: On amounts not exceeding $50,000, 10 per cent; $50,000 to $100,000, 12 per cent; $100,000 to $150,000, 15 per cent; $150,000 to $200,000, 20 per cent; $200,000 to $500,000, 30 per cent; over $500,000, 40 per cent.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Beneficiaries—Class 1: Wife, husband, child, father or mother of decedent. Class 2: Brother or sister of decedent. Class 3: Beneficiaries further removed in relationship than brother or sister. Class 4: All others.

Exemptions—Public, educational, literary, scientific, religious or charitable purposes; class 1, widow of decedent, $15,000; husband, child, father or mother of decedent, $10,000; all others, $500.

Rates—Primary (on amounts not exceeding $50,000): Class 1, 2 per cent; class 2, 4 per cent; class 3, 6 per cent; class 4, 10 per cent. Secondary: On amounts between $50,000 and $100,000, 2 times primary rates; $100,000 to $150,000, 2¼ times; $150,000 to $200,000, 2½ times; $200,000 to $300,000, 2¾ times; $300,000 to $400,000, 3 times; $400,000 to $500,000, 3¼ times; in excess of $500,000, 3½ times primary rates.

WISCONSIN.

Beneficiaries—Class 1: Husband, wife, lineal issue or ancestor of decedent, adopted or mutually acknowledged child or lineal issue of such child. Class 2: Brother or sister of decedent or their descendants, wife or widow of a son or husband of a daughter of decedent. Class 3: Brother or sister of father or mother of decedent or their descendants. Class 4: All others.

Exemptions—Public, religious, charitable or educational purposes; class 1, widow of decedent, $25,000; others, $2,000; class 2, $500; class 3, $250; class 4, $100.

Rates—Primary (on amounts not exceeding $25,000): Class 1, 2 per cent; class 2, 4 per cent; class 3, 6 per cent; class 4, 8 per cent. Secondary: On amounts between $25,000 and $50,000, 2 times primary rates; $50,000 to $100,000, 3 times; $100,000 to $500,000, 4 times; in excess of $500,000, 5 times primary rates.

WYOMING.

Beneficiaries—Class 1: Father, mother, husband, wife, child, brother, sister, wife or widow of a son, husband of a daughter, adopted child or lineal descendant of decedent. Class 2: All others.

Exemptions—Public, religious, charitable, benevolent or educational purposes; class 1, $10,000; class 2, $500.

Rates—Class 1, 2 per cent; class 3, 5 per cent.

FEDERAL INHERITANCE TAXES.

Details of the federal or government estate or inheritance tax will be found in the text of the "Revenue Act of 1924," which is given in this volume. The rates, running from 1 per cent of the amount of the net estate not in excess of $50,000 to 40 per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $10,000,000, are specified under the caption "Title III., Part 1—Estate Tax" and the exemptions and deductions are given in section 303.

INHERITANCE TAXES ON STOCKS AND BONDS.

The following table shows the operation of state laws taxing the stocks and bonds owned by nonresident decedents. The replies in the columns numbered from 1 to 7 refer to the specified kinds of property:

1. Stock of domestic corporations.
2. Stock of foreign corporations doing business or owning property in state.
3. Unregistered bonds of domestic corporation without the state.
4. Registered bonds of domestic corporation without the state.
5. Unregistered bonds of foreign corporation doing business or owning property in the state.
6. Registered bonds of foreign corporation doing business or owning property in the state.
7. Stock of foreign corporation with transfer office in the state.

State.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Arizona	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Arkansas	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
California	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Colorado	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Connecticut	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Georgia	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Idaho	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Illinois	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Indiana	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Iowa	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Kansas	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Kentucky	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Louisiana	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes
Maine	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Massachusetts	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Michigan	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Minnesota	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Mississippi	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes
Missouri	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Montana	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Nevada	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	
New Hampshire	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
New Jersey	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
New Mexico	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
New York	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
North Carolina	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	
North Dakota	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Ohio	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Oklahoma	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Oregon	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Pennsylvania	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
South Carolina	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
South Dakota	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Tennessee*							
Texas	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Utah	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Virginia	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Washington	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
West Virginia	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Wisconsin	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Wyoming	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

*Stock and bonds exempt if taxed in home jurisdiction; also exempt if located in state for purpose of collateral for loan.

Note—The above table was compiled by Russell L. Bradford of New York city from information supplied by Prentice-Hall and Sinclair, Murray & Co.

COOLIDGE ON INHERITANCE TAXES.

President Calvin Coolidge delivered the following address before the national conference on inheritance and estate taxation in Washington, D. C., Feb. 19, 1925:

Acknowledgment is due to the National Tax association for a real public service in bringing this conference together. The subject of taxation is at all times and in all its phases difficult and complex. It may be doubted if any of its aspects present more difficulty or more sharply challenge our practical experience or economic judgments than that which concerns taxation of estates of decedents.

When on June 2 last I signed the revenue act of 1924 I adverted briefly to this subject of inheritance taxes. By that act the highest bracket of federal estate tax was raised from 25 to 40 per cent. I pointed out then that when the inheritance taxes levied by the states be added to this a substantial confiscation of capital may result, and I suggested the danger of having the states and the federal government thus combining to get the utmost possible revenue from inheritance taxes.

To take an excessive proportion of estates in this way for the costs of government can only mean that government will be living off the capital of the community. This we should seek to avoid. Therefore I suggested that it might be better if the field of inheritance taxation could be left to the states. Realizing, however, the great practical difficulties, I suggested that a conference of state and federal taxing authorities be held to consider the whole subject.

Taxation is the means employed by a state to obain the revenue with which to conduct its necessary operations. A state may be extravagant in the way it spends its revenue. So, too, extravagance may exist in the way it collects its revenue. I have often urged economy in outgo of revenue; it is equally as necessary that we establish economy in income of revenue. The burden of taxation is not what the state takes but what the taxpayer gives.

ECONOMY IN TAX COLLECTION.

The first field for the practice of economy in inheritance tax collection lies in state cooperation. There is competition between states to reach in inheritance taxes not only the property of its own citizens but the property of the citizens of other states which by any construction can be brought within the grasp of the tax gatherer.

A share of stock represents a most conspicuous example of multiple inheritance taxation. It is possible that the same share of stock, upon the death of its owner, may be subject to taxation first by the federal government, then by the state where its owner was domiciled, then by some other state which may also claim him as a citizen; again in the state where the certificate of stock was kept; in the state where the certificate of stock must be transferred on the corporation's books; in the state or states where is organized the corporation whose capital stock is involved; and finally in the state or states where this corporation owns property.

All this means not only an actual amount of tax which may under particular circumstances exceed 100 per cent of the value of the stock but the expense, delay and inconvenience of getting clearances of the states who claim a right to tax the property are a serious burden to the heir who is to receive the stock. Particularly is this expense disproportionate to a tax paid by a small estate which has but a few shares of stock. In many cases the expense alone must exceed the total value of the shares which it is sought to transfer.

Looking at it from the standpoint of state revenue, I am told it is probable that the full cost of executors of ascertaining the tax and obtaining the necessary transfers is in the aggregate nearly as much as the tax received by the states upon this property of nonresident decedents. Here indeed is extravagance in taxation.

A solution of this problem presents the difficulty of obtaining reciprocal action on the part of the states. I feel, however, that in fairness to each other and to their taxpayers some way will be found of obviating this extravagance by giving up entirely the collection of taxes upon personal property of nonresident decedents or by the imposition upon the transfer of such property of a tax extremely simple in administration and low in amount.

TAXES TOO HIGH UNSOUND.

The second field of extravagance in the collection of taxes—a wrong system—rests not with the states alone, but there must be included also the federal government. It matters not in this particular who levies the tax, but the sole question is whether the total of all taxes collected is so excessively high as to be economically unsound. There are, as I have said, circumstances where the aggregate of estate and inheritance taxes may exceed the value of the property left by the decedent. This is not unusual, but we have come to a point of estate and inheritance taxation, reaching, as it does, 40 per cent in the federal law and perhaps higher in some states, where the total burden closely approaches, if it is not actually, confiscation.

I do not believe that the government should seek social legislation in the guise of taxation. We should approach the questions directly where the arguments for and against the proposed legislation may be clearly presented and universally understood. If we are to adopt socialism it should be presented to the people of this country as socialism, and not under the guise of a law to collect revenue. The people are quite able to determine for themselves the desirability of a particular public policy and do not ask to have such policies forced upon them by indirection.

Personally I do not feel that large fortunes properly managed are necessarily a menace to our institutions and therefore ought to be destroyed. On the contrary, they have been and can be of great value for our development. In approaching the second field of extravagance I therefore shall not consider inheritance and estate taxes as a social effort, but as a revenue measure.

Differing from income taxes, which are deductions from what a taxpayer makes each year and payment for which presumably can be made without hardship, inheritance and estate taxes are capital taxes; they take a part of the accumulated capital of the nation. This capital is not usually represented by cash or readily marketable securities, but it may be a business built up by the decedent through his lifetime or property long held for which there is no immediate market.

FORCED SALES OF PROPERTY.

In consequence, to pay inheritance and state taxes in cash executors must sell the property which comes into their hands at what is equivalent to a forced sale, with the usual consequences of loss in value. I venture to say that for executors to pay a 40 per cent tax they would have to realize in cash, in the ordinary large estate, probably 60 per cent of the appraised value of the estate.

The effects of these excessive taxes are twofold. First, they tend to lower values

throughout the country by reason of forcing upon the market securities which cannot be readily absorbed, thus lowering the very level of values upon which inheritance and estate taxes are actually based. Secondly, they take away the inspiration to work in order to build up a business or create a property.

It is difficult to overestimate the contribution to the progress of this country made by the man of ability actuated largely by this motive to protect the future of his family. If America had not been free to any man to make his fortune within the law and within his abilities we would not be the great nation we are to-day. To destroy incentive is to lessen the production and the prosperity of the country.

Let me summarize before passing to the second object of the present conference. The burden of taxation is one from which relief must be found. It touches directly and indirectly all of our citizens. The most obvious field of economy is for the government to spend less. It is, however, equally desirable that the burden put by the government on its citizens be protective of the property of the taxpayer, for it is what the taxpayer gives rather than what the government ultimately spends which measures the effect of the tax upon the citizen. We should therefore, by a simplification of our method of taxation and the imposition of economically sound rates of taxation, make certain that the government realizes more nearly the values which the citizen relinquishes.

At the last few annual meetings of the National Tax association and at a recent conference of the tax commissioners of several states the position has been taken that the federal government should withdraw from the field of estate taxes. This view has much to commend it. Historically the federal government has entered this field only on the occasion of war emergency, and in every case except the present has withdrawn when the reason for exceptional taxation ceased.

The emergency created by the great war, when last the federal government entered the field, has ended. The right to inherit property owes its existence not to any federal law but to the laws of the states. Federal estate taxation therefore has not the natural excuse which is conceded to state inheritance taxation. The federal government being in the field, however, particularly with rates as excessive as those recently adopted, results in a very material decrease in the amount and value of the property upon which the states levy their inheritance taxes. If the states are to suffer diminution in revenue from this source they can make up their losses only by higher taxes in other fields.

Already the taxes levied by the states upon land are so high as to menace the prosperity of the farmer. For the sake of the revenue which the federal government receives from this source—being in the last fiscal year only $103,000,000 out of $2,700,000,000 total internal revenue taxes for that year—the federal government should be careful to see that indirectly it is not taxing the very persons whom it most wishes to relieve. While we may not be able to absorb so great a loss of revenue in one year, we could provide for gradual retirement from the field as our government expenses decrease.

It is to be hoped that your deliberations will help to arouse interest and lead to popular study of these questions. We seldom need to be very fearful of what the government may do in handling questions that the public thoroughly understands. Therefore conferences and considerations which tend, as yours must, to enlighten the public mind on these involved issues are of greatest value to the whole community.

With all confidence that the work of this present conference will prove timely and helpful, I extend to you the assurance that the national government will be glad to avail itself of all helpful results that may flow from your work.

POLL TAXES AND ROAD LABOR.

Following is a summary of the poll and road taxes levied in the various states and the purposes for which they are levied. The state or subdivision levying the taxes, the age and sex of persons subject to poll tax, the tax rate or amount of labor required and the distribution of the tax are given in order:

Alabama—State: All inhabitants, 21 to 45, $2; school purposes. Counties: Males, 18 to 45, ten days' work or $10; road fund. Municipalities: Able-bodied males, $2; road or street purpose.

Arizona—County: Able-bodied males, 21 to 60, $2.50; county school fund. County at large: Males, 21 to 60, $2; county school fund. Municipalities: Males, 21 to 50, $2; street and sidewalk purposes.

Arkansas—County: Males over 21, $1; county schools.

California—State: Alien males, 21 to 60, $10; county school fund.

Colorado—Road districts: Males, 21 to 50, $3 or sixteen hours' road work; public roads.

Connecticut—State and towns: All persons, 21 to 60, $2; state and town purposes.

Delaware—County: Male citizens, 21 and over, 25 cents to $1.25; general county fund.

Florida—County: Male residents, 21 to 55, $1; county school fund. County (except incorporated places): Residents, 21 to 45, six days' labor or $3; road fund.

Georgia—County: All, 21 to 60, $1; elementary education. County and municipalities: Males, 21 to 50, eight days' labor or $2 a day; road fund.

Idaho—County: Males, 21 to 50, not exceeding $4; road fund.

Illinois—Road districts: Citizens, 21 to 50, $1 to $3; road purposes.

Indiana—State: Males, 21 to 50, tax fixed by assembly; state and school purposes.

Iowa—County: Males, over 21, 50 cents; county general fund. Townships: Males, 21 to 45, not to exceed $5 or two days' work; road fund. Cities and towns: Males, 21 to 45, not to exceed $5; municipal purposes.

Kansas—Townships: Males, 21 to 50, $3 or may be worked out at $1.50 a day; public roads. Cities of second or third class: Males, 21 to 50, not more than $1; general fund.

Kentucky—County: All inhabitants, not more than $1; school fund. School districts: White males over 21, not more than $2; school fund. County (outside cities and towns): Males, 18 to 50, not more than $1.50; road and bridge fund. Cities and towns: Adult males, not more than $1.50; general fund.

Louisiana—Parishes: All, 21 to 60; $1; school fund.

Maine—State and subdivisions: Males, over 21; $3; town funds.

Massachusetts—State: Males, over 20; $2; municipal treasuries.

Michigan—Municipalities: Males, 21 to 50; $1; road work for three or more days; general road fund.

Minnesota—Municipalities: Males, 21 to 50; from one to four days' work, which may be commuted at $1.50 a day; general road fund.

Mississippi—State: All, 21 to 60; $2; school

funds. County: All, 21 to 60; not more than $1; county school fund. Road districts: Males, 18 to 55; six days' labor or $3; street repairs. County outside municipalities: Males, 18 to 50; ten days' road work or $5; county road fund.

Missouri—County not under township organization: Males, over 21; not to exceed $4 or road work; road fund. Cities of first class: Males, 21 to 60; $1.50; road fund. Cities of third class: Males, 21 to 50; not more than $2; road fund. Cities of fourth class, towns, villages: Males, 21 to 50; $3 to $4 or 3 days' road work; street and road funds.

Montana—County: Males, 21 to 60; $2; poor fund. Road districts: Males, 21 to 50; $2 or one day's road work; road fund. Cities and towns: Males, 21 to 45; not more than $3 or one day's road work; road fund.

Nebraska—Road districts, cities, towns: Males, 21 to 50; $2.50, road districts; $3, cities; $2, towns; road or street funds.

Nevada—Counties: Males, 21 to 60; $3; county road fund.

New Hampshire—State: All, 21 to 70; $3; general fund.

New Jersey—County: Males, 21 and over; $1; general fund.

New Mexico—County: Males, 21 and over; $1; school fund. County: Males, 21 to 60; $3 or three days' road work; road fund. County: Males under 60 living within five miles of river subject to floods; not more than five days' labor or $1.50 for each day's work required; county flood fund.

New York—Towns and villages: Males, over 18; $1 or one day's work; general fund.

North Carolina—State, cities and towns: Males, 21 to 50; state not more than $2; cities and towns not more than $1; general expense. County: Males, 21 to 50; $2; schools and poor. County: Males, 18 to 45; not more than six days' work or $1 a day; road fund.

North Dakota—County: All electors; $1; common school fund. Unorganized territory: Males, 21 to 50; $1.50 or one day's labor; road fund.

Ohio—Poll taxes prohibited by constitution.

Oklahoma—Cities: Males, 21 to 60; not exceeding $1; general fund. Towns: Males, 21 to 50; $1; general fund. Townships: Males, 21 to 50; 4 days' labor on roads or $10; road fund.

Oregon—Poll taxes prohibited by constitution.

Pennsylvania—Cities of second class: All residents; $1; general fund. Cities of third class: Males, 21 and over; $1; general fund. Townships: All subject to property tax; $1; road fund.

Rhode Island—Cities and towns: All, 21 and over; $1; public school fund.

South Carolina—All taxable polls, 21 to 60; $1; school fund. County: Residents, 18 to 65; $1 to $6; road and other purposes. Cities of 5,000 or more inhabitants: Males, 18 to 50; 4 days' road work or $3; road and street funds.

South Dakota—County: All electors; $1; school fund. Townships: Male, 21 to 50; $2; road fund. Cities and towns: Males, 21 to 50; 1 day's road work or $2; road fund.

Tennessee—County: Residents, 21 to 50; $1; school fund. Municipalities: Residents, 21 to 50; not exceeding $1; general expense. County: Males, 21 to 45; road labor fixed by county or $1.50 a day; road fund.

Texas—State: Males, 21 to 60; $1.50; school and general revenue funds. County: Males, 21 to 60; not exceeding 50 cents; general revenue. Cities: Males over 21, not over $1; general revenue. Rural districts: Adult males; road labor or $3; road fund.

Utah—No poll taxes.

Vermont—State and subdivisions: All, 21 to 70; $1; general revenue fund.

Virginia—State: All, 21 or over; $1.50; one-third to county; two-thirds to schools. County and cities: All residents; not more than $1; general revenue.

Washington—County outside cities and towns: Males, 21 to 50; $2; road fund. Cities and towns of third and fourth classes: Males, 21 to 50; not exceeding $2 or may be worked out on roads; road fund.

West Virginia—County: Males, over 21; $1; public school fund. County: Males, over 21; $1; road fund.

Wisconsin—No poll taxes levied.

Wyoming—County: All, 21 to 50; $2; school fund. County: Males, 21 to 50; $2 or may be worked out on roads; road fund.

NATIONAL TAX ASSOCIATION.

President—Thomas W. Page, Washington, D. C.

Secretary—Alfred E. Holcomb, 195 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Object—The declared object is: "To formulate and announce, through the deliberately expressed opinion of an annual conference, the best informed economic thought and administrative experience available for the correct guidance of public opinion and legislative and administrative action on all questions pertaining to taxation, and to interstate and international comity in taxation." The association publishes a monthly bulletin devoted to taxation matters.

IMPEACHMENT CASES IN THE UNITED STATES.

BEFORE UNITED STATES SENATE.

The senate has sat as a court of impeachment in the cases of the following accused officials, with the result stated:

William Blount, senator from Tennessee, in 1799; charges dismissed for want of jurisdiction, Blount having resigned previously.

John Pickering, judge of the United States District court for New Hampshire; removed from office in 1804.

Samuel Chase, associate justice of the Supreme court of the United States; acquitted 1805.

James H. Peck, judge of the United States District court for Missouri; acquitted 1831.

West H. Humphreys, judge of the United States District court for Tennessee; removed from office, 1862.

Andrew Johnson, president of the United States; acquitted 1868.

William W. Belknap, secretary of war; acquitted 1876.

Charles Swayne, judge of the United States District court for the northern district of Florida; acquitted 1905.

Robert W. Archbald, associate judge of the United States Commerce court; convicted 1913.

AGAINST GOVERNORS.

Ten governors in the United States have faced impeachment proceedings. They were:

Charles Robinson, Kansas, 1862; acquitted.

Harrison Reed, Florida, 1868; charges dropped.

Wm. W. Holden, N. Carolina, 1870; removed.

Powell Clayton, Arkansas, 1871; charges dropped.

David Butler, Nebraska, 1871; removed.

Henry C. Warmoth, Louisiana, 1872; term expired and proceedings dropped.

Adelbert Ames, Mississippi, 1876; resigned.

William Sulzer, New York, 1913; removed.

James E. Ferguson, Texas, 1917; removed.

J. C. Walton, Oklahoma, 1923; removed.

TAXES COLLECTED IN THE UNITED STATES.

[Federal census report.]

The statistics in this summary relate to taxes collected by the national government for the year ended June 30, 1923, the forty-eight states and the District of Columbia, counties, and all cities, towns, villages, school districts, townships, drainage districts and other civil divisions having the power to levy and collect taxes for the fiscal year ending in the calendar year 1922. A summary is also presented of specified taxes of the national government for the year which ended June 30, 1922. All other references to the fiscal years 1922 and 1912 as applied to the national government relate respectively to the fiscal years which ended June 30, 1923, and June 30, 1913.

The grand total of revenues from taxation is $7,428,749,000, or an average of $68.33 for each person. Of this total $3,204,133,000 represents the revenues of the national government, consisting of customs, $562,189,000; internal revenue (1) income and profit tax, $1,691,090,000, and (2) miscellaneous taxes, $935,699,000; tax on circulation of national banks, $4,304,000; and federal reserve franchise tax, $10,851,000. The total revenues from taxes of the states, counties, cities, townships and all other local political units are $4,224,616,000, or an average of $38.86 for each person. Of this total $3,327,166,000, or 78.8 per cent, comes from general property taxes. Special taxes, including inheritance, income, etc., contribute $256,647,000; poll taxes, $29,140,000; licenses and permits, $408,271,000, and special assessments, $203,392,000. The figures for the national government for the year ended June 30, 1922, amounted to $3,630,215,000, or $426,082,000 more than similar taxes collected for the year which ended June 30, 1923.

The statistics here given form part of the 1922 census of wealth, debt and taxation. A similar census taken for 1912 included the revenues of the national government and of all states and counties; but as regards cities included only those having a population of more than 2,500.

SUMMARY FOR 1922 AND 1912.

[Totals expressed in thousands.]

Civil divisions.	1922.	1912.	Pct. inc.
State governments	$867,470	$306,521	183
Counties	745,000	307,872	142
Incorporated places over 2,500	1,532,435	849,971	80
Total	3,144,905	1,464,364	115
National government	*3,204,133	†667,038	380
Grand total	6,349,038	2,131,402	198

*June 30, 1923. †June 30, 1913.

TAX RECEIPTS IN 1922 BY CIVIL DIVISIONS.

[Totals expressed in thousands.]

	Total.	General.	Special.	Poll.	Licenses.	Special assess'ts.
Alabama	$30,398	$22,706	$817	$342	$5,364	$1,169
State	10,305	6,633	817	.....	2,855	.....
Counties	12,123	11,427	.....	264	432	.....
Incorporated places	7,970	4,646	.....	78	2,077	1,169
2,500 and over	7,233	4,250	.....	34	1,839	1,110
Less than 2,500	737	396	.....	44	238	59
Arizona	20,439	18,558	114	274	746	747
State	6,830	5,680	114	.....	521	515
Counties	6,626	6,451	.....	153	22	.....
Incorporated places	2,209	1,762	.....	12	203	232
2,500 and over	2,021	1,634	.....	9	187	191
Less than 2,500	188	128	.....	3	16	41
School districts	4,646	4,537	.....	109	.....	.....
All other	128	128	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	24,813	16,718	700	506	2,457	4,342
State	6,444	4,686	790	.....	968	.....
Counties	5,717	4,433	.....	442	842	.....
Incorporated places	2,031	1,319	.....	64	647	1
2,500 and over	1,596	978	.....	37	580	1
Less than 2,500	435	341	.....	27	67	.....
School districts	6,280	6,280	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other	4,341	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,341
California	218,444	157,507	14,114	11	35,740	11,072
State	43,779	5	14,114	.....	29,580	80
Counties	64,138	63,049	.....	.....	1,089	.....
Incorporated places	71,161	55,341	.....	11	5,070	10,739
2,500 and over	68,108	52,777	.....	11	4,729	10,591
Less than 2,500	3,053	2,564	.....	.....	341	148
School districts	33,516	33,515	.....	.....	1	.....
All other	5,850	5,597	.....	.....	.....	253
Colorado	48,930	42,550	817	8	2,641	2,914
State	9,515	6,575	817	.....	1,563	560
Counties	12,305	11,794	.....	.....	511	.....
Incorporated places	11,091	8,217	.....	8	567	2,299
2,500 and over	9,638	7,009	.....	5	507	2,117
Less than 2,500	1,453	1,208	.....	3	60	182
School districts	13,500	13,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other	2,519	2,464	.....	.....	.....	55
Connecticut	64,913	46,610	6,441	591	9,793	1,478
State	17,011	2,289	4,938	.....	9,281	503
Counties	1,152	915	.....	.....	237	.....
Incorporated places	42,681	39,756	1,214	539	250	922
2,500 and over	42,589	39,673	1,213	539	250	914
Less than 2,500	92	83	1	.....	.....	8
School districts	997	769	228	.....	.....	.....
Towns	2,814	2,683	49	51	24	7
All other	258	198	12	1	1	46

	Total.	General.	Special.	Poll.	Licenses.	Special assess'ts.
Delaware	$8,144	$4,478	$2,317	$299	$911	$139
State	3,919	505	2,317	273	824	.....
Counties	1,687	1,671	.....	16	.....	.....
Incorporated places	2,538	2,302	.....	10	87	139
2,500 and over	2,362	2,139	.....	1	84	138
Less than 2,500	176	163	.....	9	3	1
District of Columbia	13,290	10,554	5	2,362	369	7,378
Florida	36,066	30,156	169	130	3,830	1,781
State	8,588	5,417	169	.....	3,002	.....
Counties	12,363	12,051	.....	121	89	102
Incorporated places	10,104	7,677	.....	9	739	1,679
2,500 and over	7,555	5,839	.....	3	638	1,075
Less than 2,500	2,549	1,838	.....	6	101	604
School districts	1,970	1,970	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other	3,041	3,041	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	42,739	34,362	525	868	5,782	1,202
State	10,869	6,342	525	346	3,656	.....
Counties	15,133	14,731	.....	305	97	.....
Incorporated places	15,937	12,489	.....	217	2,029	1,202
2,500 and over	14,040	10,894	.....	157	1,796	1,193
Less than 2,500	1,897	1,595	.....	60	233	9
School districts	747	747	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other	53	53	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	20,687	17,233	112	12	1,360	1,970
State	3,480	2,717	112	.....	651	.....
Counties	7,036	6,422	.....	4	610	.....
Incorporated places	3,211	2,145	.....	8	87	971
2,500 and over	2,290	1,491	.....	7	60	732
Less than 2,500	921	654	.....	1	27	239
School districts	5,021	5,009	.....	.....	12	.....
All other	1,939	940	.....	.....	.....	999
Illinois	271,476	217,694	3,082	64	28,115	95,185
State	35,561	13,222	3,082	.....	19,257	.....
Counties	24,505	24,267	.....	.....	238	.....
Incorporated places	94,229	63,983	.....	20	8,583	21,643
2,500 and over	88,890	60,003	.....	7	8,323	20,557
Less than 2,500	5,339	3,980	.....	13	260	1,086
School districts	78,378	78,378	.....	.....	.....	.....
Townships	17,171	16,869	.....	43	37	222
All other	21,632	20,975	.....	1	.....	656
Indiana	130,340	113,467	1,099	1,252	5,538	8,894
State	18,478	12,420	1,099	489	4,470	.....
Counties	33,500	31,969	.....	280	74	1,177
Incorporated places	28,544	20,108	.....	208	421	7,807
2,500 and over	26,252	18,005	.....	188	392	7,667
Less than 2,500	2,292	2,103	.....	20	29	140
School districts	43,303	43,030	.....	273	.....	.....
Townships	6,515	5,940	.....	2	573	.....
Iowa	128,159	96,601	894	710	13,138	16,816
State	21,983	8,916	894	.....	12,173	.....
Counties	29,018	23,150	.....	288	438	5,142
Incorporated places	19,506	14,534	.....	176	527	4,269
2,500 and over	14,056	10,627	.....	89	368	2,972
Less than 2,500	5,450	3,907	.....	87	159	1,297
School districts	44,256	44,256	.....	.....	.....	.....
Townships	5,991	5,745	.....	246	.....	.....
All other	7,405	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,405
Kansas	75,983	65,961	769	364	4,029	4,860
State	8,639	6,642	733	.....	1,264	.....
Counties	18,779	16,265	36	.....	1,803	675
Incorporated places	15,656	11,004	.....	169	469	4,014
2,500 and over	11,468	7,639	.....	91	413	3,325
Less than 2,500	4,188	3,365	.....	78	56	689
School districts	25,942	26,772	.....	.....	170	.....
Townships	6,749	6,064	.....	195	323	167
All other	218	214	.....	.....	.....	4
Kentucky	47,400	39,686	682	615	5,626	791
State	15,376	10,650	682	.....	4,044	.....
Counties	9,767	9,089	.....	513	165	.....
Incorporated places	12,657	10,347	.....	102	1,417	791
2,500 and over	11,808	9,688	.....	57	1,319	744
Less than 2,500	849	659	.....	45	98	47
School districts	9,600	9,600	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	53,577	43,092	343	385	7,203	2,554
State	16,701	10,580	343	.....	5,778	.....
Parishes	10,377	10,180	.....	57	140	.....
Incorporated places	17,456	14,456	.....	96	1,285	1,619
2,500 and over	16,749	13,875	.....	89	1,210	1,575
Less than 2,500	707	581	.....	7	75	44
School districts	2,457	2,225	.....	232	.....	.....
All other	6,586	5,651	.....	.....	.....	935

	Total.	General.	Special.	Poll.	Licenses.	Special assess'ts.
Maine	$28,113	$21,511	$1,207	$618	$4,589	$188
State	9,170	3,670	1,067	5	4,428	.....
Counties	1,056	1,056	.....	.....	.....	.....
Incorporated places	11,265	10,461	132	339	146	187
2,500 and over	11,145	10,348	132	334	144	187
Less than 2,500	120	113	.....	5	2	.....
Towns	6,550	6,252	8	274	15	1
All other	72	72	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	46,753	36,293	2,950	.....	6,520	990
State	12,442	4,739	2,126	.....	5,577	.....
Counties	8,955	8,642	251	.....	48	14
Incorporated places	25,310	22,903	573	.....	893	941
2,500 and over	25,016	22,650	567	.....	884	915
Less than 2,500	294	253	6	.....	9	26
All other	46	9	.....	.....	2	35
Massachusetts	216,859	158,992	40,097	5,096	8,702	3,972
State	40,224	12,000	15,255	3,235	7,608	2,126
Counties	5,718	5,621	.....	.....	97	.....
Incorporated places	166,979	137,448	24,827	1,861	997	1,846
2,500 and over	159,716	131,847	23,423	1,732	879	1,835
Less than 2,500	7,263	5,601	1,404	129	118	11
All other	3,938	3,923	15	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	197,793	163,271	9,625	1	13,775	11,121
State	45,997	28,362	8,168	.....	9,467	.....
Counties	31,820	23,963	1,453	.....	3,873	2,531
Incorporated places	73,759	64,733	4	1	431	8,590
2,500 and over	69,461	60,895	4	.....	394	8,168
Less than 2,500	4,298	3,838	.....	1	37	422
School districts	32,883	32,883	.....	.....	.....	.....
Townships	13,334	13,330	.....	.....	4	.....
Minnesota	130,892	100,654	1,302	6	19,279	9,651
State	29,635	10,282	1,082	.....	18,271	.....
Counties	25,947	21,804	148	.....	46	3,949
Incorporated places	41,745	35,007	72	6	958	5,702
2,500 and over	36,851	30,717	65	1	872	5,196
Less than 2,500	4,894	4,200	7	5	86	506
School districts	24,384	24,384	.....	.....	.....	.....
Townships	9,181	9,177	.....	.....	4	.....
Mississippi	37,593	30,713	830	1,518	2,664	1,868
State	9,080	6,490	602	.....	.....	1,988
Counties	8,876	8,255	.....	571	50	.....
Incorporated places	6,946	6,099	.....	226	278	343
2,500 and over	4,761	4,119	.....	126	212	304
Less than 2,500	2,185	1,980	.....	100	66	39
School districts	2,544	2,391	.....	146	7	.....
All other	10,147	7,478	228	575	341	1,525
Missouri	99,579	79,077	5,998	259	9,691	4,554
State	16,460	4,971	5,950	.....	5,539	.....
Counties	16,364	16,325	.....	.....	39	.....
Incorporated places	30,975	23,880	48	128	4,055	2,864
2,500 and over	29,233	22,516	48	37	3,845	2,787
Less than 2,500	1,742	1,364	.....	91	210	77
School districts	32,298	32,240	.....	.....	58	.....
Townships	1,095	1,051	.....	44	.....	.....
All other	2,387	610	.....	87	.....	1,690
Montana	26,671	22,067	155	191	1,840	2,418
State	4,262	2,054	150	.....	1,212	846
Counties	8,952	8,454	.....	142	326	30
Incorporated places	4,474	2,683	.....	49	200	1,542
2,500 and over	3,452	2,104	.....	43	177	1,128
Less than 2,500	1,022	579	.....	6	23	414
School districts	8,668	8,561	5	.....	102	.....
All other	315	315	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	60,881	54,348	320	388	2,955	2,870
State	10,577	9,748	163	.....	666	.....
Counties	12,089	9,893	157	196	1,843	.....
Incorporated places	11,295	8,243	.....	78	249	2,725
2,500 and over	7,665	5,543	.....	41	173	1,908
Less than 2,500	3,630	2,700	.....	37	76	817
School districts	23,309	23,112	.....	.....	197	.....
Townships	1,665	1,606	.....	59	.....	.....
All other	1,946	1,746	.....	55	.....	145
Nevada	6,355	5,241	6	64	453	591
State	1,895	1,295	6	.....	176	418
Counties	3,244	3,097	.....	46	101	.....
Incorporated places	810	443	18	176	173	.....
2,500 and over	528	247	.....	10	109	162
Less than 2,500	282	196	.....	8	67	11
School districts	345	345	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other	61	61	.....	.....	.....	.....

	Total.	General.	Special.	Poll.	Licenses.	Special assess'ts.
New Hampshire	$19,406	$14,662	$1,426	$1,206	$2,035	$47
State	5,562	3,109	571	408	1,474	.....
Counties	1,086	1,086	.....	.....	.....	.....
Incorporated places	9,408	7,957	542	533	329	47
2,500 and over	9,361	7,910	542	533	329	47
Less than 2,500	47	47	.....	.....	.....	.....
School districts	325	325	.....	.....	.....	.....
Towns	2,806	1,966	343	265	232	.....
All other	219	219	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey	160,818	135,342	7,713	407	12,360	4,996
State	36,281	22,351	6,809	.....	7,121	.....
Counties	25,028	24,579	438	.....	4	7
Incorporated places	76,952	66,678	441	302	4,913	4,618
2,500 and over	73,615	63,816	423	269	4,715	4,393
Less than 2,500	3,337	2,868	18	33	198	220
School districts	17,510	17,510	.....	.....	.....	.....
Towns	5,047	4,224	25	105	322	371
New Mexico	11,766	10,262	32	82	670	720
State	3,314	2,537	32	.....	522	223
Counties	6,602	6,490	.....	79	24	.....
Incorporated places	1,033	625	.....	3	124	281
2,500 and over	844	470	.....	3	102	269
Less than 2,500	189	155	.....	.....	22	12
School districts	601	601	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other	216	.....	.....	.....	.....	216
New York	612,693	463,851	70,901	.....	61,129	16,812
State	117,057	23,971	40,456	.....	43,630	.....
Counties	30,809	29,109	.....	.....	1,444	256
Incorporated places	421,388	370,517	19,194	.....	15,123	16,554
2,500 and over	417,187	366,943	18,772	.....	15,106	16,364
Less than 2,500	4,201	3,572	422	.....	17	190
School districts	24,153	24,153	.....	.....	.....	.....
Towns	19,268	16,083	2,251	.....	932	2
All other	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina	47,480	35,252	4,215	904	5,791	1,318
State	9,933	1,265	4,215	.....	4,453	.....
Counties	20,732	19,805	.....	666	261	.....
Incorporated places	11,701	9,172	.....	146	1,073	1,310
2,500 and over	9,619	7,375	.....	98	990	1,156
Less than 2,500	2,082	1,797	.....	48	83	154
School districts	3,878	3,804	.....	70	4	.....
All other	1,236	1,206	.....	22	.....	8
North Dakota	30,932	27,485	561	256	1,056	1,574
State	4,847	3,365	493	.....	989	.....
Counties	7,184	6,633	68	9	43	431
Incorporated places	3,090	1,911	.....	17	24	1,138
2,500 and over	1,910	980	.....	4	11	915
Less than 2,500	1,180	931	.....	13	13	223
School districts	13,385	13,188	.....	197	.....	.....
Townships	2,399	2,361	.....	33	.....	5
All other	27	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	272,192	219,668	9,679	.....	21,672	21,173
State	41,040	17,076	8,323	.....	15,641	.....
Counties	76,469	70,128	.....	.....	1,970	4,371
Incorporated places	74,855	56,990	1,340	.....	4,050	12,575
2,500 and over	70,433	54,074	1,087	.....	3,817	11,455
Less than 2,500	4,422	2,916	153	.....	233	1,120
School districts	62,648	62,648	.....	.....	.....	.....
Townships	13,746	12,826	116	.....	11	793
All other	3,434	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,434
Oklahoma	54,934	44,319	1,000	104	7,651	1,860
State	6,715	1,146	1,000	.....	4,569	.....
Counties	13,326	11,594	.....	.....	1,732	.....
Incorporated places	11,444	8,841	.....	104	759	1,740
2,500 and over	8,809	6,529	.....	59	603	1,618
Less than 2,500	2,635	2,312	.....	45	156	122
School districts	19,462	18,988	.....	.....	474	.....
Townships	3,867	3,750	.....	.....	117	.....
All other	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	120
Oregon	49,714	35,405	665	.....	5,332	8,312
State	15,602	7,303	665	.....	4,942	2,692
Counties	12,147	12,059	.....	.....	88	.....
Incorporated places	11,413	6,585	.....	.....	302	4,526
2,500 and over	10,041	5,695	.....	.....	268	4,078
Less than 2,500	1,372	890	.....	.....	34	448
School districts	7,470	7,470	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other	3,082	1,988	.....	.....	.....	1,094
Pennsylvania	305,783	224,975	39,825	3,739	31,543	5,701
State	67,189	.....	39,825	.....	27,364	.....
Counties	32,925	29,985	.....	[illegible]	628	.....

	Total.	General.	Special.	Poll.	Licenses.	Special assess'ts.
Incorporated places	$92,984	$83,202	.....	$753	$3,403	$5,626
2,500 and over	88,875	79,673	.....	656	3,286	5,260
Less than 2,500	4,109	3,529	.....	97	117	366
School districts	97,402	96,697	.....	705	.....	.....
Townships	11,970	11,783	.....	34	78	75
All other	3,313	3,308	.....	5	.....	.....
Rhode Island	24,220	18,413	$3,226	148	2,214	219
State	6,444	1,180	3,226	.....	2,032	5
Counties	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Incorporated places	17,777	17,233	.....	148	182	214
2,500 and over	17,423	16,889	.....	146	174	214
Less than 2,500	354	344	.....	2	8	.....
South Carolina	24,407	19,558	1,291	613	1,958	987
State	6,999	4,943	1,291	.....	765	.....
Counties	5,513	4,620	.....	330	197	366
Incorporated places	5,618	4,027	.....	79	891	621
2,500 and over	4,713	3,376	.....	44	733	560
Less than 2,500	905	651	.....	35	158	61
School districts	6,258	5,949	.....	204	105	.....
All other	19	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	32,388	30,374	268	77	1,126	543
State	4,289	3,466	251	.....	572	.....
Counties	8,442	7,966	17	.....	459	.....
Incorporated places	4,770	4,198	.....	22	76	474
2,500 and over	2,469	2,120	.....	9	36	304
Less than 2,500	2,301	2,078	.....	13	40	170
School districts	12,435	12,435	.....	.....	.....	.....
Townships	2,383	2,309	.....	55	19	.....
All other	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	69
Tennessee	43,748	35,202	903	703	6,104	836
State	10,121	6,106	903	.....	3,112	.....
Counties	19,563	17,485	.....	667	1,421	.....
Incorporated places	13,633	11,185	.....	42	1,570	836
2,500 and over	12,780	10,462	.....	22	1,493	803
Less than 2,500	853	723	.....	20	77	33
School districts	101	96	.....	4	1	.....
All other	330	330	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	110,046	94,890	1,486	2,034	10,560	1,076
State	30,210	19,677	1,486	1,545	7,502	.....
Counties	27,263	24,296	.....	336	2,631	.....
Incorporated places	30,921	29,425	.....	153	427	916
2,500 and over	28,801	27,425	.....	100	392	884
Less than 2,500	2,120	2,000	.....	53	35	32
School districts	14,199	14,199	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other	7,453	7,293	.....	.....	.....	160
Utah	19,244	15,398	352	.....	1,284	2,210
State	6,287	3,767	352	.....	948	1,220
Counties	3,084	3,028	.....	.....	56	.....
Incorporated places	4,457	3,187	.....	.....	280	990
2,500 and over	3,671	2,598	.....	.....	200	873
Less than 2,500	786	589	.....	.....	80	117
School districts	5,137	5,137	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other	279	279	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	12,084	9,075	1,187	595	1,195	32
State	3,946	1,608	1,187	.....	1,151	.....
Counties	55	55	.....	.....	.....	.....
Incorporated places	3,932	3,602	.....	280	19	31
2,500 and over	3,652	3,349	.....	260	19	24
Less than 2,500	280	253	.....	20	.....	7
School districts	494	456	.....	38	.....	.....
Towns	3,638	3,336	.....	276	25	1
All other	19	18	.....	1	.....	.....
Virginia	46,782	32,093	3,248	903	10,374	164
State	18,288	6,905	3,088	626	7,669	.....
Counties	12,170	11,773	.....	177	220	.....
Incorporated places	16,307	13,415	160	100	2,485	147
2,500 and over	15,475	12,773	160	90	2,317	135
Less than 2,500	832	642	.....	10	168	12
All other	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Washington	77,689	62,098	315	2,056	6,219	7,001
State	17,887	10,915	315	1,059	5,598	.....
Counties	17,463	15,783	.....	997	281	402
Incorporated places	19,225	12,286	.....	.....	340	6,599
2,500 and over	17,378	11,356	.....	.....	310	5,712
Less than 2,500	1,847	930	.....	.....	30	887
School districts	16,293	16,293	.....	.....	.....	.....
Townships	351	351	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other	6,470	6,470	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia	43,513	35,058	1,436	665	5,135	1,219
State	9,600	3,064	1,436	338	4,762	.....
Counties	12,025	11,710	.....	218	97	.....

	Total.	General.	Special.	Poll.	Licenses.	Special assessm'ts.
Incorporated places	$5,809	$4 205	.....	$109	$276	$1,219
2,500 and over	5,037	3,569	.....	87	242	1,139
Less than 2,500	772	636	.....	22	34	80
School districts	16,079	16,079	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	128,060	106,248	$11,225	.....	6,867	3,720
State	26,170	15,991	4,959	.....	5,220	.....
Counties	23,321	21,833	1,439	.....	27	22
Incorporated places	44,939	35,794	4,318	.....	1,326	3,501
2,500 and over	40,998	32,806	3,926	.....	1,152	3,114
Less than 2,500	3,941	2,988	392	.....	174	387
School districts	21,052	21,052	.....	.....	.....	.....
Towns	12,488	11,578	509	.....	294	107
All other	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	90
Wyoming	9,430	7,438	83	76	891	942
State	2,470	1,658	83	.....	507	222
Counties	2,546	2,286	.....	18	240	2
Incorporated places	2,050	1,188	.....	.....	144	718
2,500 and over	1,571	785	.....	.....	101	685
Less than 2,500	479	403	.....	.....	43	33
School districts	2,364	2,306	.....	58	.....	.....
United States	4,224,616	3,327,166	256,647	29,140	408,271	203,392
States	867,470	348,293	196,081	8,324	305,362	9,410
Counties	745,000	687,286	4,007	9,127	25,105	19,475
Incorporated places	1,627,535	1,344,763	52,770	7,224	73,319	149,459
2,500 and over	1,532,435	1,269,030	50,367	6,028	60,142	137,868
Less than 2,500	95,100	75,733	2,403	1,196	4,177	11,591
School districts	736,290	732,890	233	2,036	1,131	.....
Townships	149,028	139,284	3,301	1,682	3,010	1,751
All other	99,293	74,650	255	747	344	23,297

PROGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1800.

[From reports of the bureau of statistics, department of commerce and other sources.]

	1800.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1900.	1920.
Area (Cont'l U.S.) sq.m.	843,255	2,985,536	3,026,789	3,026,789	3,026,789	3,026,789	3,026,789
Population	5,308,483	23,191,876	31,443,321	38,558,371	50,155,783	75,994,575	106,418,175
Wealth.....dols.	.....	7,135,780,000	16,159,616,000	30,068,518,000	42,642,000,000	88,517,306,775	*320,803,862,000
Debt.....dols.	82,976,294	63,452,774	59,064,402	2,331,169,959	1,919,326,748	1,107,711,288	24,330,889,731
Money in circul'n.dols.	26,500,000	278,761,982	435,407,252	675,212,794	973,382,228	2,055,150,098	6,087,555,087
Deposits, b'k.n't'l.dols.	.....	.....	.....	542,261,363	835,701,054	2,458,092,758	13,705,325,000
Deposits, savings.dols.	.....	45,431,130	149,277,504	549,874,358	819,106,973	2,380,719,954	6,536,536,000
Farms, value.....dols.	3,967,343,380	7,980,493,060	8,944,857,749	12,180,501,368	20,514,001,888	77,924,100,338
Manufact'res, val.dols.	1,019,106,616	1,885,861,676	4,232,325,442	5,369,579,191	13,004,400,143	†62,418,078,773
Receipts—Net ord.dols.	10,848,749	43,592,889	56,051,600	395,959,834	333,526,501	567,240,852	6,704,414,438
Customs.....dols.	9,080,933	39,668,686	53,187,512	194,538,574	186,522,065	233,164,871	323,536,559
Internal reven..dols.	809,397	.....	.....	184,899,756	124,009,374	295,327,927	5,399,149,245
Expend.—Net ord.dols.	10,813,971	40,948,383	63,130,588	293,057,005	264,847,657	487,713,792	6,141,745,240
War.....dols.	2,560,879	9,687,025	16,472,203	57,655,675	38,116,916	134,774,768	1,094,834,202
Navy.....dols.	3,448,716	7,901,725	11,514,050	21,780,200	13,536,985	55,953,078	629,893,116
Pensions.....dols.	64,131	1,806,886	1,100,802	28,340,202	56,777,174	140,877,316	213,344,204
Imports, mdse.....dols	91,252,768	173,509,526	353,616,119	435,958,408	667,954,746	849,941,184	5,238,352,114
Exports, mdse.....dols.	70,971,780	144,375,726	333,576,057	392,771,768	835,648,658	1,394,483,082	8,108,988,683
Product'n of gold.dols.	.....	50,000,000	46,000,000	50,000,000	36,000,000	79,171,006	49,509,400
Silver.....dols.	.....	50,000	156,800	16,451,000	34,717,000	35,741,100	57,420,325
Coal.....tons	.....	6,266,233	13,044,680	29,496,054	63,822,830	240,789,310	576,431,250
Petroleum....gallons	.....	.....	21,000,000	220,951,200	1,104,011,166	2,672,062,218	18,622,884,000
Pig iron.....tons	.....	563,755	821,223	1,865,179	3,835,191	13,789,242	36,925,987
Steel.....tons	.....	.....	.....	68,750	1,247,335	10,188,329	42,132,934
Copper.....tons	.....	650	7,200	12,600	27,000	270,588	539,759
Wool.....lbs.	.....	52,516,959	60,264,913	162,000,000	232,500,000	288,636,621	308,507,000
Wheat.....bushels	.....	100,485,944	173,104,924	235,884,700	498,549,868	522,229,505	787,128,000
Corn.....bushels	.....	592,071,104	838,792,740	1,094,255,000	1,717,434,543	2,105,102,516	3,232,367,000
Cotton.....bales	155,509	2,454,442	3,849,469	4,352,317	6,605,780	10,245,602	12,987,000
Railroads.....miles	.....	9,021	30,626	52,922	93,267	198,964	†253,152
Postoffices.....No.	903	18,417	28,498	28,492	42,989	76,688	52,638
P. O. receipts.....dols.	280,804	5,499,984	8,518,067	19,772,221	33,315,478	102,354,579	437,150,212
Patents issued.....No.	.....	109	4,778	13,333	13,947	26,499	39,882
Immigrants.....No.	.....	369,980	150,237	387,203	457,257	448,572	430,001

*In 1922. †In 1919.

ASSASSINATIONS OF AMERICAN PRESIDENTS.

Three presidents of the United States have been assassinated. Abraham Lincoln was shot by J. Wilkes Booth while attending a play at Ford's theater in Washington, D. C., on the evening of April 14, 1865, and died the next morning. Booth was fatally shot while resisting arrest a few days later.

James A. Garfield was shot by Charles J. Guiteau in a railway station in Washington, D. C., July 2, 1881, and died at Elberon, N. J., Sept. 19. Guiteau was hanged in the jail in Washington, June 30, 1882.

William McKinley was shot while holding a reception at the Pan-American exposition in Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1901, by Leon Czolgosz and died Sept. 14. The assassin was electrocuted in the state prison at Auburn, N. Y., on Oct. 29, the same year.

WORK OF THE 68TH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

First session began Dec. 3, 1923, and ended June 7, 1924; second session began Dec. 1, 1924, and ended March 4, 1925; special session of senate began March 5; ended March 18.

Act for the establishment of a United States industrial reformatory; passed by house June 2, 1924; by senate Dec. 30; approved Jan. 7, 1925.

Act to authorize the settlement of the indebtedness of the republic of Poland to the United States of America, and for other purposes; passed by house Dec. 16, 1924; by senate Dec. 17; approved Dec. 22.

Joint resolution authorizing an appropriation for the participation of the United States in the preparation and compilation of plans for the comprehensive observance of that greatest of all historic events, the bicentennial of the birthday of George Washington; passed by senate May 23, 1924; by house June 7; approved Dec. 2.

Act to authorize the settlement of the indebtedness of the republic of Lithuania to the United States of America; passed by house Dec. 16, 1924; by senate Dec. 17; approved Dec. 22.

Act to authorize alterations to certain naval vessels and to provide for the construction of additional vessels; passed by house May 28, 1924; by senate June 5; approved Dec. 18.

Act to amend an act relating to the unlawful breaking of seals of railroad cars, etc.; passed by house Aug. 21, 1924; by senate Jan. 22, 1925; approved Jan. 28.

Act to amend an act providing for the necessary organization of the customs service; passed by house June 4, 1924; by senate Jan. 9, 1925; approved Jan. 3, 1925.

Act to prescribe the method of capital punishment in the District of Columbia; passed by senate Jan. 17, 1924; by house Jan. 12, 1925; approved Jan. 30.

Joint resolution directing the interstate commerce commission to take action relative to adjustments in the rate structure of common carriers subject to the interstate commerce act, and the fixing of rates and charges; passed by senate May 12, 1924; by house June 6, 1924; approved Jan. 30, 1925.

Joint resolution establishing a commission for the participation of the United States in the observance of the 150th anniversary of the battle of Lexington and Concord; passed by house June 7, 1924; by senate Jan. 3, 1925; approved Jan. 14.

Joint resolution to accept the gift of Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge for the construction of an auditorium in connection with the library of congress; passed by senate Dec. 13, 1924; by house Jan. 19, 1925; approved Jan. 23.

Act to establish an Alaska game commission to protect game animals, land fur-bearing animals and birds in Alaska; passed by senate Dec. 30, 1924; by house Jan. 5, 1925; approved Jan. 13.

Act directing the secretary of war to investigate the feasibility and cost of establishing a military park in and about Kansas City, Mo., commemorative of the battle of Westport, Oct. 23, 1864; passed by house Jan. 5, 1924; by senate Jan. 24; approved Jan. 31.

Act to provide for the construction of a coast guard vessel for service in arctic waters; passed by house March 19, 1924; by senate Dec. 20; approved Jan. 7, 1925.

Act to extend the life of the world war foreign debt commission; passed by house Jan. 17, 1925; by senate Jan. 19; approved Jan. 21.

Act readjusting postal salaries and increasing postal rates; passed by house Feb. 10, 1925; by senate Feb. 16; approved Feb. 28.

Act for the creation of a naval reserve and marine corps reserve; passed by house Dec. 10, 1924; by senate Feb. 16, 1925; approved Feb. 28.

Act to provide fees to be charged by clerks of the district courts of the United States; passed by house June 4, 1924; by senate Jan. 31, 1925; approved Feb. 11.

Act to amend national defense act of 1916; passed by senate Jan. 26, 1925; by house Feb. 16; approved Feb. 28.

Act to make valid and enforceable written provisions or agreements for arbitration of disputes arising out of contracts, maritime transactions, or commerce among the states or territories or with foreign nations; passed by house June 6, 1924; by senate Jan. 31, 1925; approved Feb. 12.

Act to amend the act providing government aid to states in the construction of rural post roads; passed by house June 5, 1924; by senate Feb. 6, 1925; approved Feb. 12.

Act to authorize the more complete endowment of agricultural experiment stations; passed by house Feb. 10, 1925; by senate Feb. 19; approved Feb. 24.

Act to authorize coinage of 50-cent silver pieces in commemoration of the battle of Bennington, the admission of California to the union and the founding of Fort Vancouver, Washington; passed by senate Jan. 24, 1925; by house Feb. 16; approved Feb. 24.

Joint resolution granting permission to the Roosevelt Memorial association to procure plans and designs for a memorial to Theodore Roosevelt; passed by senate Dec. 30, 1924; by house Feb. 2, 1925; approved Feb. 12.

Act to provide for securing lands in the southern Appalachian mountains and Mammoth cave region for perpetual preservation as national parks; passed by senate Feb. 12, 1925; by house Feb. 16; approved Feb. 21.

Act to provide for the construction of a memorial bridge across the Potomac from Washington, D. C., to Virginia shore; passed by senate Dec. 30, 1924; by house Feb. 18, 1925; approved Feb. 24.

Act to recognize and reward the accomplishment of the world flyers; passed by house Feb. 16, 1925; by senate Feb. 21; approved Feb. 26.

Act for the completion of the topographical survey of the United States; passed by house Jan. 21, 1925; by senate Feb. 18; approved Feb. 27.

Act to authorize the appointment of a commission to select patent office models for retention; passed by house Jan. 21, 1925; by senate Feb. 10; approved Feb. 13.

Joint resolution amending resolution authorizing use by public of government-owned radio stations; passed by senate Feb. 12, 1925; by house Feb. 16; approved Feb. 28.

Joint resolutions to accept donations of furniture for white house; passed by senate Jan. 31, 1925; by house Feb. 27; approved Feb. 28.

Act to encourage commercial aviation and to authorize the postmaster-general to contract for air mail service; passed by house Dec. 16, 1924; by senate Jan. 27, 1925; approved Feb. 2.

Act making appropriations for the navy department and naval service; passed by house Dec. 19, 1924; by senate Jan. 21, 1925; approved Feb. 11.

Act to provide for the inspection of the battle fields of the siege of Petersburg, Va.; passed by house June 4, 1924; by senate Jan. 31, 1925; approved Feb. 11.

Joint resolution authorizing the president to invite the states of the union and foreign countries to take part in a permanent international trade exposition in New Orleans, La., Sept. 15, 1925; passed by senate Feb. 19, 1925; by house Feb. 28; approved March 23.

Act to enable Los Angeles county to maintain a free public camp within the Angeles national forest; passed by house Jan. 16, 1925; by senate Feb. 13; approved Feb. 24.

Act to create national game refuges in the Ozark national forest, Arkansas; passed by house Feb. 16, 1925; by senate Feb. 24; approved Feb. 28.

Act to authorize an appropriation for the care of the burial place of President Zachary Taylor and the memorial shaft to his memory; passed by house Feb. 16, 1925; by senate Feb. 19; approved Feb. 24.

Act to pay Norway an indemnity for damages to steamship Hassel in collision with American steamship; passed by senate Jan. 31, 1925; by house Feb. 16; approved Feb. 21.

Act authorizing the postmaster-general to permit the use of precanceled envelopes; passed by house Feb. 16, 1925; by senate Feb. 17; approved Feb. 20.

Act to authorize secretary of state to enlarge site and erect buildings thereon for the diplomatic and consular establishments in Tokyo, Japan; passed by house Jan. 21, 1925; by senate Feb. 18; approved March 2.

Act to permit construction of, bridges by Missouri, Illinois and Kentucky across the Mississippi and Ohio rivers at Cairo, Ill.; passed by house Feb. 16, 1925; by senate Feb. 18; approved Feb. 26.

Act to give chiefs of finance and chemical warfare service of army the rank and pay of major-generals; passed by house Feb. 17, 1925; by senate Feb. 18; approved Feb. 24.

Act to authorize an increase in the limits of cost of airplane carriers; passed by house Jan. 24, 1925; by senate Feb. 6; approved Feb. 11.

Joint resolution for co-operation of the United States in the sesquicentennial exhibition commemorating the signing of the declaration of independence; passed by senate Feb. 19, 1925; by house Feb. 28; approved March 3.

Act to provide for veterans' bureau hospitals; passed by house and senate March 2, 1925; approved March 3.

Act for conservation and exploitation of helium gas; passed by house Jan. 21, 1925; by senate Feb. 28; approved March 3.

Act to provide for the restoration of Fort McHenry in Maryland and its permanent preservation as a national park and memorial shrine of Francis Scott Key; passed by house Feb. 16, 1925; by senate Feb. 27; approved March 3.

Act to discontinue printing certain government publications (Official Register excepted); passed by senate Jan. 19, 1925; by house Feb. 28; approved March 3.

Act to create a library of congress trust fund; passed by senate Feb. 18, 1925; by house March 3; approved March 3.

Act to authorize the collection and editing of official papers of the territories of the United States; passed by senate Feb. 18, 1925; by the house Feb. 28; approved March 3.

Joint resolution establishing a commission for the participation of the United States in the observance of 150th anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill; passed by house Feb. 16, 1925; by senate Feb. 27; approved March 2.

Joint resolution providing for an investigation of the official conduct of George W. English, district judge for the eastern district of Illinois; passed by house Feb. 28, 1925; by senate March 2; approved March 3.

Act to provide for the appointment of a leader of the army band; passed by senate Feb. 18, 1925; by house Feb. 27; approved March 3.

Act to create a national memorial in the Harney national forest; passed by house Feb. 16, 1925; by senate Feb. 17; approved March 3.

Act to provide for the regulation of motor-vehicle traffic in the District of Columbia; passed by senate Feb. 18, 1925; by house Feb. 23; approved March 3.

Act authorizing the secretary of the treasury to prepare a medal commemorative of the Norse-American centennial; passed by senate Feb. 18, 1925; by house Feb. 27; approved March 2.

Act granting the consent of congress for a bridge across the Grand Calumet river in Lake county, Indiana; passed by house Feb. 16, 1925; by senate Feb. 27; approved March 3.

Joint resolution authorizing the restoration and completion of the historical frieze in the rotunda of the capitol; passed by senate Feb. 27, 1925; by house Feb. 28; approved March 3.

Joint resolution for the participation of the United States in an international exposition to be held in Seville, Spain, in 1927; passed by senate June 3, 1924; by house March 2, 1925; approved March 3.

Resolution approving of adherence to the permanent court of international justice; passed by house March 3, 1925.

Joint resolution authorizing the restoration of the Lee mansion in the Arlington National cemetery, Virginia; passed by house Jan. 21, 1925; by senate March 4; approved March 4.

Act establishing a commission for the participation of the United States in the observance of the 150th anniversary of the patriotic action taken by the people of Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, in May, 1775, in declaring their independence of the British crown; passed by senate Feb. 25, 1925; by house March 3; approved March 4.

Joint resolution extending the sovereignty of the United States over Swains island and making the island a part of the American Samoa; passed by house Feb. 28, 1925; by senate March 3; approved March 4.

Act making appropriations for the legislative branch of the government, containing section increasing compensation of senators, congressmen, vice-president of the United States and members of the cabinet; passed by house Feb. 13, 1925; by senate Feb. 17; approved March 4.

Act providing for sundry matters affecting the naval service and including a section providing for the preservation of the old frigate Constitution; passed by house Dec. 10, 1924; by senate March 3, 1925; approved March 4.

Act authorizing the appropriation of $5,000 for the erection of tablets or other memorials in Quincy, Mass., in memory of John Adams and John Quincy Adams; passed by house Feb. 27, 1925; by senate March 3; approved March 4.

Act to provide for the establishment of a probation system in the United States courts; passed by senate May 22, 1924; by house March 2, 1925; approved March 4.

GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL REFORMATORY.

The attorney-general, the secretary of war and the secretary of the interior are authorized and directed to select a site for an in-

dustrial reformatory which shall be used for the confinement of male persons between the ages of 17 and 30 years who have been or shall be convicted of offenses against the United States, including persons convicted by general courts-martial and consular courts, and sentenced for terms of imprisonment for more than one year, with or without hard labor, except those who have been convicted previously of an offense punishable by imprisonment for more than one year, and except also those convicted of treason, murder in the first or second degree, rape or arson, and those sentenced to life imprisonment: Provided, That it shall be sufficient for the courts to sentence said class of offenders to imprisonment in the penitentiary without specifying the particular penitentiary or the United States industrial reformatory and the imprisonment shall be in such penitentiary or the United States industrial reformatory as the attorney-general shall from time to time designate.

Upon the selection of an appropriate site the attorney-general shall submit to congress estimate of the cost of purchasing the same, together with estimates of the expense necessary to construct the proper buildings thereon. For the purpose of construction of such buildings the attorney-general shall employ the labor of such United States prisoners confined in the United States penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga.; the United States penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kas.; the United States penitentiary, McNeil Island, Wash., and state or territorial prisons, penitentiaries or reformatories, who are eligible for confinement in said United States industrial reformatory under the provisions of this act, and who can be used, under proper guard, in the work necessary to construct the buildings. The attorney-general at the same time, and annually thereafter, shall submit estimates in detail for all expenses of maintaining the said industrial reformatory, including salaries of all necessary officers and employes.

The control and management of the United States industrial reformatory shall be vested in the attorney-general, who shall have the power to appoint a superintendent, assistant superintendent and all other officers necessary for the safekeeping, care, protection, instruction and discipline of the inmates.

The discipline to be observed in the United States industrial reformatory shall be correctional and designed to prevent young offenders from becoming habitual criminals. It shall be the duty of the attorney-general to provide for the instruction of the inmates in the common branches of an English education, and for their training in such trade, industry or skilled vocation as will enable the inmates, upon release, to obtain self-supporting employment and to become self-reliant members of society. For this purpose the attorney-general shall establish and maintain a common school and trade schools in the industrial reformatory, and shall have authority to promulgate all such rules and regulations as he may deem proper and necessary.

The inmates of the United States industrial reformatory shall be employed only in the production and manufacture of supplies for the United States government for consumption in United States institutions, and in duties necessary for the construction and maintenance of the institution.

The attorney-general is authorized to transfer to the United States industrial reformatory, as accommodations become available, all persons eligible under the terms of this act for confinement in the industrial reformatory who are now, or shall hereafter be, confined in the United States penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga.; the United States penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kas.; the United States penitentiary, McNeil Island, Wash., and state and territorial prisons, penitentiaries or reformatories, and who are proper subjects for confinement in the United States industrial reformatory: Provided, That the attorney-general shall not transfer any prisoner who has less than nine months to serve of the term for which he was sentenced. The attorney-general is authorized at any time to transfer from the United States industrial reformatory to any of the United States penitentiaries, or a suitable state or territorial penitentiary or reformatory, any person who is ineligible for confinement therein under the terms of this act, or any person who is apparently incorrigible, and whose presence in the United States industrial reformatory is detrimental to the well-being of the institution. Such transfer shall, in the case of the United States penitentiaries and industrial reformatory, be made by the warden or superintendent of the institution from which the transfer is to be made, and in the case of state and territorial penitentiaries or reformatories such transfer shall be made by the United States marshal of the judicial district in which the institution from which the transfer is to be made is located. The actual and necessary expenses of such warden, superintendent or marshal in making such transfer shall be paid, in the case of transfer from the United States penitentiaries and industrial reformatory, from the appropriation for the maintenance of the particular institution, and in the case of transfer from state and territorial penitentiaries or reformatories out of the judicial funds.

Two citizens of the United States of prominence and distinction, who shall be appointed by the president for terms of two and four years respectively from the date of the taking effect of this act, the term of each to be designated by the president, but their successors shall be appointed for terms of four years, except that any person chosen to fill a vacancy shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of the citizen whom he shall succeed, and who shall serve without compensation, shall constitute, together with the attorney-general of the United States, the superintendent of prisons of the department of justice and the superintendent of the United States industrial reformatory, who shall serve without additional compensation, a board of advisers of the reformatory. It shall be the duty of the board to devise ways and means looking to the re-establishment in society of the inmates discharged therefrom, whether by pardon, commutation, parole or expiration of sentence, particularly with a view of securing suitable and remunerative employment for the discharged inmates: Provided, That the expenses of the board shall be paid out of the appropriation for the maintenance of the reformatory.

The inmates of the United States industrial reformatory shall be eligible for parole under sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the act of congress approved June 25, 1910, being an act to provide for the parole of United States prisoners and for other purposes, which provisions are hereby made to apply to all inmates of the reformatory. Such inmates shall be entitled to commutation allowance for good conduct in accordance with the provisions of the act of congress approved June 21, 1902, and entitled, "An act to regulate commutation for good conduct for United States prisoners," and the acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto.

Every prisoner when discharged from the United States industrial reformatory, shall be furnished with transportation to place of con-

viction or place of bona fide residence, or to such other place within the United States as may be authorized by the attorney-general, and he shall also be furnished with suitable clothing and $10 in money. (Approved Jan. 7, 1925.)

SETTLEMENT OF POLISH DEBT.

The settlement of the indebtedness of the republic of Poland to the United States of America made by the world war foreign debt commission and approved by the president upon the terms and conditions as set forth in senate document numbered 169, 68th congress, second session, is hereby approved in general terms as follows:

The amount of the indebtedness to be funded, after allowing for cash payment made by Poland, is $178,560,000, which has been computed as follows: Principal amount of obligations to be funded, $159,666,972.39; interest accrued and unpaid thereon to Dec. 15, 1922, at the rate of 4¼ per centum per annum, $18,898,053.60; total principal and intercst accrued and unpaid as of Dec. 15, 1922, $178,565,025.99; paid in cash by Poland Nov. 14, 1924, $5,025.99; total indebtedness to be funded into bonds, $178,560,000.

The principal of the bonds shall be paid in annual installments on Dec. 15 of each year up to and including Dec. 15, 1984, on a fixed schedule, subject to the right of the government of the republic of Poland to make such payments in three-year periods. The amount of the first year's installment shall be $560,000, the annual installments to increase until the sixty-second year the amount of the final installment will be $9,000,000, the aggregate installments being equal to the total principal of the indebtedness to be funded into bonds.

The government of the republic of Poland shall have the right to pay off additional amounts of the principal of the bonds on any interest date upon ninety days' advance notice.

Interest on the bonds shall be payable semi-annually on Dec. 15 and June 15 of each year at the rate of 3 per centum per annum from Dec. 15, 1922, to Dec. 15, 1932, and thereafter at the rate of 3½ per centum per annum until final payment.

The government of the republic of Poland shall have the option with reference to payments on account of principal and interest falling due on or before Dec. 15, 1929, under the terms of the agreement, to make the following payments on the dates specified:

June 15, 1925, $500,000; Dec. 15, 1925, $500,000; June 15, 1926, $750,000; Dec. 15, 1926, $750,000; June 15, 1927, $1,000,000; Dec. 15, 1927, $1,000,000; June 15, 1928, $1,250,000; Dec. 15, 1928, $1,250,000; June 15, 1929, $1,500,000; Dec. 15, 1929, $1,500,000; total, $10,000,000, and to pay the balance, including interest on all overdue payments at the rate of 3 per centum per annum, in bonds of Poland, dated Dec. 15, 1929, bearing interest at the rate of 3 per centum per annum from Dec. 15, 1929, to Dec. 15, 1932, and thereafter at the rate of 3½ per centum per annum, such bonds to mature serially on Dec. 15 of each year up to and including Dec. 15, 1984, substantially in the same manner and to be substantially the same in other respects as the bonds of Poland received at the time of the funding of the indebtedness.

Any payment of interest or of principal may be made, at the option of the government of the republic of Poland, in any United States government obligations issued after April 6, 1917, such obligations to be taken at par and accrued interest. (Approved Dec. 22, 1924.)

WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL.

There is established a commission to be known as the United States commission for the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of George Washington and to be composed of nineteen commissioners as follows: The president of the United States; presiding officer of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives, ex-officio; eight persons to be appointed by the president of the United States; four senators by the president pro tempore of the senate; and four representatives by the speaker of the house of representatives. The commissioners shall serve without compensation and shall select a chairman from among their number.

There is authorized to be appropriated the sum of $10,000 to be expended by the commission in accordance with the provisions of this resolution.

It shall be the duty of the commissioners, after promulgating to the American people an address relative to the reason of its creation and of its purpose, to prepare a plan or plans and a program for the signalizing of the event to commemorate which they are brought into being; and to give due and proper consideration to any plan or plans which may be submitted to them; and to take such steps as may be necessary in the coordination and correlation of plans prepared by state commissions, or by bodies created under appointment by the governors of the respective states and by representative civic bodies; and if the participation of other nations in the commemoration be deemed advisable to communicate with governments of such nations. When the commission shall have approved of a plan of celebration then it shall submit for their consideration and approval such plan or plans, in so far as it or they may relate to the fine arts, to the commission of fine arts, in Washington, for their approval, and in accordance with statutory requirements. The commission, after selecting a chairman and a vice-chairman from among their members, may employ a secretary and such other assistants as may be needed for clerical work connected with the duties of the commission and may also engage the services of expert advisers; and may fix their respective compensations within the amount appropriated for such purposes.

The commissioners shall receive no compensation for their services, but shall be paid their actual and necessary traveling, hotel, and other expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties out of the amount appropriated. The commission shall on or before the 4th of March, 1925, make a report to the congress, in order that enabling legislation may be enacted.

The commission hereby created shall expire within two years after the expiration of the celebration, Dec. 31, 1932. (Approved Dec. 2, 1924.)

SETTLEMENT OF LITHUANIAN DEBT.

The settlement of the indebtedness of the republic of Lithuania to the United States of America made by the world war foreign debt commission and approved by the president upon the terms and conditions as set forth in senate document numbered 168, 68th congress, second session, is hereby approved in general terms as follows:

The amount of the indebtedness to be funded, after allowing for cash payments made by Lithuania, is $6,030,000, which has been computed as follows:

Principal amount of obligations to be funded, $4,981,628.03. Interest accrued thereon from June 30, 1919, to June 15, 1924, at the rate of 4¼ per centum per annum,

$1,049,918.94. Total principal and interest accrued and unpaid as of June 15, 1924, $6,031,546.97. Paid in cash by Lithuania Sept. 22, 1924, $1,546.97. Total indebtedness to be funded into bonds, $6,030,000.

The principal of the bonds shall be paid in annual installments on June 15 of each year up to and including June 15, 1986, on a fixed schedule, subject to the right of the government of the republic of Lithuania to make such payments in three-year periods. The amount of the first year's installment shall be $30,000, the annual installments to increase until in the sixty-second year the amount of the final installment will be $227,000, the aggregate installments being equal to the total principal of the indebtedness to be funded into bonds.

The government of the republic of Lithuania shall have the right to pay off additional amounts of the principal of the bonds on any interest date upon ninety days' advance notice.

Interest on the bonds shall be payable semi-annually on June 15 and Dec. 15 of each year at the rate of 3 per centum per annum from June 15, 1924, to June 15, 1934, and thereafter at the rate of 3½ per centum per annum until final payment.

The government of the republic of Lithuania, at its option, upon not less than ninety days' notice, shall have the right to pay up to one-half of the interest accruing between June 15, 1924, and June 15, 1929, on the $6,030,000 principal amount of bonds first to be issued, in bonds of Lithuania dated and bearing interest from the respective dates when the interest to be paid thereby becomes due, with maturities arranged serially to fall on each June 15, in the succeeding years up to June 15, 1986, substantially in the manner provided for the original issue of bonds and bearing the same rates of interest and substantially the same in other respects as such original issue of bonds.

Any payment of interest or of principal may be made, at the option of the government of the republic of Lithuania, in any United States government obligations issued after April 6, 1917, such obligations to be taken at par and accrued interest. (Approved Dec. 23, 1924.)

SCOUT CRUISERS FOR NAVY.

Alterations are hereby authorized for the United States ships New York, Texas, Florida, Utah, Arkansas and Wyoming, to consist of the installation of additional protection against submarine attack, of the installation of anti-air attack deck protection, of the conversion of such vessels to oil burning, and, in addition, for the New York and Texas the purchase, manufacture and installation of new fire-control systems, at a total cost not to exceed $18,360,000 in all.

Sec. 2. The president of the United States is hereby authorized to undertake prior to July 1, 1927, the construction of the vessels enumerated below: Eight scout cruisers, carrying protection and armament suited to their size and type, to have the highest practicable speed and the greatest desirable radius of action, and to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed $11,100,000 each; six river gunboats, to cost, exclusive of armament, not to exceed $700,000 each: Provided, That in the construction of the vessels herein enumerated the president is authorized, in his discretion, to make use of the naval ordnance plant at South Charleston, W. Va., for the manufacture of armor and armament needed for such vessels.

Vessels to be constructed or reconditioned by this act shall be constructed or reconditioned in the government navy yards of the United States, when time and facilities permit and when in the judgment of the secretary of the navy such construction or reconditioning would not involve an appreciable increase in the cost to the government.

Sec. 3. The alterations to capital ships and the construction of new vessels under the authorization contained in this act shall be subject to the limitations prescribed by the treaty limiting naval armament, ratified Aug. 17, 1923.

Sec. 4. In the event of an international conference for the limitation of naval armaments the president is hereby empowered, in his discretion, to suspend in whole or in part any or all alterations or construction authorized in this act. (Approved, Dec. 18, 1924.)

BREAKING INTO RAILROAD CARS.

The act entitled "An act to punish the unlawful breaking of seals of railroad cars containing interstate or foreign shipments," etc., approved Feb. 13, 1913, is amended to read as follows:

"Section 1. That whoever shall unlawfully break the seal of any railroad car containing interstate or foreign shipments of freight or express, or shall enter any such car with intent in either case to commit larceny therein; or whoever shall steal or unlawfully take, carry away, or conceal, or by fraud or deception obtain from any railroad car, station house, platform, depot, wagon, automobile, truck or other vehicle, or from any steamboat, vessel, or wharf, with intent to convert to his own use any goods or chattels moving as or which are a part of or which constitute an interstate or foreign shipment of freight or express, or shall buy or receive or have in his possession any such goods or chattels, knowing the same to have been stolen; or whoever shall steal or shall unlawfully take, carry away, or by fraud or deception obtain with intent to convert to his own use any baggage which shall have come into the possession of any common carrier for transportation from one state or territory or the District of Columbia to another state or territory or the District of Columbia or to a foreign country, or from a foreign country to any state or territory or the District of Columbia, or shall break into, steal, take, carry away, or conceal any of the contents of such baggage, or shall buy, receive, or have in his possession any such baggage or any article therefrom of whatever nature, knowing the same to have been stolen, shall in each case be fined not more than $5,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both, and prosecutions therefor may be instituted in any district wherein the crime shall have been committed. The carrying or transporting of any such freight, express, baggage, goods, or chattels from one state or territory or the District of Columbia into another state or territory or the District of Columbia, knowing the same to have been stolen, shall constitute a separate offense and subject the offender to the penalities above described for unlawful taking, and prosecutions therefor may be instituted in any district into which such freight, express, baggage, goods, or chattels shall have been removed or into which they shall have been brought by such offender. The words 'station house,' 'platform,' 'depot,' 'wagon,' 'automobile,' 'truck,' 'or other vehicle,' as used in this section shall include any station house, platform, depot, wagon, automobile, truck, or other vehicle of any person, firm, association, or corporation having in his or its custody therein or thereon any freight, express, goods, chattels, shipments, or baggage moving as or which are a part of or which constitute an interstate or foreign shipment.

"Sec. 2. That nothing in this act shall be

held to take away or impair the jurisdiction of the courts of the several states under the laws thereof; and a judgment of conviction or acquittal on the merits under the laws of any state shall be a bar to any prosecution hereunder for the same act or acts.

"Sec. 3. That to establish the interstate or foreign commerce character of any shipment in any prosecution under this act the waybill of such shipment shall be prima facie evidence of the place from which and to which such shipment was made." (Approved Jan. 28, 1925.)

ENFORCEMENT OF TARIFF ACT OF 1922.

Section 2 of the act entitled "An act to provide the necessary organization of the customs service for an adequate administration and enforcement of the tariff act of 1922 and all other customs revenue laws," approved March 4, 1923, is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. That the secretary of the treasury is hereby further authorized and directed to appoint deputy collectors, deputy comptrollers, deputy surveyors, deputy and assistant appraisers, examiners of merchandise, inspectors and such other customs officers, laborers and other employes as he shall deem necessary, prescribe their designations and duties when not otherwise defined by law and fix their compensation. He is authorized to appoint special agents of the customs service in number, as now provided by law, and fix their compensation and to appoint and fix the compensation of such number of customs attaches for duty in foreign countries and of customs agents as he may deem necessary, all of whom shall perform their duties as defined by existing law or prescribed by the secretary of the treasury, under the immediate supervision of the director, special agency service of the customs: Provided, That any officer of the customs service designated by the secretary of the treasury for foreign service shall, through the department of state, be regularly and officially attached to the diplomatic missions of the United States in the countries in which they are to be stationed, and when such officers are assigned to countries in which there are no diplomatic missions of the United States appropriate recognition and standing with full facilities for discharging their official duties shall be arranged by the department of state: Provided further, That the secretary of state may reject the name of any such officer whose assignment to the foreign post for which he has been designated would, in his judgment, be prejudicial to the public policy of the United States. The secretary of the treasury shall likewise appoint and fix the compensation of the clerks and other employes of the board of United States general appraisers. The appointment of such customs officers and employes shall be made pursuant to the civil service laws and regulations upon the nomination of the principal officer in charge of the office to which such appointments are to be made." (Approved Jan. 13, 1925.)

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

Hereafter the mode of capital punishment in the District of Columbia shall be by the process commonly known as electrocution. The punishment of death shall be inflicted by causing to pass through the body of the convict a current of electricity of sufficient intensity to cause death, and the application of such current shall be continued until such convict is dead. The commissioners of the District of Columbia are required, on the approval of this act by the president, to provide a death chamber and necessary apparatus for inflicting the death penalty by electrocution, to pay the cost thereof out of any funds hereafter appropriated, to designate an executioner and necessary assistants, not exceeding three in number, and to fix the fees thereof for services, which shall be paid out of any funds hereafter appropriated.

Upon the conviction of any person in the District of Columbia of a crime the punishment of which is death it shall be the duty of the presiding judge to sentence such convicted person to death according to the terms of this act, and to make such sentence in writing, which shall be filed with the papers in the case against such convicted person, and a certified copy thereof shall be transmitted, by the clerk of the court in which such sentence is pronounced, to the superintendent of the district jail, not less than ten days prior to the time fixed in the sentence of the court for the execution of the same.

At the execution of the death penalty as herein prescribed there shall be present the following persons, and no more, to wit: The executioner and his assistant; the physician of the prison and one other physician if the condemned person so desires; the condemned person's counsel and relatives, not exceeding three, if they so desire; the prison chaplain and such other ministers of the gospel, not exceeding two, as may attend by desire of the condemned; the superintendent of the prison, or, in the event of his disability, a deputy designated by him; and not fewer than three nor more than five respectable citizens whom the superintendent of the prison shall designate, and, if necessary to insure their attendance, shall subpœna to be present. The fact of execution shall be certified by the prison physician and the executioner to the clerk of the court in which sentence was pronounced, which certificate shall be filed by the clerk with the papers in the case. (Approved Jan. 30, 1925.)

ADJUSTMENT OF FREIGHT RATES.

It is hereby declared to be the true policy in rate making to be pursued by the interstate commerce commission in adjusting freight rates that the conditions which at any given time prevail in our several industries should be considered in so far as it is legally possible to do so, to the end that commodities may freely move. The interstate commerce commission is directed to make a thorough investigation of the rate structure of common carriers subject to the interstate commerce act, in order to determine to what extent and in what manner existing rates and charges may be unjust, unreasonable, unjustly discriminatory, or unduly preferential, thereby imposing undue burdens or giving undue advantage as between the various localities and parts of the country, the various classes of traffic and the various classes and kinds of commodities, and to make, in accordance with law, such changes, adjustments and redistribution of rates and charges as may be found necessary to correct any defects so found to exist. In making any such change, adjustment or redistribution the commission shall give due regard, among other factors, to the general and comparative levels in market value of the various classes and kinds of commodities as indicated over a reasonable period of years to a natural and proper development of the country as a whole, and to the maintenance of an adequate system of transportation. In the progress of such investigation the commission shall, from time to time, and as expeditiously as possible, make such decisions and orders as it may find to be necessary or appropriate upon the record then made in order to place the rates upon designated classes of traffic upon a just and reasonable basis with relation to other

rates. Such investigation shall be conducted with due regard to other investigations or proceedings affecting rate adjustments which may be pending before the commission.

In view of the existing depression in agriculture, the commission is hereby directed to effect with the least practicable delay such lawful changes in the rate structure of the country as will promote the freedom of movement by common carriers of the products of agriculture affected by that depression, including live stock, at the lowest possible lawful rates compatible with the maintenance of adequate transportation service: Provided, That no investigation or proceeding resulting from the adoption of this resolution shall be permitted to delay the decision of cases now pending before the commission involving rates on products of agriculture, and that such cases shall be decided in accordance with this resolution. (Approved Jan. 30, 1925.)

LEXINGTON AND CONCORD ANNIVERSARY.

There is hereby established a commission to be known as the United States Lexington-Concord sesquicentennial commission (hereinafter referred to as the commission) and to be composed of eleven commissioners, as follows: Three persons to be appointed by the president of the United States, four senators by the president of the senate and four members of the house of representatives by the speaker of the house of representatives. The commission shall serve without compensation and shall select a chairman from among their number.

There is authorized to be appropriated out of any money in the treasury the sum of $5,000 to be expended by the commission for actual and necessary traveling expenses and subsistence while discharging its official duties outside the District of Columbia. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of $10,000 to be utilized in the discretion of the commission for the appropriate participation on the part of the United States in the celebration and observance of the 150th anniversary of the battle of Lexington and Concord to be commemorated on or about April 19 and 20, 1925.

The postmaster-general is authorized and directed to issue a special series of postage stamps in such denominations and of such designs as he may determine, commemorative of the 150th anniversary of the battle of Lexington and Concord and of the 150th anniversary of such other major events of the revolutionary war as he may deem appropriate.

In commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the battle of Lexington and Concord there shall be coined at the mints of the United States silver 50-cent pieces to the number of 300,000, such 50-cent pieces to be of the standard troy weight, composition, diameter, device and design as shall be fixed by the director of the mint, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, which said 50-cent pieces shall be legal tender in any payment to the amount of their face value. (Approved Jan. 14, 1925.)

CHAMBER MUSIC AUDITORIUM.

The offer of Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, communicated by the librarian of congress and set out in the following language, to wit—

"In pursuance of my desire to increase the resources of the music division of the library of congress and especially in the promotion of chamber music, for which I am making an additional provision in the nature of an endowment, I offer to the congress of the United States the sum of $60,000 for the construction and equipment in connection with the library, of an auditorium, which shall be planned for and dedicated to the performance of chamber music, but shall also be available (at the discretion of the librarian and the chief of the music division) for any other suitable purpose, secondary to the needs of the music division" — is hereby accepted.

The treasurer of the United States is authorized to receive from Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge the above sum of $60,000, to receipt for it in the name of the United States of America and to credit it on the books of the treasury department as a special fund dedicated to the purpose stated and subject to disbursement for such purpose upon vouchers submitted by the architect of the capitol as provided in section 3.

The architect of the capitol is authorized and directed, in consultation with the librarian of congress and subject to the approval of the joint committee on the library and within the limit of the sum available, to prepare, or contract for the preparation of, plans for the proposed auditorium and, within such limit, to construct, or contract for the construction of, such auditorium on land within or appurtenant to the library and to purchase in the open market the necessary equipment therefor; and upon proper vouchers to draw upon the special fund for the expense of such plans, construction and equipment.

Should other gifts be proffered applicable to the perfection or equipment of the proposed structure for its intended uses, the architect of the capitol may, with the concurrence of the librarian and approval of the joint committee on the library, accept and apply them, any moneys so accepted being deposited with the treasurer of the United States, credited to the special fund and disbursed as provided herein for the original gift.

No contract shall be entered into or obligation incurred for the design, construction or equipment of the structure in excess of the moneys actually available from the total of such gifts. (Approved Jan. 23, 1925.)

ALASKA GAME LAW.

A commission to be known as the "Alaska game commission" is created. It is to consist of five members to be appointed by the secretary of agriculture. All are to be residents of Alaska and one of them, the chief representative of bureau of biological survey, shall be the executive officer and fiscal agent of the commission. The members are allowed $10 a day for travel and attendance at meetings; the executive officer is paid a salary. The act makes it unlawful for any person to take, possess, sell or buy any game animal, land fur-bearing animal or wild bird or the eggs of any such birds except for scientific purposes, under regulations prescribed by the secretary of agriculture. The use of poison in killing protected animals or birds is prohibited. The secretary of agriculture, upon consultation with the commission, is authorized to issue regulations with respect to the taking of game animals, land fur-bearing animals, game birds, nongame birds and nests, but no such regulation shall permit any persons to take any female yearling or calf moose, any doe yearling or fawn deer, or any female or lamb mountain sheep except for scientific, propagation, or educational purposes, or to use any dog in taking game animals, etc.

Licenses are to be sold as follows: To residents, hunting, $2; trapping, $2; nonresident big game, small game and fur-bearing animal hunting and trapping license, $50; nonresident small game hunting license, $10; resident shipping and return license, $1 for each trophy; registered guide license, $10;

alien special license, $100; fur-farm license, $2. (Approved Jan. 13, 1925.)

WESTPORT MILITARY PARK.

The secretary of war is directed to investigate the feasibility of establishing a national military park in and about Kansas City, Jackson county, Missouri, for the purpose of commemorating the battle of Westport, and engagements therewith connected, occurring on Oct. 21 to Oct. 23, 1864, both dates inclusive, and the preservation of said battle field or so much thereof as may be suitable, for historical purposes, and to prepare plans of such park and an estimate of the cost of establishing and acquiring the same and obtain such further information as may enable congress to act upon the matter after being fully advised. To aid him in this undertaking, the secretary of war is authorized to appoint a commission of not to exceed three persons who shall serve without compensation or expense to the government.

The expense of the investigation shall be paid from the appropriation to the war department from "contingencies of the army." (Approved Jan. 30, 1925.)

NEW COAST GUARD CUTTER.

The secretary of the treasury is authorized to construct and equip one coast-guard cutter, at a cost not to exceed $925,000, of appropriate design and special construction for coast-guard duty in Alaskan waters and for cruises into the Arctic ocean to replace the cutter Bear, no longer suitable for such service. (Approved Jan. 7, 1925.)

FOREIGN-DEBT COMMISSION.

The act of Feb. 9, 1922, as amended, creating and establishing the world war foreign-debt commission is further amended so that section 4 of the act shall read as follows:

"Sec. 4. That the authority granted by this act shall cease and determine at the end of two years from Feb. 9, 1925." (Approved Jan. 21, 1925.)

POSTAL SALARIES AND POSTAGE RATES INCREASED.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled:

Title I.—Reclassification of Salaries of Postal Employes.

Section 1. That on and after Jan. 1, 1925, postmasters and employes of the postal service shall be reclassified and their salaries and compensation readjusted except as otherwise provided, as follows:

Classification of Postmasters.

That postmasters shall be divided into four classes, as follows:

The first class shall embrace all those whose annual salaries are $3,200 or more.

The second class shall embrace all those whose annual salaries are less than $3,200, but not less than $2,400.

The third class shall embrace all those whose annual salaries are less than $2,400, but not less than $1,100.

The fourth class shall embrace all postmasters whose annual compensation amounts to less than $1,100, exclusive of commissions on money orders issued.

Reclassification of Postal Salaries.

The respective compensation of postmasters of the first, second and third classes shall be annual salaries, graded in even hundreds of dollars and payable in semimonthly payments to be ascertained and fixed by the postmaster-general from their respective quarterly returns to the general accounting office, or copies of duplicates thereof to the first assistant postmaster-general, for the calendar year immediately preceding the adjustment, based on gross postal receipts at the following rates, namely:

First class—$40,000, but less than $50,000, $3,200; $50,000, but less than $60,000, $3,300; $60,000, but less than $75,000, $3,400; $75,000, but less than $90,000, $3,500; $90,000, but less than $120,000, $3,600; $120,000, but less than $150,000, $3,700; $150,000, but less than $200,000, $3,800; $200,000, but less than $250,000, $3,900; $250,000, but less than $300,000, $4,000; $300,000, but less than $400,000, $4,200; $400,000, but less than $500,000, $4,500; $500,000, but less than $600,000, $5,000; $600,000, but less than $700,000, $6,000; $700,000 and upward, $8,000.

Second class—$8,000, but less than $12,000, $2,400; $12,000, but less than $15,000, $2,500; $15,000, but less than $18,000, $2,600; $18,000, but less than $22,000, $2,700; $22,000, but less than $27,000, $2,800; $27,000, but less than $33,000, $2,900; $33,000, but less than $40,000, $3,000.

Third class—$1,500, but less than $1,600, $1,100; $1,600, but less than $1,700, $1,200; $1,700, but less than $1,900, $1,300; $1,900, but less than $2,100; $1,400; $2,100, but less than $2,400, $1,500; $2,400, but less than $2,700, $1,600; $2,700, but less than $3,000, $1,700; $3,000, but less than $3,500, $1,800; $3,500, but less than $4,200, $1,900; $4,200, but less than $5,000, $2,000; $5,000, but less than $6,000, $2,100; $6,000, but less than $7,000, $2,200; $7,000, but less than $8,000, $2,300: Provided, That when the gross postal receipts of a postoffice of the third class for each of two consecutive calendar years are less than $1,500 or when in any calendar year the gross postal receipts are less than $1,400, it shall be relegated to the fourth class: Provided, That postmasters at offices of the third class shall be granted for clerk hire an allowance of $240 per annum where the salary of the postmaster is $1,100 per annum; an allowance of $330 per annum where the salary of the postmaster is $1,200 per annum; an allowance of $420 per annum where the salary of the postmaster is $1,300 per annum; an allowance of $510 per annum where the salary of the postmaster is $1,400 per annum; an allowance of $600 per annum where the salary of the postmaster is $1,500 per annum; an allowance of $690 per annum where the salary of the postmaster is $1,600 per annum; an allowance of $780 per annum where the salary of the postmaster is $1,700 per annum; an allowance of $870 per annum where the salary of the postmaster is $1,800 per annum; an allowance of $960 per annum where the salary of the postmaster is $1,900 per annum; an allowance of $1,050 per annum where the salary of the postmaster is $2,000 per annum; an allowance of $1,140 per annum where the salary of the postmaster is $2,100 per annum; an allowance of $1,400 per annum where the salary of the postmaster is $2,200 per annum; an allowance of $1,600 per annum where the salary of the postmaster is $2,300 per annum: Provided, further, That the postmaster-general may modify these allowances for clerk hire to meet varying needs, but in no case shall they be reduced by such modification more than 25 per centum: Provided however, That the aggregate of such allowances, as modified, shall not exceed in any fiscal year the aggregate of allowances herein prescribed for postmasters of the third class.

The allowances for clerk hire made to postmasters of the first, second and third class postoffices by the postmaster-general out of

the annual appropriations therefor shall cover the cost of clerical service of all kinds in such postoffices, including the cost of clerical labor in the money-order business, and excepting allowances for separating mails at third-class postoffices, as provided by law.

Fourth class—The compensation of postmasters of the fourth class shall be fixed upon the basis of the whole of the box rents collected at their offices and commissions upon the amount of canceled postage-due stamps and on postage stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards canceled, on matter actually mailed at their offices and on the amount of newspaper and periodical postage collected in money and on the postage collected in money on identical pieces of third and fourth class matter mailed under the provisions of the act of April 28, 1904, without postage stamps affixed, and on postage collected in money on matter of the first class mailed under provisions of the act of April 24, 1920, without postage stamps affixed, and on amounts received from waste paper, dead newspapers, printed matter and twine sold, at the following rates, namely:

On the first $75 or less per quarter the postmaster shall be allowed 160 per centum on the amount; on the next $100 or less per quarter, 85 per centum; and on all the balance 75 per centum, the same to be ascertained and allowed by the general accounting office in the settlement of the accounts of such postmasters upon their sworn quarterly returns: Provided, That when the total compensation of any postmaster at a postoffice of the fourth class for the calendar year shall amount to $1,100, exclusive of commissions on money orders issued, and the receipts of such postoffice for the same period shall aggregate as much as $1,500, the office shall be assigned to its proper class on July 1 following and the salary of the postmaster fixed according to the receipts: Provided further, That in no case shall there be allowed any postmaster of this class a compensation greater than $300 in any one of the first three quarters of the fiscal year exclusive of money-order commissions, and in the last quarter of each fiscal year there shall be allowed such further sums as he may be entitled to under the provisions of this act, not exceeding for the whole fiscal year the sum of $1,100, exclusive of money-order commissions: And provided further, That whenever unusual conditions prevail the postmaster-general, in his discretion, may advance any postoffice from the fourth class to the appropriate class indicated by the receipts of the preceding quarter, notwithstanding the proviso which requires the compensation of fourth-class postmasters to reach $1,100 for the calendar year exclusive of commissions on money-order business, and that the recipts of such postoffice for the same period shall aggregate as much as $1,500 before such advancement is made: And provided further, That when the postmaster-general has exercised the authority herein granted, he shall, whenever the receipts are no longer sufficient to justify retaining such postoffice in the class to which it has been advanced, reduce the grade of such office to the appropriate class indicated by its receipts for the last preceding quarter.

Sec. 2. That postoffice inspectors shall be divided into six grades, as follows: Grade 1—salary, $2,800; grade 2—salary, $3,000; grade 3—salary, $3,200; grade 4—salary, $3,500; grade 5—salary, $3,800; grade 6—salary, $4,000, and there shall be fifteen inspectors in charge at $4,500: Provided, That in the readjustment of grades for inspectors to conform to the grades herein provided, inspectors who are now in present grades 1 and 2 shall be included in grade 1; inspectors who are now in present grade 3 shall be included in grade 2; inspectors who are now in present grade 4 shall be included in grade 3; inspectors who are now in present grade 5 shall be included in grade 4; inspectors who are now in present grade 6 shall be included in grade 5, and inspectors who are now in present grade 7 shall be included in grade 6: Provided further, That inspectors shall be promoted successively to grade 5 at the beginning of the quarter following a year's satisfactory service in the next lower grade, not to exceed 35 per centum of the force to grade 6 for meritorious service after not less than one year's service in grade 5, and the time served by inspectors in their present grade shall be included in the year's service required for promotion in the grades provided herein, except as to inspectors in present grade 1.

Inspectors and supervisory employes of the railway mail service and postoffices shall be paid their actual expenses as fixed by law.

That clerks at division headquarters of postoffice inspectors shall be divided into six grades, as follows:

Grade 1—salary, $1,900; grade 2—salary, $2,000; grade 3—salary, $2,150; grade 4, salary, $2,300; grade 5—salary, $2,450; grade 6—salary, $2,600; and there shall be one chief clerk at each division headquarters at a salary of $3,000: Provided, That in the readjustment of grades for clerks at division headquarters to conform to the grades herein provided, clerks who are now in present grade 1 shall be included in grade 1; clerks who are now in present grade 2 shall be included in grade 2, clerks who are now in present grade 3 shall be included in grade 3; clerks who are now in present grade 4 shall be included in grade 4; clerks who are now in present grade 5 shall be included in grade 5, and clerks who are now in present grade 6 shall be included in grade 6: Provided further, That clerks at division headquarters shall be promoted successively to grade 5 at the beginning of the quarter following a year's satisfactory service in the next lower grade and not to exceed 35 per centum of the force to grade 6 for meritorious service after not less than one year's service in grade 5, and the time served by clerks in their present grades shall be included in the year's service required for promotion in the grades provided herein: And provided further, That whenever in the discretion of the postmaster-general the needs of the service require such action, he is authorized to transfer clerks or carriers in the city delivery service from postoffices at which division headquarters of postoffice inspectors are located to the position of clerk at such division headquarters after passing a noncompetitive examination at a salary not to exceed $2,300. After such transfer is made effective clerks so transferred shall be eligible for promotion to the grades of salary provided for clerks at division headquarters of postoffice inspectors. Hereafter when any clerk in the office of division headquarters in the postoffice inspection service is absent from duty for any cause other than leave with pay allowed by law, the postmaster-general, under such regulations as he may prescribe, may authorize the employment of a substitute for such work and payment therefor from the lapsed salary of such absent clerk at a rate not to exceed the grade of pay of the clerk absent without pay.

Sec. 3. That at offices of the second class the annual salaries of assistant postmasters shall be in even hundreds of dollars, based on the gross postal receipts for the preceding calendar year as follows: $8,000 but less than $10,000, $2,200; $10,000 but less than $12,000, $2,200; $12,000 but less than $15,-

000, $2,200; $15,000 but less than $18,000, $2,300; $18,000 but less than $22,000, $2,300; $22,000 but less than $27,000, $2,400; $27,000 but less than $33,000, $2,400; $33,000 but less than $40,000, $2,500.

That at offices of the first class the annual salaries of the employes, other than those in the automatic grades, shall be in even hundreds of dollars, based on the gross postal receipts for the preceding calendar year, as follows:

Receipts $40,000 but less than $50,000—assistant postmaster, $2,600; superintendent of mails, $2,400. Receipts $50,000 but less than $60,000—assistant postmaster, $2,600; superintendent of mails, $2,400. Receipts $60,000 but less than $75,000—assistant postmaster, $2,600; superintendent of mails, $2,400. Receipts $75,000 but less than $90,000—assistant postmaster, $2,700; superintendent of mails, $2,500. Receipts $90,000 but less than $120,000—assistant postmaster, $2,700; superintendent of mails, $2,600; foremen, $2,500. Receipts $120,000 but less than $150,000—assistant postmaster, $2,800; superintendent of mails, $2,700; foremen, $2,500. Receipts $150,000 but less than $200,000—assistant postmaster, $2,900; superintendent of mails, $2,800; foremen, $2,500. Receipts $200,000 but less than $250,000—assistant postmaster, $3,000; superintendent of mails, $2,900; foremen, $2,500. Receipts $250,000 but less than $300,000—assistant postmaster, $3,100; superintendent of mails, $3,000; assistant superintendent of mails, $2,600; foremen, $2,500. Receipts $300,000 but less than $400,000—assistant postmaster, $3,200; superintendent of mails, $3,100; assistant superintendent of mails, $2,600; foremen, $2,500. Receipts $400,000 but less than $500,000—assistant postmaster, $3,300; superintendent of mails, $3,200; assistant superintendent of mails, $2,600; foremen, $2,500. Receipts $500,000 but less than $600,000—assistant postmaster, $3,500; superintendent of mails, $3,300; assistant superintendent of mails, $2,600; foremen, $2,500; postal cashier, $2,900; money order cashier, $2,600. Receipts $600,000 but less than $1,000,000—assistant postmaster, $3,700; superintendent of mails, $3,500; assistant superintendent of mails, $2,800; foremen, $2,500; postal cashier, $3,100; money order cashier, $2,800. Receipts $1,000,000 but less than $2,000,000—assistant postmaster, $3,900; superintendent of mails, $3,700; assistant superintendents of mails, $2,700, $2,800 and $3,100; foremen, $2,500 and $2,600; postal cashier, $3,300; assistant cashiers, $2,600; money order cashier, $3,000; bookkeepers, $2,400; station examiners, $2,400. Receipts $2,000,000 but less than $3,000,000—assistant postmaster, $4,000; superintendent of mails, $3,800; assistant superintendents of mails, $2,700, $2,800, $3,000 and $3,300; foremen, $2,500 and $2,600; postal cashier, $3,400; assistant cashiers, $2,600 and $2,900; money order cashier, $3,100; bookkeepers, $2,400 and $2,500; station examiners, $2,600. Receipts $3,000,000 but less than $5,000,000—assistant postmaster, $4,100; superintendent of mails, $3,900; assistant superintendents of mails, $2,700, $2,800, $3,100 and $3,500; foremen, $2,500 and $2,600; postal cashier, $3,600; assistant cashiers, $2,600, $2,800 and $3,100; money order cashier, $3,300; bookkeepers, $2,400 and $2,500; station examiners, $2,600 and $2,800. Receipts $5,000,000 but less than $7,000,000—assistant postmaster, $4,300; superintendent of mails, $4,100; assistant superintendents of mails, $2,700, $2,800, $3,100, $3,300 and $3,700; foremen, $2,500 and $2,600; postal cashier, $3,800; assistant cashiers, $2,600, $2,900 and $3,100; money order cashier, $3,500; bookkeepers, $2,400, $2,500 and $2,600; station examiners, $2,600 and $2,800. Receipts $7,000,000 but less than $9,000,000—assistant postmaster, $4,600; superintendent of mails, $4,300; assistant superintendents of mails, $2,700, $2,800, $3,100, $3,500 and $3,900; foremen, $2,500 and $2,600; postal cashier, $4,000; assistant cashiers, $2,600, $2,800, $3,100 and $3,400; money-order cashier, $3,600; bookkeepers, $2,400, $2,500 and $2,600; station examiners, $2,600 and $2,800. Receipts $9,000,000, but less than $20,000,000—assistant postmasters, $4,700 and $4,800; superintendent of mails, $4,500; assistant superintendents of mails, $2,800, $2,900, $3,100, $3,500, $3,700 and $4,100; foremen, $2,500, $2,600 and $2,700; postal cashier, $4,100; assistant cashiers, $2,600, $2,800, $3,200 and $3,600; money-order cashier, $3,700; bookkeepers, $2,400, $2,500, $2,600 and $2,800; station examiners, $2,600 and $2,800. Receipts $20,000,000 and upward—assistant postmasters, $4,800 and $4,900; superintendent of mails, $4,700; assistant superintendents of mails, $2,800, $2,900, $3,100, $3,500, $3,900 and $4,100; superintendent of delivery, $4,700; assistant superintendents of delivery, $2,800, $2,900, $3,100, $3,500, $3,900 and $4,100; foremen, $2,500, $2,600 and $2,700; superintendent of registry, $4,300; assistant superintendents of registry, $2,800, $2,900, $3,100, $3,500 and $4,100; superintendent of money order, $4,300; assistant superintendent of money order, $4,100; auditor, $4,000; postal cashier, $4,300; assistant cashiers, $2,600, $2,800, $3,100, $3,300 and $3,800; money-order cashier, $3,900; bookkeepers, $2,400, $2,600, $2,800 and $3,300; station examiners, $2,600, $2,800 and $3,000.

The salary of superintendents of classified stations shall be based on the number of employes assigned thereto and the annual postal receipts. No allowance shall be made for sales of stamps to patrons residing outside the territory of the stations. At classified stations each $25,000 of postal receipts shall be considered equal to one additional employe.

At classified stations the salary of the superintendent shall be as follows: One and not exceeding five employes, $2,400; six and not exceeding eighteen employes, $2,500; nineteen and not exceeding thirty-two employes, $2,600; thirty-three and not exceeding forty-four employes, $2,700; forty-five and not exceeding sixty-four employes, $2,800; sixty-five and not exceeding ninety employes, $2,900; ninety-one and not exceeding 120 employes, $3,000; 121 and not exceeding 150 employes, $3,100; 151 and not exceeding 350 employes, $3,300; 351 and not exceeding 500 employes, $3,500; 501 or more employes, $3,800.

At classified stations having forty-five or more employes there shall be assistant superintendents of stations with salaries as follows: Forty-five and not exceeding sixty-four employes, $2,400; sixty-five and not exceeding ninety employes, $2,500; ninety-one and not exceeding 120 employes, $2,600; 121 and not exceeding 150 employes, $2,700; 151 and not exceeding 350 employes, $2,900; 351 and not exceeding 500 employes, $3,100; 501 employes and upward, $3,400: Provided, That not more than two assistant postmasters shall be employed at offices where the receipts are $9,000,000 and upward: Provided further, That at postoffices where the receipts are $14,000,000 but less than $20,000,000 there shall be a superintendent of delivery whose salary shall be the same as that provided for the superintendent of mails and assistant superintendents of delivery at the salaries provided for assistant superintendents of mails: Provided further, That in fixing the salaries of the postmaster and supervisory employes in the postoffice at Washington, District of Columbia, the postmaster-general may, in his

discretion, add not to exceed 75 per centum to the gross receipts of that office: Provided further, That not more than one assistant superintendent of mails, one assistant superintendent of delivery, one assistant superintendent of registry and one assistant cashier shall be paid the maximum salary provided for these positions, except where receipts are $9,000,000 and less than $14,000,000, to which offices two assistant superintendents of mail shall be assigned at the maximum salary, one to be in charge of city delivery: And provided further, That state depositories for surplus postal funds and central accounting offices, where the gross receipts are less than $500,000 and no postal cashier is provided, the employe in charge of such records and adjustments of the accounts shall be allowed an increase of $200 per annum; if receipts are $500,000 and less than $5,000,000, the postal cashier shall be allowed an increase of $200 per annum: And provided further, That at all central accounting offices where the bookkeeper in charge performs the duties of auditor he shall be designated chief bookkeeper, at a salary equal to that of the assistant cashier of the highest grade at that office: And provided further, That when an office advances to a higher grade because of increased gross postal receipts for a calendar year promotion of all supervisory employes shall be made to the corresponding grade at the higher salary provided for the same titles or designations under the higher classification of the office based on its postal receipts: And provided further, That no employe in the supervisory grades shall receive a salary less than $100 more than that paid to the highest grade of clerk or special clerk: Provided further, That in the readjustment of salaries of all employes above the highest grade for special clerks those at present designated by titles for which more than one grade of salary is provided shall be placed in the same relative grade and designation and receive the increased salary provided in this title.

Sec. 4. That the clerks in first and second class postoffices and letter carriers in the city delivery service shall be divided into five grades as follows: First grade—salary, $1,700; second grade—salary, $1,800; third grade—salary, $1,900; fourth grade—salary, $2,000; fifth grade—salary, $2,100: Provided, That in the readjustment of grades for clerks at first and second class postoffices and letter carriers in the city delivery service to conform to the grades herein provided, grade 1 shall include present grade 1, grade 2 shall include present grade 2, grade 3 shall include present grade 3, grade 4 shall include present grade 4, and grade 5 shall include present grade 5: Provided further, That hereafter substitute clerks in first and second class postoffices and substitute letter carriers in the city delivery service when appointed regular clerks or carriers shall have credit for actual time served on a basis of one year for 306 days of eight hours served as substitute and appointed to the grade to which such clerk or carrier would have progressed had his original appointment as substitute been to grade 1: And provided further, That clerks in first and second class postoffices and letter carriers in the city delivery service shall be promoted successively after one year's satisfactory service in each grade to the next higher grade until they reach the fifth grade. All promotions shall be made at the beginning of the quarter following one year's satisfactory service in the grade: And provided further, That there shall be two grades of special clerks, as follows: First grade—salary, $2,200; second grade—salary, $2,300: Provided, That in the adjustment of grades for special clerks to conform to the grades herein provided special clerk grade 1 shall include present grade 1 and special clerk grade 2 shall include present grade 2: Provided further, That in all special clerk promotions the senior competent employe shall have preference: Provided further, That printers, mechanics and skilled laborers, employes of the United States Stamped Envelope agency at Dayton, O., shall for the purpose of promotion and compensation be deemed a part of the clerical force.

That the pay of substitute, temporary or auxiliary clerks at first and second class postoffices and substitute letter carriers in the city delivery service shall be at the rate of 65 cents per hour: Provided, That marine carriers assigned to the Detroit river marine service shall be paid annual salaries of $300 in excess of the highest salary paid carriers in the city delivery service: Provided further, That hereafter special clerks, clerks and laborers in the first and second class postoffices and carriers in the city delivery service shall be required to work not more than eight hours a day: Provided further, That the eight hours of service shall not extend over a longer period than ten consecutive hours, and the schedules of duty of the employes shall be regulated accordingly: Provided further, That in cases of emergency, or if the needs of the service require, and it is not practicable to employ substitutes, special clerks, clerks and laborers, in first and second class postoffices and carriers in the city delivery service can be required to work in excess of eight hours per day, and for such overtime service they shall be paid on the basis of the annual pay received by such employes: And provided further, That in computing the compensation for such overtime the annual salary or compensation for such employes shall be divided by 306, the number of working days in the year less all Sundays and legal holidays enumerated in the act of July 28, 1916; the quotient thus obtained will be the daily compensation which divided by eight will give the hourly compensation for such overtime service: And provided further, That when the needs of the service require the employment on Sundays and holidays of foremen, special clerks, clerks, carriers, watchmen, messengers or laborers, at first and second class postoffices, they shall be allowed compensatory time on one day within six days next succeeding the Sunday, except the last three Sundays in the calendar year, and on one day within thirty days next succeeding the holiday and the last three Sundays in the year on which service is performed: Provided, however, That the postmaster-general may, if the exigencies of the service require it, authorize the payment of overtime for service on the last three Sundays in the calendar year or on Christmas day in lieu of compensatory time.

Sec. 5. That messengers, watchmen and laborers in first and second class postoffices shall be divided into two grades, as follows: First grade, salary $1,500; second grade, salary $1,600: Provided, That watchmen, messengers and laborers shall be promoted to the second grade after one year's satisfactory service in grade 1: Provided further, That the pay of substitute watchmen, messengers and laborers shall be at the rate of 55 cents per hour.

Sec. 6. That employes in the motor-vehicle service shall be classified as follows: Superintendents, $2,400, $2,600, $2,800, $3,000, $3,400, $3,600, $3,800, $4,000 and $5,000 per annum; assistant superintendents $2,500, $2,600 and $2,800 per annum; chiefs of records, $2,200, $2,300, $2,400, $2,500, $2,600,

$2,800 and $3,000; chiefs of supplies, $2,200, $2,300 and $2,400; chief dispatchers, $2,300 and $2,500; route supervisors, $2,400, $2,500 and $2,600; dispatchers, $2,100, $2,200 and $2,300; chief mechanics, $2,400, $2,500, $2,600, $2,800 and $3,000; mechanics in charge, $2,200, $2,300 and $2,400, and special mechanics, $2,100, $2,200 and $2,300: Provided, That assistant superintendents shall not be authorized at offices where the salary of the superintendent is less than $3,000 per annum.

That general mechanics employed in the motor-vehicle service shall be divided into three grades; First grade, salary $1,900; second grade, salary $2,000; third grade, salary $2,100; and clerks employed in the motor-vehicle service shall be divided into five grades, as follows: First grade, salary $1,700; second grade, salary $1,800; third grade, salary $1,900; fourth grade, salary $2,000; fifth grade, salary $2,100: Provided, That in the readjustment of grades for clerks in the motor-vehicle service to conform to the grades above provided, grade 1 shall include present grade 1, grade 2 shall include present grade 2, grade 3 shall include present grade 3, grade 4 shall include present grade 4 and grade 5 shall include present grade 5: Provided, That general mechanics employed in the motor-vehicle service shall be promoted successively after one year's satisfactory service in each grade to the next higher grade until they reach the third grade and clerks employed in the motor-vehicle service shall be promoted successively after one year's satisfactory service in each grade to the next higher grade until they reach the fifth grade at the respective offices where employed, and promotion shall be made at the beginning of the quarter following one year's satisfactory service in the grade: Provided further, That at first-class postoffices there shall be two grades of special clerks in the motor-vehicle service—grade 1, salary $2,200; grade 2, salary $2,300: Provided further, That in the readjustment of grades for special clerks to conform to the grades herein provided, special clerk, grade 1, shall include present special clerk, grade 1, and special clerk, grade 2, shall include present special clerk, grade 2.

Mechanics' helpers employed in the motor-vehicle service shall receive a salary of $1,600 per annum: Provided, That on satisfactory evidence of their qualifications after one year's service mechanics' helpers shall be promoted to the first grade of general mechanics as vacancies may occur.

That driver-mechanics employed in the motor-vehicle service shall be divided into five grades: First grade, salary $1,600; second grade, salary $1,700; third grade, salary $1,800; fourth grade, salary $1,900; fifth grade, salary, $2,000; and garagemen-drivers employed in the motor-vehicle service shall be divided into two grades: First grade, salary $1,550; second grade, salary, $1,650: Provided, That in the readjustment of salaries provided for in this title all driver-mechanics shall be classified in the respective grades as follows: Those with less than one year's service shall be placed in grade 1; those with more than one year's service and less than two years' service shall be placed in grade 2; those with more than two years' service and less than three years' service shall be placed in grade 3; those with more than three years' service and less than four years' service shall be placed in grade 4; those with more than four years' service shall be placed in grade 5: Provided further, That driver-mechanics employed in the motor-vehicle service shall be promoted successively after one year's satisfactory service in each grade to the next higher grade until they reach the fifth grade at the respective offices where employed: Provided further, That garagemen-drivers in the motor-vehicle service shall be promoted after one year's satisfactory service in the first grade to the second grade at the respective offices where employed, and promotions of driver-mechanics and garagemen-drivers shall be made at the beginning of the quarter following one year's satisfactory service in the grade.

That the pay of substitute, temporary or auxiliary employes in the motor-vehicle service shall be as follows: Special mechanics at the rate of 75 cents per hour; general mechanics at the rate of 70 cents per hour; clerks and driver-mechanics at the rate of 65 cents per hour; and garagemen-drivers at the rate of 55 cents per hour.

That special mechanics, general mechanics, mechanics' helpers, driver-mechanics and garagemen-drivers in the motor-vehicle service shall be required to work not more than eight hours a day: Provided, That the eight hours of service shall not extend over a longer period than ten consecutive hours, and the schedules of duties of the employes shall be regulated accordingly: Provided further, That in cases of emergency, or if the needs of the service require, special clerks, clerks, special mechanics, general mechanics, mechanics' helpers, driver-mechanics, and garagemen-drivers in the motor-vehicle service can be required to work in excess of eight hours per day, and for such overtime service they shall be paid on the basis of the annual pay received by such employes: Provided further, That in computing the compensation for such overtime the annual salary or compensation for such employes shall be divided by 306, the number of working days in the year less all Sundays and legal holidays enumerated in the act of July 28, 1916; the quotient thus obtained will be the daily compensation which divided by eight will give the hourly compensation for such overtime service: Provided further, That when the needs of the service require the employment on Sundays and holidays of route supervisors, special clerks, clerks, dispatchers, mechanics in charge, special mechanics, general mechanics, mechanics' helpers, driver-mechanics and garagemen-drivers in the motor-vehicle service they shall be allowed compensatory time on one day within six days next succeeding the Sunday, except the last three Sundays in the calendar year and on one day within thirty days next succeeding the holiday and the last three Sundays in the year on which service is performed; Provided, however, That the postmaster-general may, if the exigencies of the service require it, authorize the payment of overtime in lieu of compensatory time for service on Sundays and holidays.

Sec. 7. That the annual salaries of employes of the railway mail service shall be as follows: Division superintendents, $4,500; assistant division superintendents and assistant superintendents at large, $3,600; assistant superintendent in charge of car construction, $3,300; chief clerks, $3,300; assistant chief clerks, $2,800: Provided, That the clerks in charge of sections in the offices of the division superintendents shall be rated as assistant chief clerks at $2,800 salary.

That railway postal clerks shall be divided into two classes, class A and class B, and into seven grades with annual salaries as follows: Grade 1, salary $1,900; grade 2, salary $2,000; grade 3, salary $2,150; grade 4, salary $2,300; grade 5, salary $2,450; grade 6, salary $2,600; grade 7, salary $2,700.

Laborers in the railway mail service shall be divided into two grades with annual salaries as follows: Grade 1, salary $1,500; grade 2, $1,600.

Laborers shall be promoted to grade 2 after one year's satisfactory service in grade 1; Provided, That in the readjustment of the service to conform to the grades herein provided for laborers, grade 1 shall include laborers in present grade 1 and grade 2 shall include laborers in present grade 2.

Substitute railway postal clerks shall be paid for services actually performed at the rate of $1,850 per annum, the first year of service to constitute a probationary period, and when appointed regular clerks shall receive credit on the basis of one year of actual service performed as a substitute and be appointed to the grade to which such clerk would have progressed had his original appointment as a substitute been to grade 1. Any fractional part of a year's substitute service will be included with his service as a regular clerk in determining eligibility for promotion to the next higher grade following appointment to a regular position.

All original appointments shall be made to the rank of substitute railway postal clerk, and promotions shall be made successively at the beginning of the quarter following a total satisfactory service of 306 days in the next lower grade.

In the readjustment of the service to conform to the grades herein provided, grade 1 shall include clerks in present grade 1, grade 2 shall include clerks in present grade 2, grade 3 shall include clerks in present grade 3, grade 4 shall include clerks in present grade 4, grade 5 shall include clerks in present grade 5 and grade 6 shall include clerks in present grade 6.

That hereafter, in addition to the salaries provided by law, the postmaster-general is hereby authorized to make travel allowances in lieu of actual expenses, at fixed rates per annum, not exceeding in the aggregate the sum annually appropriated, to railway postal clerks, acting railway postal clerks and substitute railway postal clerks, including substitute railway postal clerks for railway postal clerks granted leave with pay on account of sickness, assigned to duty in railway post-office cars, while on duty, after ten hours from the time of beginning their initial run, under such regulations as he may prescribe, and in no case shall such an allowance exceed $3 per day.

Substitute railway postal clerks shall be credited with full time while traveling under orders of the department to and from their designated headquarters to take up an assignment, together with actual and necessary travel expenses, not to exceed $3 per day, while on duty away from such headquarters. When a substitute clerk performs service in a railway postoffice starting from his official headquarters he shall be allowed travel expenses under the law applying to clerks regularly assigned to the run.

Railway postoffice lines shall be divided into two classes, class A and class B, and clerks assigned to class A lines shall be promoted successively to grade 4 and clerks in charge to grade 5. Clerks assigned to class B lines shall be promoted successively to grade 5 and clerks in charge to grade 6: Provided, That lines in present class A shall be continued in class A and lines in present class B shall be continued in class B.

Terminal railway postoffices shall be divided into two classes, class A and class B; those having less than twenty employes shall be assigned to class A and those having twenty or more employes shall be assigned to class B. Clerks in class A terminals shall be promoted successively to grade 4 and clerks in charge of tours to grade 5. Clerks in class B terminals shall be promoted successively to grade 5 and clerks in charge of tours to grade 6.

Transfer offices shall be divided into two classes, class A and class B; those having less than five employes shall be assigned to class A and those having five or more employes to class B. Clerks in class A shall be promoted successively to grade 4 and clerks in charge of tours to grade 5. Clerks in class B shall be promoted successively to grade 5 and clerks in charge of tours to grade 6.

Clerks assigned to the office of division superintendent or chief clerk shall be promoted successively to grade 4, and in the office of division superintendent four clerks may be promoted to grade 5 and eight clerks to grade 6, and in the office of chief clerk one clerk may be promoted to grade 5 and two clerks to grade 6.

Examiners shall be promoted successively to grade 6 and assistant examiners to grade 5 whether assigned to the office of division superintendent or chief clerk: Provided, That service of clerks shall be based on an average of not exceeding eight hours daily for 306 days per annum, including proper allowances for all service required on lay-off periods. Clerks required to perform service in excess of eight hours daily, as herein provided, shall be paid in cash at the annual rate of pay or granted compensatory time at their option for such overtime. Railway postal clerks assigned to terminal railway postoffices and transfer offices and laborers in the railway mail service shall be required to work not more than eight hours a day, and that the eight hours of service shall not extend over a longer period than ten consecutive hours, and that in cases of emergency, or if the needs of the service require, they may be required to work in excess of eight hours a day, and for such additional service they shall be paid in proportion to their salaries as fixed by law.

That clerks assigned to road duty shall be credited with full time for delay to trains equal to the period of time between the scheduled arrival and actual arrival of the train at destination of run.

That section 3 of the act approved June 19, 1922 (forty-first statutes, page 660), providing for leaves of absence of employes in the postal service, be amended by adding the following proviso: "Provided, That hereafter not exceeding five days of the fifteen days' annual leave with pay, exclusive of Sundays and holidays granted to railway postal clerks assigned to road duty each fiscal year may be carried over to the succeeding fiscal year."

Rural Mail Delivery Service

Sec. 8. That the salary of carriers in the rural mail delivery service for serving a rural route of twenty-four miles six days in the week shall be $1,800; on routes twenty-two miles and less than twenty-four miles, $1,728; on routes twenty miles and less than twenty-two miles, $1,620; on routes eighteen miles and less than twenty miles, $1,440; on routes sixteen miles and less than eighteen miles, $1,260; on routes fourteen miles and less than sixteen miles, $1,080; on routes twelve miles and less than fourteen miles, $1,008; on routes ten miles and less than twelve miles, $936; on routes eight miles and less than ten miles, $864; on routes six miles and less than eight miles, $792; on routes four miles and less than six miles, $720. Each rural carrier assigned to a route on which daily service is performed shall receive $30 per mile per annum for each mile said route is in excess of twenty-four miles or major fraction thereof, based on actual mileage, and each rural carrier assigned to a route on which triweekly service is performed

shall receive $15 per mile for each mile said route is in excess of twenty-four miles or major fraction thereof, based on actual mileage.

Deductions for failure to perform service on a standard rural delivery route for twenty-four miles and less shall not exceed the rate of pay per mile for service for twenty-four miles and less; and deductions for failure to perform service on mileage in excess of twenty-four miles shall not exceed the rate of compensation allowed for such excess mileage.

In addition to the salary herein provided, each carrier in rural mail delivery service shall be paid for equipment maintenance a sum equal to 4 cents per mile per day for each mile or major fraction of a mile scheduled. Payments for equipment maintenance as provided herein shall be at the same periods and in the same manner as payments for regular compensation to rural carriers.

A rural carrier serving one triweekly route shall be paid a salary and equipment allowance on the basis of a route one-half the length of the route served by him. A rural carrier serving two triweekly routes shall be paid a salary and equipment allowance on the basis of a route one-half of the combined length of the two routes.

Sec. 9. That the salary of requisition fillers and packers in the division of equipment and supplies shall be as follows: One foreman, $2,100 per annum; ten requisition fillers and nine packers at $1,800 each per annum.

Sec. 10. That the pay of carriers in the village delivery service, under such rules and regulations as the postmaster-general may prescribe, shall be from $1,150 to $1,350 per annum. The pay of substitute letter carriers in the village delivery service shall be at the rate of 50 cents per hour.

Sec. 11. Employes in the postal service shall be granted fifteen days' leave of absence with pay, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, each fiscal year, and sick leave with pay at the rate of ten days a year, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, to be cumulative, but no sick leave with pay in excess of thirty days shall be granted during any one fiscal year. Sick leave shall be granted only upon satisfactory evidence of illness in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the postmaster-general.

The fifteen days' leave shall be credited at the rate of one and one-quarter days for each month of actual service.

Whenever an employe herein provided for shall have been reduced in salary for any cause, he may be restored to his former grade or advanced to an intermediate grade at the beginning of any quarter following the reduction and a restoration to a former grade or advancement to an intermediate grade shall not be construed as a promotion within the meaning of the law prohibiting advancement of more than one grade within one year.

Whenever the promotion of an employe herein provided for is withheld because of unsatisfactory service, such employe may be promoted at the beginning of the second quarter thereafter, or of any subsequent quarter, on evidence that his record has been satisfactory during the intervening period.

Hereafter when the needs of the service require the employment on Sundays or holidays of laborers or railway postal clerks at terminal railway postoffices and transfer offices, they shall be allowed compensatory time on one day within six days next succeeding the Sunday, except the last three Sundays in the calendar year, and on one day within thirty days next succeeding the holiday and the last three Sundays in the year on which service is performed: Provided, however, That the postmaster-general may, if the exigencies of the service require it, authorize the payment of overtime for service on the last three Sundays in the calendar year or on Christmas day in lieu of compensatory time.

All employes herein provided for in automatic grades who have not reached the maximum grades to which they are entitled to progress automatically, shall be promoted at the beginning of the quarter following the completion of one year's satisfactory service since their last promotion, regardless of any increases in salaries granted them by the provisions of this title.

The postmaster-general may, when the interest of the service requires, transfer any clerk to the position of carrier or any carrier to the position of clerk and interchange the clerical force between the postoffice and the motor vehicle service, such transfer or interchange to be made to the corresponding grade and salary of the clerk or carrier transferred or interchanged.

Substitute clerks in first and second class postoffices and the railway mail service and substitute letter carriers in the city delivery service when appointed regular clerks, railway postal clerks, or carriers shall have credit for actual time served on a basis of one year for each 306 days of eight hours served as substitute, and appointed to the grade to which such clerk or carrier would have progressed had his original appointment as substitute been to grade one.

Postal employes and substitute postal employes who served in the military, marine or naval service of the United States during the world war and have not reached the maximum grade of salary shall receive credit for all time served in the military, marine or naval service on the basis of one day's credit of eight hours in the postal service for each day served in the military, marine or naval service, and be promoted to the grade to which such postal employe or substitute postal employe would have progressed had his original appointment as substitute been to grade one. This provision shall apply to such postal employes and substitute postal employes who were in the postal service on Oct. 1, 1920.

No employe in the postal service shall be reduced in rank or salary as the result of the provisions of this title.

Sec. 12. That the sums appropriated for salaries and compensation of postmasters and employes of the postal service in the act making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, approved April 4, 1924, shall be available for the payment of salaries and compensation of postmasters and postal employes at the rates of pay herein provided; and such additional sums as may be necessary are hereby authorized to be appropriated to carry out the provisions of this title.

Inconsistent Acts Repealed.

Sec. 13. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent or in conflict with this title are hereby amended or repealed.

Title II.—Postal Rates. First-Class Matter. Private Mailing Cards.

Sec. 201. The rate of postage on private mailing cards described in the act entitled "An act to amend the postal laws relating to use of postal cards," approved May 19, 1898, shall be 2 cents each.

Second-Class Matter.

Sec. 202. (a) In the case of publications entered as second-class matter (including sample copies to the extent of 10 per centum of the weight of copies mailed to subscribers during the calendar year) when sent by the publisher thereof from the postoffice of publication or other postoffice, or when sent

by news agents to actual subscribers thereto, or to other news agents for the purpose of sale—

(1) The rate of postage on that portion of any such publication devoted to matter other than advertisements shall be 1½ cents per pound or fraction thereof;

(2) On that portion of any such publication devoted to advertisements the rates per pound or fraction thereof for delivery within the eight postal zones established for fourth-class matter shall be as follows:

For the first and second zones, 2 cents, and third zone, 3 cents.

For the fourth, fifth and sixth zones, 6 cents.

For the seventh and eighth zones and between the Philippine islands and any portion of the United States, including the District of Columbia and the several territories and possessions, 9 cents.

(3) The rate of postage on newspapers or periodicals maintained by and in the interests of religious, educational, scientific, philanthropic, agricultural, labor or fraternal organizations or associations, not organized for profit and none of the net income of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual, shall be 1½ cents per pound or fraction thereof, and the publisher of any such newspaper or periodical, before being entitled to such rate, shall furnish to the postmaster-general, at such times and under such conditions as the postmaster-general may prescribe, satisfactory evidence that none of the net income of such organization or association inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual.

(b) Where the space devoted to advertisements does not exceed five per centum of the total space, the rate of postage shall be the same as if the whole of such publication was devoted to matter other than advertisements.

(c) The rate of postage on daily newspapers and on the periodicals and newspapers provided for in this section, when deposited in a letter carrier office for delivery by its carriers, shall be the same as now provided by law, and nothing in this act shall affect existing law as to free circulation and existing rates on second-class mail matter within the county of publication. The postmaster-general may hereafter require publishers to separate or make up to zones, in such a manner as he may direct, all mail matter of the second class when offered for mailing.

(d) With the first mailing of each issue of each such publication, the publisher shall file with the postmaster a copy of such issue, together with a statement containing such information as the postmaster-general may prescribe for determining the postage chargeable thereon.

Sec. 203. The rate of postage on publications entered as second-class matter, when sent by others than the publisher or news agent, shall be 2 cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof, for weights not exceeding eight ounces, and for weights of such matter exceeding eight ounces the rates of postage prescribed for fourth-class matter shall be applicable thereto.

Sec. 204. Where the total weight of any one edition or issue of any such publication mailed to any one zone does not exceed one pound, the rate of postage shall be 1 cent.

Sec. 205. The zone rates provided in section 202 of this title shall relate to the entire bulk mailed to any one zone and not to individually addressed packages.

Third-Class Matter.

Sec. 206. (a) Mail matter of the third class shall include books, circulars and other matter wholly in print (except newspapers and other periodicals entered as second-class matter), proof sheets, corrected proof sheets and manuscript copy accompanying same, merchandise (including farm and factory products), and all other mailable matter not included in the first or second class, or in the fourth class as defined in section 207.

(b) The rate of postage thereon shall be 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof, up to and including eight ounces in weight, except that the rate of postage on books, catalogues, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions and plants, not exceeding eight ounces in weight, shall be 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

(c) The written additions permissible under existing law on mail matter of either the third or fourth class shall be permissible on either of these classes as herein defined without discrimination on account of classification.

Fourth-Class Matter.

Sec. 207. (a) Mail matter of the fourth class shall weigh in excess of eight ounces, and shall include books, circulars and other matter wholly in print (except newspapers and other periodicals entered as second-class matter), proof sheets, corrected proof sheets and manuscript copy accompanying same, merchandise (including farm and factory products), and all other mailable matter not included in the first or second class, or in the third class as defined in section 206.

(b) That on fourth-class matter the rate of postage shall be by the pound as established by, and in conformity with, the act of Aug. 24, 1912, and in addition thereto there shall be a service charge of 2 cents for each parcel, except upon parcels or packages collected on rural delivery routes, to be prepaid by postage stamps affixed thereto, or as otherwise prescribed by the regulations of the postmaster-general.

Whenever, in addition to the postage as hereinbefore provided, there shall be affixed to any parcel of mail matter of the fourth class postage of the value of 25 cents with the words "Special handling" written or printed upon the wrapper, such parcel shall receive the same expeditious handling, transportation and delivery accorded to mail matter of the first class.

The classification of articles mailable, as well as the weight limit, the rates of postage, zone or zones and other conditions of mailability under this section, if the postmaster-general shall find on experience that they or any of them are such as to prevent the shipment of articles desirable, or to permanently render the cost of the service greater than the receipts of the revenue therefrom, he is hereby directed, subject to the consent of the interstate commerce commission after investigation, to reform from time to time such classifications, weight limit, rates, zone or zones or conditions, or either, in order to promote the service to the public or to insure the receipt of revenue from such service adequate to pay the cost thereof.

(c) That during the twelve months next succeeding the approval of this act, the postmaster-general be, and he is hereby, authorized to conduct experiments in the operation of not more than fifty rural routes, in localities to be selected by him; said experiments shall be designed primarily to develop and to encourage the transportation of food products directly from producers to consumers or venders, and, if the postmaster-general shall deem it necessary or advisable during the progress of said experiments, he is hereby authorized, in his discretion, on such number or all of said routes as he may desire, to reduce to such an extent as he may deem advisable the rate of postage on food products mailed directly on such routes for delivery

at the postoffices from which such routes start, and to allow the rural carriers thereon a commission on the postage so received at such rate as the postmaster-general may prescribe, which commission shall be in addition to the carriers' regular salaries. The amounts due the carriers for commissions shall be determined under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the postmaster-general directly from the postal revenues: Provided, That the amount so paid shall in no case exceed the actual amount of revenue derived from this experimental service.

A report on the progress of this experiment shall be made to congress at the next regular session.

Money Orders.

Sec. 208. Section 3 of the act entitled "An act to modify the postal money-order system and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1883, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 3. A money order shall not be issued for more than $100 and the fees for domestic orders shall be as follows:

"For orders not exceeding $2.50, 5 cents.

"For orders exceeding $2.50 and not exceeding $5, 7 cents.

"For orders exceeding $5 and not exceeding $10, 10 cents.

"For orders exceeding $10 and not exceeding $20, 12 cents.

"For orders exceeding $20 and not exceeding $40, 15 cents.

"For orders exceeding $40 and not exceeding $60, 18 cents.

"For orders exceeding $60 and not exceeding $80, 20 cents.

For orders exceeding $80 and not exceeding $100, 22 cents."

Registered Mail.

Sec. 209. (a) The first sentence of section 3927 of the revised statutes is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 3927. Mail matter shall be registered only on the application of the party posting the same, and the fees therefor shall not be less than 15 nor more than 20 cents in addition to the regular postage, to be, in all cases, prepaid; and all such fees shall be accounted for in such manner as the postmaster-general shall direct."

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of such section as amended, the postmaster-general may fix the fee for registered mail matter at any amount less than 20 cents.

Sec. 210. Section 3928 of the revised statutes, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 3928. Whenever the sender shall so request, and upon payment of a fee of 3 cents, a receipt shall be taken on the delivery of any registered mail matter, showing to whom and when the same was delivered, which receipt shall be returned to the sender and be received in the courts as prima facie evidence of such delivery."

Insurance and Collect-on-Delivery Services.

Sec. 211. (a) The fee for insurance shall be 5 cents for indemnification not to exceed $5; 8 cents for indemnification not to exceed $25; 10 cents for indemnification not to exceed $50; and 25 cents for indemnification not to exceed $100. Whenever the sender of an insured article of mail matter shall so request, and upon payment of a fee of 3 cents, a receipt shall be taken on the delivery of such insured mail matter, showing to whom and when the same was delivered, which receipt shall be returned to the sender and be received in the courts as prima facie evidence of such delivery.

(b) The fee for collect-on-delivery service shall be 12 cents for collections not to exceed $10; 15 cents for collections not to exceed $50; and 25 cents for collections not to exceed $100.

(c) The provisions of the act entitled "An act to extend the insurance and collect-on-delivery service to third-class mail, and for other purposes," approved June 7, 1924, and of section 8 of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the postoffice department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and for other purposes," approved Aug. 24, 1912, with respect to the insurance and collect-on-delivery services, are hereby continued in force.

Special Delivery.

Sec. 212. (a) To procure the immediate delivery of mail matter weighing more than 2 pounds and not more than 10 pounds, stamps of the value of 15 cents shall be affixed (in addition to the regular postage), and for the special delivery thereof 11 cents may be paid to the messenger or other person making such delivery.

(b) To procure the immediate delivery of mail matter weighing more than 10 pounds, stamps of the value of 20 cents shall be affixed (in addition to the regular postage), and for the special delivery thereof 15 cents may be paid to the messenger or other person making such delivery.

(c) For the purposes of this section the postmaster-general is authorized to provide and issue special-delivery stamps of the denominations of 15 and 20 cents.

Sec. 213. The act entitled "An act making certain changes in the postal laws," approved March 2, 1907, is amended to read as follows:

"That when, in addition to the stamps required to transmit any letter or package of mail matter through the mails, there shall be attached to the envelope or covering ordinary postage stamps of any denomination equivalent to the value fixed by law to procure the immediate delivery of any mail matter, with the words 'special delivery' or their equivalent written or printed on the envelope or covering, under such regulations as the postmaster-general may prescribe, said letter or package shall be handled, transmitted and delivered in all respects as though it bore a regulation special-delivery stamp."

Sec. 214. The postmaster-general is hereby authorized to continue the work of ascertaining the revenues derived from and the cost of carrying and handling the several classes of mail matter and of performing the special services and to state the results annually as far as practicable and pay the cost thereof out of the appropriation for inland transportation by railroad routes.

Repeals.

Sec. 215. The following acts and parts of acts are hereby repealed:

(a) Sections 1101 to 1106, inclusive, of the revenue act of 1917;

(b) The act entitled "An act fixing the rate of postage to be paid upon mail matter of the second class when sent by persons other than the publisher or news agent," approved June 9, 1884; and

(c) The act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act making appropriations for the service of the postoffice department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, and for other purposes,' approved March 9, 1914," approved April 24, 1914.

Effective Date.

Sec. 216. This title, except section 217, shall become effective on April 15, 1925.

Sec. 217. A special joint subcommittee is hereby created to consist of three members of the committee on postoffices and post roads of the senate and three members of the

committee on the postoffice and post roads of the house, to be appointed by the respective chairmen of said committees. The said special joint subcommittee is authorized and directed to hold hearings prior to the beginning of the first regular session of the 69th congress, to sit in Washington or at any other convenient place and to report during the first week of the first regular session of the 69th congress, by bill, its recommendations for a permanent schedule of postal rates. Said special joint subcommittee is hereby authorized to administer oaths, to send for persons or papers, to employ necessary clerks, accountants, experts and stenographers, the latter to be paid at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per 100 words; and the expense attendant upon the work of said special joint subcommittee shall be paid one-half from the contingent fund of the senate and one-half from the contingent fund of the house of representatives upon voucher of its chairman. This section shall become effective upon the enactment of this act.

Title III.—Federal Corrupt Practices Act, 1925.

Sec. 301. This title may be cited as the "Federal Corrupt Practices Act, 1925."

Sec. 302. When used in this title—

(a) The term "election" includes a general or special election, and, in the case of a resident commissioner from the Philippine islands, an election by the Philippine legislature, but does not include a primary election or convention of a political party;

(b) The term "candidate" means an individual whose name is presented at an election for election as senator or representative in, or delegate or resident commissioner to, the congress of the United States, whether or not such individual is elected;

(c) The term "political committee" includes any committee, association or organization which accepts contributions or makes expenditures for the purpose of influencing or attempting to influence the election of candidates or presidential and vice-presidential electors (1) in two or more states, or (2) whether or not in more than one state if such committee, association or organization (other than a duly organized state or local committee of a political party) is a branch or subsidiary of a national committee, association or organization;

(d) The term "contribution" includes a gift, subscription, loan, advance or deposit of money or anything of value, and includes a contract, promise or agreement, whether or not legally enforceable, to make a contribution;

(e) The term "expenditure" includes a payment, distribution, loan, advance, deposit or gift of money or anything of value, and includes a contract, promise or agreement, whether or not legally enforceable, to make an expenditure;

(f) The term "person" includes an individual, partnership, committee, association, corporation, and any other organization or group of persons;

(g) The term "clerk" means the clerk of the house of representatives of the United States;

(h) The term "secretary" means the secretary of the senate of the United States;

(i) The term "state" includes territory and possession of the United States.

Sec. 303. (a) Every political committee shall have a chairman and a treasurer. No contribution shall be accepted, and no expenditure made, by or on behalf of a political committee for the purpose of influencing an election until such chairman and treasurer have been chosen.

(b) It shall be the duty of the treasurer of a political committee to keep a detailed and exact account of—

(1) All contributions made to or for such committee;

(2) The name and address of every person making any such contribution and the date thereof;

(3) All expenditures made by or on behalf of such committee; and

(4) The name and address of every person to whom any such expenditure is made and the date thereof.

(c) It shall be the duty of the treasurer to obtain and keep a receipted bill, stating the particulars, for every expenditure by or on behalf of a political committee exceeding $10 in amount. The treasurer shall preserve all receipted bills and accounts required to be kept by this section for a period of at least two years from the date of the filing of the statement containing such items.

Sec. 304. Every person who receives a contribution for a political committee shall, on demand of the treasurer, and in any event within five days after the receipt of such contribution, render to the treasurer a detailed account thereof, including the name and address of the person making such contribution and the date on which received.

Sec. 305. (a) The treasurer of a political committee shall file with the clerk, between the 1st and 10th days of March, June and September, in each year, and also between the 10th and 15th days and on the 5th day, next preceding the date on which a general election is to be held, at which candidates are to be elected in two or more states, and also on the 1st day of January, a statement containing, complete as of the day next preceding the date of filing—

(1) The name and address of each person who has made a contribution to or for such committee in one or more items of the aggregate amount or value, within the calendar year, of $100 or more, together with the amount and date of such contribution;

(2) The total sum of the contributions made to or for such committee during the calendar year and not stated under paragraph (1);

(3) The total sum of all contributions made to or for such committee during the calendar year;

(4) The name and address of each person to whom an expenditure in one or more items of the aggregate amount or value, within the calendar year, of $10 or more has been made by or on behalf of such committee, and the amount, date and purpose of such expenditure;

(5) The total sum of all expenditures made by or on behalf of such committee during the calendar year and not stated under paragraph (4);

(6) The total sum of expenditures made by or on behalf of such committee during the calendar year.

(b) The statements required to be filed by subdivision (a) shall be cumulative during the calendar year to which they relate, but where there has been no change in an item reported in a previous statement only the amount need be carried forward.

(c) The statement filed on the 1st day of January shall cover the preceding calendar year.

Sec. 306. Every person (other than a political committee) who makes an expenditure in one or more items, other than by contribution to a political committee, aggregating $50 or more within a calendar year for the purpose of influencing in two or more states the election of candidates, shall file with the clerk an itemized detailed statement of such expenditure in the same manner as required

of the treasurer of a political committee by section 305.

Sec. 307. (a) Every candidate for senator shall file with the secretary and every candidate for representative, delegate or resident commissioner shall file with the clerk not less than ten nor more than fifteen days before, and also within thirty days after, the date on which an election is to be held, a statement containing, complete as of the day next preceding the date of filing—

(1) A correct and itemized account of each contribution received by him or by any person for him with his knowledge or consent, from any source, in aid or support of his candidacy for election or for the purpose of influencing the result of the election, together with the name of the person who has made such contribution;

(2) A correct and itemized account of each expenditure made by him or by any person for him with his knowledge or consent, in aid or support of his candidacy for election or for the purpose of influencing the result of the election, together with the name of the person to whom such expenditure was made; except that only the total sum of expenditures for items specified in subdivision (c) of section 309 need be stated;

(3) A statement of every promise or pledge made by him or by any person for him with his consent, prior to the closing of the polls on the day of the election, relative to the appointment or recommendation for appointment of any person to any public or private position or employment for the purpose of procuring support in his candidacy, and the name, address and occupation of every person to whom any such promise or pledge has been made, together with the description of any such position. If no such promise or pledge has been made, that fact shall be specifically stated.

(b) The statements required to be filed by subdivision (a) shall be cumulative, but where there has been no change in an item reported in a previous statement only the amount need be carried forward.

(c) Every candidate shall inclose with his first statement a report, based upon the records of the proper state official, stating the total number of votes cast for all candidates for the office which the candidate seeks at the general election next preceding the election at which he is a candidate.

Sec. 308. A statement required by this title to be filed by a candidate or treasurer of a political committee or other person with the clerk or secretary, as the case may be—

(a) Shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the person filing such statement, taken before any officer authorized to administer oaths;

(b) Shall be deemed properly filed when deposited in an established postoffice within the prescribed time, duly stamped, registered, and directed to the clerk or secretary at Washington, District of Columbia, but in the event it is not received, a duplicate of such statement shall be promptly filed upon notice by the clerk or secretary of its nonreceipt;

(c) Shall be preserved by the clerk or secretary for a period of two years from the date of filing, shall constitute a part of the public records of his office and shall be open to public inspection.

Sec. 309. (a) A candidate, in his campaign for election, shall not make expenditures in excess of the amount which he may lawfully make under the laws of the state in which he is a candidate, nor in excess of the amount which he may lawfully make under the provisions of this title.

(b) Unless the laws of his state prescribe a less amount as the maximum limit of campaign expenditures, a candidate may make expenditures up to—

(1) The sum of $10,000 if a candidate for senator or the sum of $2,500 if a candidate for representative, delegate or resident commissioner; or

(2) An amount equal to the amount obtained by multiplying 3 cents by the total number of votes cast at the last general election for all candidates for the office which the candidate seeks, but in no event exceeding $25,000 if a candidate for senator or $5,000 if a candidate for representative, delegate or resident commissioner.

(c) Money expended by a candidate to meet and discharge any assessment, fee or charge made or levied upon candidates by the laws of the state in which he resides, or expended for his necessary personal, traveling or subsistence expenses or for stationery, postage, writing or printing (other than for use on billboards or in newspapers), for distributing letters, circulars or posters, or for telegraph or telephone service, shall not be included in determining whether his expenditures have exceeded the sum fixed by paragraph (1) or (2) of subdivision (b) as the limit of campaign expenses of a candidate.

Sec. 310. It is unlawful for any candidate to directly or indirectly promise or pledge the appointment or the use of his influence or support for the appointment of any person to any public or private position or employment for the purpose of procuring support in his candidacy.

Sec. 311. It is unlawful for any person to make or offer to make an expenditure, or to cause an expenditure to be made or offered, to any person, either to vote or withhold his vote, or to vote for or against any candidate, and it is unlawful for any person to solicit, accept, or receive any such expenditure in consideration of his vote or the withholding of his vote.

Sec. 312. Section 118 of the act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States," approved March 4, 1909, is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 118. It is unlawful for any senator or representative in, or delegate or resident commissioner to, congress, or any candidate for, or individual elected as, senator, representative, delegate or resident commissioner, or any officer or employe of the United States, or any person receiving any salary or compensation for services from money derived from the treasury of the United States, to directly or indirectly solicit, receive, or be in any manner concerned in soliciting or receiving, any assessment, subscription, or contribution for any political purpose whatever, from any other such officer, employe or person."

Sec. 313. It is unlawful for any national bank, or any corporation organized by authority of any law of congress, to make a contribution in connection with any election to any political office, or for any corporation whatever to make a contribution in connection with any election at which presidential and vice-presidential electors or a senator or representative in, or a delegate or resident commissioner to, congress are to be voted for, or for any candidate, political committee, or other person to accept or receive any contribution prohibited by this section. Every corporation which makes any contribution in violation of this section shall be fined not more than $5,000; and every officer or director of any corporation who consents to any contribution by the corporation in violation of this section shall be fined not more than $1,000, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

Sec. 314. (a) Any person who violates any

of the foregoing provisions of this title, except those for which a specific penalty is imposed by sections 312 and 313, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

(b) Any person who willfully violates any of the foregoing provisions of this title, except those for which a specific penalty is imposed by sections 312 and 313, shall be fined not more than $10,000 and imprisoned not more than two years.

Sec. 315. This title shall not limit or affect the right of any person to make expenditures for proper legal expenses in contesting the results of an election.

Sec. 316. This title shall not be construed to annul the laws of any state relating to the nomination or election of candidates, unless directly inconsistent with the provisions of this title, or to exempt any candidate from complying with such state laws.

Sec. 317. If any provision of this title or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the act and of the application of such provision to other persons and circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

Sec. 318. The following acts and parts of acts are hereby repealed: The act entitled "An act providing for publicity of contributions made for the purpose of influencing elections at which representatives in congress are elected," approved June 25, 1910 (chapter 392, thirty-sixth statutes, page 822), and the acts amendatory thereof, approved Aug. 19, 1911 (chapter 33, thirty-seventh statutes, page 25), and Aug. 23, 1912 (chapter 349, thirty-seventh statutes, page 360); the act entitled "An act to prevent corrupt practices in the election of senators, representatives, or delegates in congress," approved Oct. 16, 1918 (chapter 187, fortieth statutes, page 1013); and section 83 of the criminal code of the United States, approved March 4, 1909 (chapter 321, thirty-fifth statutes, page 1088).

Sec. 319. This title shall take effect thirty days after its enactment. (Approved Feb. 28, 1925.)

NAVAL RESERVE AND MARINE RESERVE.

Be it enacted, etc., that the naval reserve force, established under the act of Aug. 29, 1916, is hereby abolished, and in lieu thereof there is hereby created and established, as a component part of the United States navy, a naval reserve which shall consist of three classes, namely: The fleet naval reserve, the merchant marine naval reserve and the volunteer naval reserve: Provided, That all officers and men who on the date of this act are members of the fleet naval reserve, the naval reserve or the naval reserve flying corps of the naval reserve force, are hereby transferred to the fleet naval reserve created by this act, and all officers and men who on the date of this act are members of the naval auxiliary reserve of the naval reserve force are hereby transferred to the merchant marine naval reserve created by this act: Provided further, That members of the naval reserve force on the date of the approval of this act whose status in the naval reserve thus created is not otherwise specifically established by this act are hereby transferred to the volunteer naval reserve: Provided further, That such transfers of officers and enrolled men shall be for the unexpired period of their current enrollment in the naval reserve force: And provided further, That within three months after the date of this act any officer so transferred pursuant to this section may make application to the secretary of the navy for appointment in the naval reserve herein created, and such officer shall, if found physically qualified for appointment, be appointed in accordance with section 7 of this act in the confirmed grade or rank held by him in the naval reserve force with date of precedence in accordance with section 15 of this act: And provided further, That nothing contained in this act shall affect the status or pay of members of the naval reserve force heretofore retired with or without pay.

Sec. 2. That the United States marine corps reserve, established under the act of Aug. 29, 1916, is hereby abolished, and in lieu thereof there is hereby created and established, as a component part of the United States marine corps, a marine corps reserve, under the same provisions in all respects (except as may be necessary to adapt the said provisions to the marine corps) as those contained in this act or which may hereafter be enacted providing for the naval reserve: Provided, That the marine corps reserve shall consist of two classes, namely: The fleet marine corps reserve and the volunteer marine corps reserve, corresponding, as near as may be, to the fleet naval reserve and the volunteer naval reserve, respectively.

Sec. 3. That all provisions of law relating to the naval reserve force, the United States marine corps reserve and the naval militia contained in the acts of Aug. 29, 1916; March 4, 1917; April 25, 1917; May 22, 1917; July 1, 1918; July 11, 1919; June 4, 1920; July 12, 1921, and all other acts or parts of acts relating to the naval reserve force, the United States marine corps reserve, and the naval militia, with the exception of the act of June 10, 1922 (forty-second statutes at large, page 625), are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. That the naval reserve shall be composed of male citizens of the United States and of the insular possessions of the United States of 18 years of age or over who by appointment or enlistment therein, under regulations prescribed by the secretary of the navy, or by transfer or assignment thereto as in this act provided, obligate themselves to serve in the navy in time of war or during the existence of a national emergency declared by the president: Provided, That nothing contained in this section shall render ineligible for transfer to the naval reserve created by this act, as provided in section 1 hereof, any person now serving in the naval reserve force: Provided further, That any enlisted man now serving in the regular navy who is not a citizen of the United States and who on the date of this act has completed not less than eight years' naval service shall be deemed eligible for transfer to the fleet naval reserve of the naval reserve created by this act upon completion of the minimum amount of service required for such transfer: Provided further, That no officer or man of the naval reserve shall be a member of any other naval or military organization except the naval militia: And provided further, That no existing law shall be construed to prevent any member of the naval reserve from accepting employment in any civil branch of the public service, nor from receiving the pay and allowances incident to such employment in addition to any pay or allowances to which he may be entitled under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 5. There shall be allowed in the naval reserve the various ranks, grades and ratings corresponding to those in the regular navy, but not above the rank of lieutenant-commander, except as otherwise provided in this act. Officers of the line may be appointed for deck duties, engineering duties or both, or for aviation duties. All appointments and promotions of officers, and enlistments and changes in rating of men, in the naval reserve, and transfers to and from any of the

three classes therein, unless otherwise provided in this act, shall be made in accordance with regulations prescribed by the secretary of the navy: Provided, That persons appointed to commissioned grades in the naval reserve shall be commissioned by the president alone and those appointed to warrant grades shall be warranted by the secretary of the navy: Provided further, That enlistments in the naval reserve shall be for a term of four years, subject to the provisions of section 9 of this act, and may be extended for periods of one, two, three or four years, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the secretary of the navy.

Sec. 6. That in time of peace no officer or man of the naval reserve shall be discharged except upon expiration of his term of service or upon his own request, or for full and sufficient cause, in the discretion of the secretary of the navy: Provided, That enlisted men heretofore or hereafter transferred to the fleet naval reserve from the regular navy in accordance with law shall at all times be governed by the laws and regulations for the government of the navy and shall not be discharged from the naval reserve without their consent except by sentence of a court-martial or in accordance with the provisions of section 23 of this act: Provided further, That in time of war, or a national emergency, declared by the president to exist, officers and enlisted, enrolled and assigned men of the naval reserve shall be subject to separation therefrom in the same manner as may be provided by or in pursuance of law for the separation of officers and enlisted men from the regular navy, subject to the provisions of section 9 of this act.

Sec. 7. Commissioned and warrant officers appointed or transferred to the naval reserve shall be commissioned or warranted to serve during the pleasure of the president, in grades or ranks not above that of lieutenant-commander, except that a small percentage of officers, who may be required in higher grades or ranks for the recruiting, organization, administration, training, inspection and mobilization of the naval reserve, may be commissioned in the grades or ranks of commodore, captain and commander. The actual number of line officers so commissioned in higher grades shall be distributed in the proportion of one in the grade of commodore to fifteen in the grade of captain, to twenty-eight in the grade of commander. The actual number of staff officers so commissioned in higher ranks shall be commissioned in the proportion of eight in the rank of captain to sixteen in the rank of commander. The total number of line officers in such higher grades shall not exceed forty-four one-hundredths of 1 per centum and of staff officers in such higher ranks shall not exceed twenty-four one-hundredths of 1 per centum of the actual number of enlisted men regularly assigned to divisions or other organized units of the fleet naval reserve entitled to pay as provided in section 21 of this act. Whenever a final fraction occurs in computing the authorized number of officers in said higher grades or ranks, the nearest whole number shall be regarded as the authorized number, but at least one officer may be allowed in each grade or rank: Provided, That to determine the authorized number of officers in the various grades or ranks above lieutenant-commander as provided in this section, computations shall be made by the secretary of the navy at least once during each calendar year and the resulting numbers as so computed shall be held and considered for all purposes as the authorized number of officers in such various grades or ranks and shall not be varied between the dates of such computations: Provided further, That no officer shall be reduced in rank as the result of any computation so made and that nothing in this act shall be construed as reducing the present confirmed grade, rank, or rating of any officer or man transferred to the naval reserve pursuant to the provisions of this act, or as prohibiting the appointment of such officers in their present confirmed grades or ranks, or as restricting the promotion of officers of the naval reserve in time of war as provided for in section 17 of this act.

Sec. 8. That hereafter the secretary of the navy is authorized to appoint midshipmen to the naval academy from the enlisted men of the naval reserve and marine corps reserve under similar conditions as prescribed by law for appointments from enlisted men of the navy: Provided, That not more than twenty-five midshipmen shall be appointed in any one year under the authority contained in this section.

Sec. 9. That officers and men of the naval reserve, including those who may have been retired, may be ordered to active duty by the secretary of the navy in time of war or when in the opinion of the president a national emergency exists and may be required to perform active duty throughout the war or until the national emergency ceases to exist: but in time of peace, except as is otherwise provided in this act, they shall only be ordered to or continued on active duty with their own consent: Provided, That the secretary of the navy may release any officer or man from active duty at any time.

Sec. 10. Officers and men of the naval reserve, when employed on active duty, authorized training duty, with or without pay, drill, or other equivalent instruction or duty, or when employed in authorized travel to and from such duty, drill, or instruction, or during such time as they may by law be required to perform active duty in accordance with their obligations, or while wearing a uniform prescribed for the naval reserve, shall be subject to the laws, regulations and orders for the government of the navy: Provided, That disciplinary action for an offense committed while so subject to the laws, regulations, and orders for the government of the navy shall not be barred by reason of release from duty status of an officer or man charged with the commission thereof: Provided further, That officers and men who have heretofore been or may hereafter be transferred to the retired list of the naval reserve force or the naval reserve with pay shall at all times be subject to the laws, regulations, and orders for the government of the navy.

Sec. 11. That commissioned officers of the naval reserve when employed on active duty or on training duty, with pay, or when employed in authorized travel to and from such duty, shall be deemed to have been confirmed in grade and qualified for all general service and shall receive the pay, allowances, including longevity pay, as provided by law for the reserve forces of the United States, and shall when traveling under orders receive transportation in kind, mileage or actual expenses as provided by law for travel performed by officers of the regular navy. Warrant officers and men of the naval reserve when employed on active duty or on training duty with pay or when employed in authorized travel to and from such duty shall receive the same pay and allowances as received by warrant officers and enlisted men of the regular navy of the same rank, grade, or rating, and of the same length of service which shall include service in the navy, marine corps, coast guard, naval reserve force, navy militia, national naval volunteers, marine

corps reserve or naval reserve: Provided, That when officers or men of the naval reserve perform active duty or training duty with pay for a period of less than thirty days such duty performed on the thirty-first day of any month shall be paid for at the same rate as for other days.

Sec. 12. That upon being appointed in the fleet naval reserve an officer shall be paid a sum of $100 for purchase of required uniforms and thereafter he shall be paid an additional sum of $50 for the same purpose upon completion of each period of four years in the fleet naval reserve: Provided, That any officer who has heretofore received a uniform gratuity shall not be entitled to either of the above-mentioned sums until the expiration of four years from the date of the receipt of such gratuity: Provided further, That in time of war or national emergency a further sum of $150 for purchase of required uniforms shall be paid to officers of all classes of the naval reserve when they first report for active duty.

Sec. 13. That in time of peace enlisted men of the naval reserve shall be issued articles of uniform, bedding, and equipment in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the secretary of the navy: Provided, That upon first reporting for active duty in time of war or national emergency enlisted men of the naval reserve shall receive in addition the same outfit as may be authorized for the enlisted personnel of the regular navy upon first enlistment.

Sec. 14. That if in time of peace any officer or enlisted man of the naval reserve is physically injured in the line of duty while performing active duty, authorized training duty with or without pay, or when employed in authorized travel to and from such duty, or dies as the result of such physical injury, he or his beneficiary shall be entitled to all the benefits prescribed by law for civil employes of the United States who are physically injured in the line of duty or who die as the result thereof, and the United States employes' compensation commission shall have jurisdiction in such cases and shall perform the same duties with reference thereto as in the cases of civil employes of the United States so injured: Provided, That in no case shall sickness or disease be regarded as an injury within the meaning of this section relating to the naval reserve.

Sec. 15. That commissioned officers of the same rank and warrant officers in the naval reserve shall take precedence among themselves by date of commission or warrant. Officers of the same date of commission or warrant shall take precedence according to such regulations as the secretary of the navy may prescribe: Provided, That commissioned officers of the same rank and warrant officers in the naval reserve force who are transferred to the naval reserve in accordance with the provisions of this act shall take precedence among themselves and with other officers of the naval reserve according to the dates of the commissions warrants, or provisional assignments of rank or grade held by them at the time of transfer, except that such officers who were transferred to the naval reserve force from the national naval volunteers, if they have not been separated from the naval reserve force for more than four months since said transfer, shall take precedence among themselves and with other officers of the naval reserve according to the date of the commissions or warrants held by them on the active lists of the naval militia at the time of their enrollment in the national naval volunteers, or, if subsequently promoted in the national naval volunteers, according to the dates of said promotions: Provided further, That former officers of the navy or coast guard who, within four months of their separation therefrom, enrolled in the naval reserve force in the same ranks or grades last held by them in the navy or coast guard, and who are transferred to the naval reserve in the said ranks or grades pursuant to this act, and such former officers of the navy or coast guard who may hereafter, within the same period, be appointed in the naval reserve in the same ranks or grades as last held by them in the navy or coast guard, shall take precedence among themselves and with other officers of the naval reserve according to the dates of the commissions or warrants held by them in the navy or coast guard when separated therefrom.

Sec. 16. In time of peace officers of the naval reserve shall take precedence with but after officers of the same rank or grade in the regular navy. When mobilized with the regular navy for war or national emergency, officers of the naval reserve shall, for the duration of the war or national emergency, take precedence after the junior of their respective ranks or grades in the regular navy on date of such mobilization: Provided, That officers of the naval reserve of and above the rank of lieutenant-commander who are selected for advancement in accordance with the provisions of section 17 of this act shall, when so advanced, take precedence during the then existing war or national emergency with officers of the regular navy of the same rank or grade in accordance with the dates stated in their commissions.

Sec. 17. In time of war or national emergency, officers on the active list of the naval reserve employed on active duty shall be advanced in grade and rank up to and including the rank of lieutenant-commander with the officers of the regular navy with whom or next after whom they take precedence in accordance with this act and such officers of and above the rank of lieutenant-commander shall be eligible for selection upon recommendation by a board appointed, constituted, and approved as required by law for the regular navy and when so selected shall be eligible for advancement, either temporary or permanent, to the next higher grade or rank in the naval reserve corresponding to such higher grades or ranks as may then exist on the active list of the regular navy, in such numbers for each grade or rank as may be prescribed from time to time by the secretary of the navy: Provided, That no officer of the naval reserve shall be advanced to a higher rank until he has qualified therefor by such mental, moral, professional and physical examinations as the secretary of the navy may prescribe: Provided further, That all officers of the naval reserve who may be advanced to a higher grade or rank shall be allowed the pay and allowances of the higher grade or rank from the dates stated in their commissions: Provided further, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to officers who have been or may hereafter be retired from the naval reserve force or the naval reserve.

Sec. 18. All officers of the naval reserve shall be examined physically once every four years or oftener, as may be deemed necessary, and if upon such examination they are found not physically qualified for active service they shall be honorably discharged or, within the discretion of the secretary of the navy, placed on the honorary retired list provided for in section 19 of this act.

Sec. 19. That officers of the naval reserve shall be placed on an honorary retired list of the naval reserve without pay or allowances upon reaching the age of 64 years, or, within the discretion of the secretary of the navy

upon the officer's own request, after twenty-five years' service in the naval reserve: Provided, That service in the navy, marine corps, naval reserve force, national naval volunteers, naval militia, naval auxiliary service and coast guard shall be counted as service in the naval reserve under the provisions of this section.

The Fleet Naval Reserve.

Sec. 20. That in time of peace, except as herein otherwise provided, officers and enrolled and enlisted men of the fleet naval reserve shall be required to perform such training duty, not to exceed fifteen days annually, as may be prescribed by the secretary of the navy, unless excused therefrom for good and sufficient reasons by direction of the secretary of the navy: Provided, That they may be given additional training or other duty, either with or without pay, as may be authorized, with their consent, by the secretary of the navy: Provided further, That when authorized training or other duty without pay is performed by officers or men they may, in the discretion of the secretary of the navy, be furnished subsistence in kind or commutation thereof at a rate to be fixed from time to time by the secretary of the navy: And provided further, That officers and men while detailed for training or other duty in aviation which involves actual flying in aircraft, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the secretary of the navy, shall receive the same increase of the pay of their grades, ranks or ratings as may be received by officers and enlisted men in similar grades, ranks and ratings in the regular navy for the performance of similar duty.

Sec. 21. Officers below the grade or rank of lieutenant-commander and enlisted men of the fleet naval reserve attached to a division thereof, organized under regulations prescribed by the secretary of the navy, shall receive compensation at the rate of one-thirtieth of the monthly base pay of their grades, ranks or ratings for attending, under competent orders, each regular drill or other equivalent instruction or duty, as may be prescribed by the secretary of the navy: Provided, That no such officer or enlisted man shall receive pay for more than sixty drills or other equivalent instruction or duty in any one fiscal year: Provided further, That week-end cruises shall not be regarded as drills or other equivalent instruction or duty.

For satisfactory performance of their appropriate duties under such regulations as the secretary of the navy may prescribe, officers above the grade or rank of lieutenant of the fleet naval reserve shall receive compensation at the rate of not more than $500 a year, and officers below the grade or rank of lieutenant-commander and enlisted men of the fleet naval reserve not attached to a division thereof, shall receive not more than four-thirtieths of the monthly base pay of their grades, ranks or ratings each month.

In addition to the pay to which they may otherwise become entitled under this section, officers of or below the grade or rank of captain of the fleet naval reserve regularly assigned to and commanding organizations of the fleet naval reserve, organized under regulations prescribed by the secretary of the navy and having administrative functions, shall receive compensation at the rate of $240 a year for the faithful performance of the administrative duties connected therewith.

Pay under the provisions of this section shall not accrue to any officer or enlisted man during a period when he shall be lawfully entitled to pay for active duty or training duty.

Sec. 22. That the secretary of the navy, in his discretion, under such regulations as he may prescribe, may require any person hereafter when first enlisting in the regular naval service and may authorize any enlisted man in such service to obligate himself to serve four years in the fleet naval reserve upon termination of his enlistment in the regular naval service: Provided, That upon termination of their enlistment in the regular naval service, men who have so obligated themselves shall be assigned to the fleet naval reserve for the four-year period, unless they apply for re-enlistment or extension of their enlistment in the regular naval service, in which event they may be re-enlisted or may extend their enlistment in the regular naval service: Provided further, That the men so assigned to the fleet naval reserve for the four-year period shall not, in time of peace, be ordered to active duty, except with their own consent, and shall be under no obligation to perform training duty or drill during that period, but shall be paid in advance $25 per annum, except when, with their own consent, they become attached to a division of the fleet naval reserve, or satisfactorily perform appropriate duties assigned by direction of the secretary of the navy, in which case they shall receive the pay, allowances, gratuities and other emoluments as herein specifically provided for enlisted men of the fleet naval reserve.

Enlisted men of the regular naval service assigned to the fleet naval reserve in accordance with the provisions of this section, or enlisted men who within three months from date of discharge from the regular naval service upon completion of a four-year enlistment, enlist in the naval reserve, may, while so in the naval reserve, be permitted to reenlist in the regular naval service, in which case they shall be entitled to the same benefits as if they had enlisted in the regular naval service within three months of their last discharge therefrom.

Sec. 23. Men who enlist in the regular navy after the passage of this act, except as herein otherwise provided, may be transferred to the fleet naval reserve only upon the completion of at least twenty years' naval service and provided they are then found physically and otherwise qualified to perform duty in time of war and apply for such transfer, and thereafter, except when on active duty, shall be paid at the rate of one-half of the base pay they are receiving at the time of transfer: Provided, That in time of peace all enlisted men so transferred to the fleet naval reserve may be required to perform not more than two months' active duty in each four-year period and shall be physically examined at least once during each four-year period, and if upon such examination they are found not physically qualified to perform duty in time of war they shall be discharged: Provided further, That all enlisted men so transferred to the fleet naval reserve shall upon completion of thirty years' service, including naval service and time in the fleet naval reserve, be transferred to the retired list of the regular navy with one-half of the base pay of their ratings plus all permanent additions thereto, and the allowances to which enlisted men of the same ratings are entitled on retirement after thirty years' naval service.

Sec. 24. All enlisted men who heretofore have been transferred from the regular navy to the fleet naval reserve established by the act of Aug. 29, 1916, and who by section 1 of this act are transferred to the fleet naval reserve herein created, shall receive the rate of pay they were legally entitled to receive in the naval reserve force: Provided, That such enlisted men so transferred to the fleet naval reserve herein created shall, upon completing thirty years' service, including naval service and time in the fleet naval reserve

of the naval reserve force and in the fleet naval reserve herein created, be transferred to the retired list of the regular navy with the pay they were then legally entitled to receive, plus the allowances to which enlisted men of the regular navy are entitled on retirement after thirty years' naval service.

Sec. 25. Enrolled men of the naval reserve force transferred by section 1 of this act to the naval reserve herein created, who had enrolled in the naval reserve force within four months from the date of their discharge from the regular navy, and who hereafter re-enlist in the regular navy within three months from the date of their discharge from the naval reserve herein created, shall be entitled to the same benefits as if they had re-enlisted in the regular navy within three months of their last discharge therefrom.

Sec. 26. Enlisted men serving in the regular navy on the date of the approval of this act, or who, having been discharged therefrom, re-enlist in the regular navy within three months from date of discharge, or who are serving in the naval reserve force on the date of this act in an enrollment entered into within four months from the date of their discharge from the regular navy and hereafter re-enlist in the regular navy within three months from the date of their discharge from the naval reserve herein created, shall be entitled to be transferred to the fleet naval reserve on the completion of sixteen or more years' naval service, and when so transferred shall, except when on active duty, be entitled to receive, if they have had sixteen but less than twenty years' naval service, pay at the rate of one-third the base pay they are receiving at the time of transfer, plus all permanent additions thereto, and if they have had twenty or more years' naval service, pay at the rate of one-half of the base pay they are receiving at the time of transfer, plus all permanent additions thereto: Provided, That the pay authorized in this section shall be increased 10 per centum for all men who may be credited with extraordinary heroism in the line of duty or whose average marks in conduct for twenty years or more shall not be less than 95 per centum of the maximum: Provided further, That for all purposes of this section a complete enlistment during minority shall be counted as four years' service and any enlistment terminated within three months prior to the expiration of the term of such enlistment shall be counted as the full term of service for which enlisted.

Sec. 27. That in time of peace all enlisted men so transferred to the fleet naval reserve in accordance with the preceding section may be required to perform not more than two months' active duty in each four-year period and shall be examined physically at least once during each four-year period, and if upon such examination they are found not physically qualified they shall be transferred to the retired list of the regular navy, with the pay they are then receiving, and upon the completion of thirty years' service, including naval service, time in the fleet naval reserve and time on the retired list of the navy, they shall receive the allowances to which enlisted men of the regular navy are entitled on retirement after thirty years' naval service: Provided, That all enlisted men so transferred to the fleet naval reserve who are not transferred to the retired list pursuant to the foregoing provisions of this section shall, upon completion of thirty years' service, including naval service and time in the fleet naval reserve, be transferred to the retired list of the regular navy with the pay they were then receiving, and the allowances to which enlisted men of the same rating are entitled on retirement after thirty years' naval service.

Sec. 28. That of the organized militia, as provided by law, such part as may be duly prescribed in any state, territory or the District of Columbia shall constitute a naval militia. Any officer or enlisted man of such naval militia may, in the discretion of the secretary of the navy, be appointed or enlisted in the fleet naval reserve in the grade, rank or rating not above the rank of lieutenant for which he may be found qualified in accordance with such special regulations as may be prescribed by the secretary of the navy: Provided, That each officer and enlisted man of the naval militia appointed or enlisted in the fleet naval reserve shall be required within one year after the date of his appointment or enlistment in the fleet naval reserve to qualify for the rank or rating he may hold in accordance with the general regulations governing the fleet naval reserve: Provided further, That officers and men of the naval reserve who are members of the naval militia of any state, territory or the District of Columbia shall stand relieved from all service or duty in said naval militia when on active duty in time of war or national emergency: Provided further, That such vessels, material, armament, equipment and other facilities of the regular navy as are or may be made available for the fleet naval reserve shall also be available, in the discretion of the secretary of the navy, for issue or loan to the several states, territories or the District of Columbia, for the administration and training of units of the naval militia, but no such facilities of the regular navy shall be furnished for use by any portion or unit of the naval militia unless at least 95 per centum of its personnel has been appointed or enlisted in the fleet naval reserve and unless its organization, administration and training conform to the standard prescribed by the secretary of the navy for such units.

Sec. 29. That an inspection of naval reserve units shall be made at least once each year by officers of the regular navy detailed by the secretary of the navy for that purpose, and said officers shall report to the secretary of the navy upon the qualifications, organization and administration of said units.

The Merchant Marine Naval Reserve.

Sec. 30. That the merchant marine naval reserve shall be composed of male citizens of the United States and of the insular possessions of the United States who follow or who have followed the sea as a profession and who are employed, or have been employed within three years, on public vessels of the United States or such other seagoing vessels documented under the laws of the United States as may be approved by the secretary of the navy.

Sec. 31. That officers and enlisted men of the merchant marine naval reserve shall be transferred to the volunteer naval reserve, or discharged, three years after they have ceased to follow the sea as a profession.

Sec. 32. That officers and enlisted men of the merchant marine naval reserve may, upon their own application, approved by direction of the secretary of the navy, be given the same training duty, with or without pay, as is provided for officers and enlisted men of the fleet naval reserve.

Sec. 33. That in time of peace officers and enlisted men of the merchant marine naval reserve when not employed on active duty with the regular navy shall be paid per annum, under such regulations as the secretary of the navy may prescribe, at the rate of not exceeding one month's base pay of their corresponding grades, ranks or ratings in the regular navy, which pay shall be addi-

tional to any pay to which they may be entitled for training duty: Provided, That funds equal to the amount required for the purposes of this section shall first have been made available by the congress for this specific purpose.

Sec. 34. That the secretary of the navy shall prescribe a suitable flag or pennant which may be flown as an emblem of the merchant marine naval reserve on any seagoing merchant vessel documented under the laws of the United States: Provided, That such vessel be first designated by the secretary of the navy as suitable for service as a naval auxiliary in time of war: Provided further, That the master or commanding officer and not less than 50 per centum of the officers are members of the naval reserve: And provided further, That such flag or pennant shall not be flown in lieu of the national ensign.

The Volunteer Naval Reserve.

Sec. 35. That officers and enlisted men of the volunteer naval reserve shall not be required to attend drills or perform training duty and shall receive no pay or allowances, except when ordered to active duty or training duty: Provided, That they may, upon their own application, approved by the direction of the secretary of the navy, be given the same active duty or training duty, with or without pay, as is provided for officers and enlisted men of the fleet naval reserve.

General Provisions.

Sec. 36. That the secretary of the navy shall prescribe all necessary and proper regulations, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, for the recruiting, organization, government, administration, training, inspection and mobilization of the naval reserve hereby created and established, and shall detail such officers and enlisted men and shall make available such vessels, material, armament, equipment and other facilities of the regular navy as he may deem necessary and advisable for the development of the naval reserve in accordance with the provisions of this act: Provided, That all officers and employes of the United States or of the District of Columbia who are members of the naval reserve shall be entitled to leave of absence from their respective duties, without loss of pay, time or efficiency rating, on all days during which they are employed, under orders, on training duty for periods not to exceed fifteen days in any one calendar year.

Sec. 37. That the necessary funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated annually, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the naval reserve, including all expenses pertaining thereto as authorized by law.

Sec. 38. That the secretary of the navy shall submit annually in connection with the estimates for the navy department a statement showing separately the sums required for the following purposes under this act:

(a) The estimated amount necessary for all purposes for the fleet naval reserve for the succeeding fiscal year, not including pay and allowances of former enlisted men of the regular navy transferred or assigned to the fleet naval reserve.

(b) The estimated amount for said fiscal year required to cover the pay and allowances of those former enlisted men of the regular navy transferred to the fleet naval reserve.

(c) The amount estimated for said fiscal year to cover the annual payment of $25 allowed by section 22 of this act to those men of the naval reserve who have been assigned thereto.

Sec. 39. That unobligated funds from appropriations for the naval reserve force and the various classes thereof for the current fiscal year and thereafter are hereby made available for carrying the provisions of this act into effect.

Sec. 40. That this act shall take effect on July 1, 1925, which date shall be construed as the date of the passage or approval thereof. (Approved Feb. 28, 1925.)

DISTRICT COURT FEES.

The fees hereinafter provided for and no other shall be charged and collected by clerks of the District courts of the United States for services performed by them or their assistants: Provided, That all laws or parts of laws inconsistent or repugnant to the provisions of this act are hereby repealed; but nothing in this act shall repeal or in any way enlarge or modify the provisions of the act of July 20, 1892, as amended by the act of June 25, 1910, and the act of June 27, 1922: Provided further, That the United States shall not be required to pay any sum or fee herein provided for.

Upon the institution of any suit or proceeding, whether by original process, removal, indictment, information or otherwise, there shall be paid by the party or parties so instituting such suit or proceeding, as fees of the clerk for all services to be performed by him in such case or proceeding, except as hereinafter provided, the sum of $5.

Upon the filing of any answer or paper joining issue or the entering of an order for trial, there shall be charged and collected by the clerk, from the party or parties filing any such answer or paper, for services performed and to be performed by said clerk in said case or proceeding, the further sum of $5: Provided, That after one fee, as hereinbefore provided in this section, has been paid by any defendant, cross-petitioner, intervenor or party, other defendants, cross-petitioners, intervenors or parties, separately appearing or filing any answer or paper in said suit or proceeding, shall pay a further fee of $2 for each answer or paper so filed: And provided further, That in any criminal case, upon the entering of a plea of not guilty by any defendant, there shall be charged and taxed in the costs of said case a fee of $5 for each defendant entering such plea, but the clerk shall not be required to account for any such fee not collected by him.

Upon the entry of any judgment, decree or final order of the court in any suit or proceeding there shall be charged and collected by the clerk, from the prevailing party or parties, as an additional fee for services performed and to be performed in said suit or proceeding, the further sum of $5: Provided, however, That in any criminal case the clerk shall not be required to account for any such fee not collected by him.

Upon the filing of any petition for appeal or writ of error to any Circuit Court of Appeals or the Supreme court of the United States there shall be charged and collected by the clerk, from the party or parties prosecuting such appeal or writ of error, an additional fee in said suit or proceeding of $5.

Upon the filing of any petition or application for a writ of habeas corpus, or appeal from a deportation order of a United States commissioner, there shall be charged and collected by the clerk, from the petitioner or applicant, as full payment for all services performed or to be performed by him in said proceeding, the sum of $5: Provided, That if an appeal is prosecuted from the order of the District court in said proceeding, then and in that event the additional sum of $5, as provided in section 4 of this act, shall be charged and collected by the clerk.

For each additional trial or final hearing,

upon a reversal by a Circuit Court of Appeals or the Supreme court of the United States or following a disagreement by a jury or the granting of a new trial or rehearing by the court, there shall be charged and collected by the clerk, from the party or parties securing such reversal, new trial or rehearing, or from the plaintiff or plaintiffs in the event of a disagreement, the further sum of $5: Provided, however, That the clerk shall not be required to account for any such fee not collected by him in any criminal case: Provided, further, That nothing herein contained shall prohibit the court from directing by rule or standing order the collection at the time the services are rendered of the fees herein enumerated, from either party, but all such fees shall be taxed as costs in the respective cases.

In addition to the fees for services rendered in cases, hereinbefore enumerated, the clerk shall charge and collect, for miscellaneous services performed by him and his assistants, except when on behalf of the United States, the following fees:

1. For issuing any writ or a subpœna for a witness, not in a case instituted or pending in the court from which it is issued, and filing and entering the return of the marshal thereon, 50 cents.

2. For filing and indexing any paper, not in a case or proceeding, 25 cents.

3. For administering an oath or affirmation, not in a case or proceeding pending in the court where the oath is administered, 10 cents.

4. For an acknowledgment, certificate, affidavit or countersignature, with seal, 50 cents.

5. For taking and certifying depositions to file, 20 cents for each folio of 100 words, and if taken stenographically, 15 cents per folio additional, for the stenographer.

6. For a copy of any record, entry or other paper, and the comparison thereof, 15 cents for each folio of 100 words.

7. For filing præcipe or requisition and searching the records of the court for judgments, decrees or other instruments or suits pending or bankruptcy proceedings, including the certifying of the results of such search, 60 cents for the first name and 25 cents for each additional name embraced in the certificate.

8. For receiving, keeping, and paying out money in pursuance of any statute or order of court, including cash bail or bonds or securities authorized by law to be deposited in lieu of other security, 1 per centum of the amount so received, kept and paid out, or of the face value of such bonds or securities.

9. For keeping a record of surety companies and bonds thereof, 15 cents for each folio of 100 words.

10. For preparation and mailing notices in bankruptcy, 10 cents each for the first twenty notices and 5 cents for each additional notice: Provided, That this fee shall cover and include all services and expenses in connection therewith: And provided further, That such fee shall not be deemed to be included in any other fee for services in bankruptcy proceedings.

11. For making and comparing a transcript of record on appeal or writ of error when required or requested, 15 cents for each folio of 100 words.

12. For comparing any transcript, copy of record, or other paper not made by the clerk with the original thereof, 5 cents for each folio of 100 words.

13. For making a final record in any case at the request of either party or upon order of court in a particular case, 15 cents for each folio of 100 words: Provided, however, That when any such final record is made upon order of court the fees therefor shall be taxed in the cost of the case.

14. For admission of attorneys to practice, $1 each; for certificate of admission to be furnished upon request, $2 additional.

15. For making any record not in a case and not provided for in this act, 15 cents for each folio of 100 words.

This act shall become and be in force and effect on and after July 1, 1925. (Approved Feb. 11, 1925.)

NATIONAL GUARD LAW AMENDED.

Section 58 of the national defense act of June 3, 1916, is amended to read as follows:

Composition of the National Guard.

"Sec. 58. The national guard shall consist of regularly enlisted men who upon original enlistment shall be not less than 18 nor more than 45 years of age, or who in subsequent enlistments shall not be more than 64 years of age, organized, armed and equipped as hereinafter provided, and of commissioned officers and warrant officers between the ages of 21 and 64 years: Provided, That in cases of appointments of warrant officers or enlistments made in accordance with national guard regulations, no payments heretofore made to such warrant officers and enlisted men for participating in exercises or performing the duties described in sections 92, 94, 97 and 99 of the national defense act of June 3, 1916, as amended, or any bona fide claim therefor, shall be held or considered invalid because such warrant officer or enlisted man was of an age greater than 45 years at the time of his appointment or enlistment or at the time of the performance of such duties."

Sec. 2. That section 78 of the national defense act of June 3, 1916, as amended, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 78. Men duly qualified for enlistment in the active national guard may enlist in the national guard reserve for a period of one or three years, under such regulations as the secretary of war shall prescribe, and on so enlisting they shall subscribe to the following enlistment contract and take the oath therein specified: 'I do hereby acknowledge to have voluntarily enlisted this —— day of —— 19—, as a soldier in the national guard of the United States and of the state of ——, to serve in the reserve thereof, or in the active national guard of the United States and said state if transferred thereto, for a period of one (or three) year—, unless sooner discharged by proper authority, and I do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America and to the state of ——, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies whomsoever and that I will obey the orders of the president of the United States and the governor of the state of ——, and of the officers appointed over me according to law and the rules and articles of war.' Under such regulations as the secretary of war may prescribe, enlisted men of the active national guard may be transferred to the national guard reserve; likewise, enlisted men hereafter enlisted in or transferred to the national guard reserve may be transferred to the active national guard: Provided, That no enlisted man shall be required to serve under any enlistment for a longer time than the period for which he enlisted in the active national guard or national guard reserve, as the case may be. Members of said reserve, officers and enlisted men, when engaged in field or coast defense training with the active national guard, shall receive the same federal pay and allowances as those occupying like grades on the active list of said guard when likewise engaged: Provided further, That except as otherwise specifically

provided in this act, no commissioned or enlisted reservist shall receive any pay or allowances out of any appropriation made by congress for national guard purposes."

Sec. 3. That section 81 of the national defense act of June 3, 1916, as amended, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

Militia Bureau of the War Department.

"Sec. 81. The militia division of the war department shall hereafter be known as the militia bureau of the war department. The chief of the militia bureau shall be appointed by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, by selection from lists of active federally recognized national guard officers, recommended by the governors of the several states and territories as suitable for such appointment, who have had ten or more years' commissioned service in the active national guard, at least five of which have been in the line, and who have attained at least the grade of major. The chief of the militia bureau shall hold office for four years unless sooner removed for cause, shall be eligible to succeed himself and when he is 64 years of age he shall cease to hold such office. Upon accepting his office the chief of the militia bureau shall also be appointed a major-general in the officers' reserve corps and shall be commissioned in the army of the United States, which appointment and commission shall terminate when he ceases to hold such office. The chief of the militia bureau shall have the rank, pay and allowances of a major-general provided in section 8 of the pay readjustment act of June 10, 1922, during his tenure of office, but shall not be entitled to retirement or retired pay. For duty in the militia bureau and for instruction of the national guard, the president shall assign such number of officers and enlisted men of the regular army as he may deem necessary. The president may also assign, with their consent, to duty in the militia bureau three officers who, at the time of their initial assignment, are active federally recognized national guard officers and who are reserve officers, and any such officer while so assigned shall receive the pay and allowances provided in the pay readjustment act of June 10, 1922, as amended, for officers of the national guard when authorized by law to receive federal pay. The president may also assign, with their consent and within the limits of the appropriations previously made for this specific purpose, not exceeding 500 officers of the active federally recognized national guard, and who are reserve officers, to duty with the regular army, in addition to those attending service schools, and while so assigned they shall receive the pay and allowances authorized in the preceding sentence. In case the office of chief of the militia bureau becomes vacant or the incumbent, because of disability, is unable to discharge the powers and duties of the office, the reserve officer, senior in rank on duty in the militia bureau, appointed from the national guard, shall act as chief of said bureau until the incumbent is able to resume his duties, or the vacancy in the office is regularly filled. The pay and allowances provided in this section for the chief of the militia bureau and for the reserve officers assigned to duty from the national guard shall be paid out of the whole fund appropriated for the support of the national guard. The age limitations herein prescribed shall not apply to the existing chief of the militia bureau during his present term of office."

(Section 4 makes some changes in the law relative to the disposition and replacement of damaged property.)

Sec. 5. That the eighth paragraph of section 127a of the national defense act of June 3, 1916, as amended, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"Unless special assignment is made by the president under the provisions of the 119th article of war, all officers in the active service of the United States in any grade shall take rank according to date, which, in the case of an officer of the regular army, is that stated in his commission or letter of appointment, and, in the case of a reserve officer or an officer of the national guard called into the service of the United States, shall precede that on which he is placed on active duty by a period equal to the total length of active federal service and service under the provisions of sections 94, 97 and 99 of this act which he may have performed in the grade in which called or any higher grade. When dates of rank are the same, precedence shall be determined by length of active commissioned service in the army. When length of such service is the same, officers of the regular army shall take rank among themselves according to their places on the promotion list, preceding reserve and national guard officers of the same date of rank and length of service, who shall take rank among themselves according to age." (Approved Feb. 28, 1925.)

UNITED STATES ARBITRATION ACT.

Be it enacted, etc., that "maritime transactions," as herein defined, means charter parties, bills of lading of water carriers, agreements relating to wharfage, supplies furnished vessels or repairs to vessels, collisions or any other matters in foreign commerce which, if the subject of controversy, would be embraced within admiralty jurisdiction; "commerce," as herein defined, means commerce among the several states or with foreign nations or in any territory of the United States or in the District of Columbia, or between any such territory and another, or between any such territory and any state or foreign nation, or between the District of Columbia and any state or territory or foreign nation, but nothing herein contained shall apply to contracts of employment of seamen, railroad employes or any other class of workers engaged in foreign or interstate commerce.

Sec. 2. That a written provision in any maritime transaction or a contract evidencing a transaction involving commerce to settle by arbitration a controversy thereafter arising out of such contract or transaction or the refusal to perform the whole or any part thereof, or an agreement in writing to submit to arbitration an existing controversy arising out of such a contract, transaction or refusal, shall be valid, irrevocable and enforceable, save upon such grounds as exist at law or in equity for the revocation of any contract.

Sec. 3. That if any suit or proceeding be brought in any of the courts of the United States upon any issue referable to arbitration under an agreement in writing for such arbitration, the court in which such suit is pending, upon being satisfied that the issue involved in such suit or proceeding is referable to arbitration under such an agreement, shall on application of one of the parties stay the trial of the action until such arbitration has been had in accordance with the terms of the agreement, providing the applicant for the stay is not in default in proceeding with such arbitration.

Sec. 4. That a party aggrieved by the alleged failure, neglect, or refusal of another to arbitrate under a written agreement for arbitration may petition any court of the United States which, save for such agreement, would have jurisdiction under the judicial code at law, in equity or in admiralty of the subject matter of a suit arising out of the contro-

versy between the parties for an order directing that such arbitration proceed in the manner provided for in such agreement. Five days' notice in writing of such application shall be served upon the party in default. Service thereof shall be made in the manner provided by law for the service of summons in the jurisdiction in which the proceeding is brought. The court shall hear the parties and upon being satisfied that the making of the agreement for arbitration or the failure to comply therewith is not in issue, the court shall make an order directing the parties to proceed to arbitration in accordance with the terms of the agreement: Provided, That the hearing and proceedings under such agreement shall be within the district in which the petition for an order directing such arbitration is filed. If the making of the arbitration agreement or the failure, neglect or refusal to perform the same be in issue, the court shall proceed summarily to the trial thereof. If no jury trial be demanded by the party alleged to be in default, or if the matter in dispute is within admiralty jurisdiction, the court shall hear and determine such issue. Where such an issue is raised, the party alleged to be in default may, except in cases of admiralty, on or before the return day of the notice of application, demand a jury trial of such issue and upon such demand the court shall make an order referring the issue or issues to a jury in the manner provided by law for referring to a jury issues in an equity action or may specially call a jury for that purpose. If the jury find that no agreement in writing for arbitration was made or that there is no default in proceeding thereunder, the proceeding shall be dismissed. If the jury find that an agreement for arbitration was made in writing and that there is a default in proceeding thereunder, the court shall make an order summarily directing the parties to proceed with the arbitration in accordance with the terms thereof.

Sec. 5. That if in the agreement provision be made for a method of naming or appointing an arbitrator or arbitrators or an umpire, such method shall be followed; but if no method be provided therein or if a method be provided and any party thereto shall fail to avail himself of such method, or if for any other reason there shall be a lapse in the naming of an arbitrator or arbitrators or umpire or in filling a vacancy, then upon the application of either party to the controversy the court shall designate and appoint an arbitrator or arbitrators or umpire, as the case may require, who shall act under the said agreement with the same force and effect as if he or they had been specifically named therein; and unless otherwise provided in the agreement the arbitration shall be by a single arbitrator.

Sec. 6. That any application to the court hereunder shall be made and heard in the manner provided by law for the making and hearing of motions, except as otherwise herein expressly provided.

Sec. 7. That the arbitrators selected either as prescribed in this act or otherwise, or a majority of them, may summon in writing any person to attend before them or any of them as a witness and in a proper case to bring with him or them any book, record, document or paper which may be deemed material as evidence in the case. The fees for such attendance shall be the same as the fees of witnesses before masters of the United States courts. Said summons shall issue in the name of the arbitrator or arbitrators or a majority of them, and shall be signed by the arbitrators or a majority of them, and shall be directed to the said person and shall be served in the same manner as subpœnas to appear and testify before the court; if any person or persons so summoned to testify shall refuse or neglect to obey said summons, upon petition the United States court in and for the district in which such arbitrators, or a majority of them, are sitting may compel the attendance of such person or persons before said arbitrator or arbitrators or punish said person or persons for contempt in the same manner now provided for securing the attendance of witnesses or their punishment for neglect or refusal to attend in the courts of the United States.

Sec. 8. That if the basis of jurisdiction be a cause of action otherwise justiciable in admiralty, then, notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, the party claiming to be aggrieved may begin his proceeding hereunder by libel and seizure of the vessel or other property of the other party according to the usual course of admiralty proceedings, and the court shall then have jurisdiction to direct the parties to proceed with the arbitration and shall retain jurisdiction to enter its decree upon the award.

Sec. 9. If the parties in their agreement have agreed that a judgment of the court shall be entered upon the award made pursuant to the arbitration, and shall specify the court, then at any time within one year after the award is made any party to the arbitration may apply to the court so specified for an order confirming the award, and thereupon the court must grant such an order unless the award is vacated, modified, or corrected as prescribed in the next two sections. If no court is specified in the agreement of the parties, then such application may be made to the United States court in and for the district within which such award was made. Notice of the application shall be served upon the adverse party, and thereupon the court shall have jurisdiction of such party as though he had appeared generally in the proceeding. If the adverse party is a resident of the district within which the award was made, such service shall be made upon the adverse party or his attorney as prescribed by law for service of notice of motion in an action in the same court. If the adverse party shall be a nonresident, then the notice of the application shall be served by the marshal of any district within which the adverse party may be found in like manner as other process of the court.

Sec. 10. That in either of the following cases the United States court in and for the district wherein the award was made may make an order vacating the award upon the application of any party to the arbitration—

(a) Where the award was procured by corruption, fraud, or undue means.

(b) Where there was evident partiality or corruption in the arbitrators or either of them.

(c) Where the arbitrators were guilty of misconduct in refusing to postpone the hearing, upon sufficient cause shown, or in refusing to hear evidence pertinent and material to the controversy; or of any other misbehavior by which the rights of any party have been prejudiced.

(d) Where the arbitrators exceeded their powers or so imperfectly executed them that a mutual, final and definite award upon the subject matter submitted was not made.

(e) Where an award is to be made and the time within which the agreement required the award to be made has not expired the court may, in its discretion, direct a rehearing by the arbitrators.

Sec. 11. That in either of the following cases the United States court in and for the district wherein the award was made may make an order modifying or correcting the

award upon the application of any party to the arbitration—

(a) Where there was an evident material miscalculation of figures or an evident material mistake in the description of any person, thing or property referred to in the award.

(b) Where the arbitrators have awarded upon a matter not submitted to them, unless it is a matter not affecting the merits of the decision upon the matters submitted.

(c) Where the award is imperfect in matter of form not affecting the merits of the controversy.

The order may modify and correct the award, so as to effect the intent thereof and promote justice between the parties.

Sec. 12. That notice of a motion to vacate, modify or correct an award must be served upon the adverse party or his attorney within three months after the award is filed or delivered. If the adverse party is a resident of the district within which the award was made, such service shall be made upon the adverse party or his attorney as prescribed by law for service of notice of motion in an action in the same court. If the adverse party shall be a nonresident then the notice of the application shall be served by the marshal of any district within which the adverse party may be found in like manner as other process of the court. For the purposes of the motion any judge who might make an order to stay the proceedings in an action brought in the same court may make an order, to be served with the notice of motion, staying the proceedings of the adverse party to enforce the award.

Sec. 13. That the party moving for an order confirming, modifying or correcting an award shall, at the time such order is filed with the clerk for the entry of judgment thereon, also file the following papers with the clerk:

(a) The agreement; the selection or appointment, if any, of an additional arbitrator or umpire; and each written extension of the time, if any, within which to make the award.

(b) The award.

(c) Each notice, affidavit or other paper used upon an application to confirm, modify, or correct the award, and a copy of each order of the court upon such an application.

The judgment shall be docketed as if it was rendered in an action.

The judgment so entered shall have the same force and effect, in all respects, as, and be subject to all the provisions of law relating to, a judgment in an action; and it may be enforced as if it had been rendered in an action in the court in which it is entered.

Sec. 14. That this act may be referred to as "the United States arbitration act."

Sec. 15. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect on and after the 1st day of January next after its enactment, but shall not apply to contracts made prior to the taking effect of this act. (Approved Feb. 12, 1925.)

AID FOR ROADS AND TRAILS.

For the purposes of carrying out the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide that the United States shall aid the states in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes," approved July 11, 1916, and all acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the following additional sums, to be expended according to the provisions of such act as amended:

The sum of $75,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926.

The sum of $75,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927.

Immediately upon the passage of this act and thereafter not later than Jan. 1 of each year, the secretary of agriculture is authorized to apportion among the several states, as provided in section 21 of the federal highway act, approved Nov. 9, 1921, the $75,000,000 herein authorized to be apportioned for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, and on or before Jan. 1 next preceding the commencement of each succeeding fiscal year he shall make like apportionment of the appropriation herein authorized or which may hereafter be authorized, for each fiscal year: Provided, That the secretary of agriculture shall act upon projects submitted to him under his apportionment of this authorization, and his approval of any such project within three years shall be deemed a contractual obligation of the federal government for the payment of its proportional contribution thereto.

Sec. 2. For carrying out the provisions of section 23 of the federal highway act, approved Nov. 9, 1921, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated for forest roads and trails, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the following additional sums, to be available until expended in accordance with the provisions of said section 23:

The sum of $7,500,000, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926.

The sum of $7,500,000, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927.

The secretary of agriculture may exchange deteriorated explosives or explosive components, obtained by transfer from the secretary of war for distribution among the states and for use in the improvement of roads under his direct supervision, for explosives or explosive products in condition for immediate use. The secretary of agriculture is further authorized, by contract or otherwise, to reclaim by reworking, reconditioning, cartridging or otherwise converting into usable form such deteriorated explosives or explosive components as cannot be so exchanged and to pay the cost thereof out of available administrative funds authorized by the federal highway act approved Nov. 9, 1921, and acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto. The secretary of agriculture, in his discretion, may transfer to any department or agency of the federal government such of the materials acquired from such exchanges, and also such of the explosives or explosive components as may be reworked, reconditioned, cartridged or otherwise converted hereunder, as may be required by any such department or agency for use in its authorized activities: Provided, That the charges incident to the storage, handling, protection, exchange, reworking, reconditioning, cartridging or conversion of such explosives or explosive components as may be certified by the secretary of agriculture to have been incurred against said administrative funds shall be reimbursed, said funds pro rata by the department or agency of the federal government, the state or other agency receiving such explosives or explosive products.

Section 11 of the federal highway act approved Nov. 9, 1921, as amended and approved by the acts of June 19, 1922, and Jan. 22, 1923, is further amended by inserting after each place where the word 'unappropriated public lands" occur the words "and nontaxable Indian lands, individual and tribal."

In any state where the existing constitution or laws will not permit the state to provide revenues for the construction, reconstruction

or maintenance of highways, the secretary of agriculture shall continue to approve projects for said state until three years after the passage of this act, if he shall find that said state has complied with the provisions of this act in so far as its existing constitution and laws will permit.

All acts or parts of acts in any way inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed and this act shall take effect on its passage. (Approved Feb. 12, 1925.)

FOR AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

For the more complete endowment and maintenance of agricultural experiment stations now established or which may hereafter be established, in accordance with the act of congress approved March 2, 1887, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, in addition to the amounts now received by such agricultural experiment stations, the sum of $20,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926; $30,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927; $40,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928; $50,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929; $60,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, and $60,000 for each fiscal year thereafter, to be paid to each state and territory, and the secretary of agriculture shall include the additional sums above authorized to be appropriated in the annual estimates of the department of agriculture, or in a separate estimate, as he may deem best. The funds appropriated pursuant to this act shall be applied only to paying the necessary expenses of conducting investigations or making experiments bearing directly on the production, manufacture, preparation, use, distribution and marketing of agricultural products and including such scientific researches as have for their purpose the establishment and maintenance of a permanent and efficient agricultural industry and such economic and sociological investigations as have for their purpose the development and improvement of the rural home and rural life and for printing and disseminating the results of said researches.

The sums hereby authorized to be appropriated to the states and territories for the further endowment and support of agricultural experiment stations shall be annually paid in equal quarterly payments on the 1st day of January, April, July and October of each year by the secretary of the treasury upon a warrant of the secretary of agriculture out of the treasury of the United States, to the treasurer or other officer duly appointed by the governing boards of such agricultural experiment stations to receive the same and such officers shall be required to report to the secretary of agriculture on or before the 1st day of September of each year a detailed statement of the amount so received and of its disbursement on schedules prescribed by the secretary of agriculture. The grants of money authorized by this act are made subject to legislative assent of the several states and territories to the purpose of said grants: Provided, That payment of such installments of the appropriation herein authorized to be made as shall become due to any state or territory before the adjournment of the regular session of the legislature meeting next after the passage of this act shall be made upon the assent of the governor thereof duly certified to the secretary of the treasury.

If any portion of the moneys received by the designated officer of any state or territory for the further and more complete endowment, support and maintenance of agricultural experiment stations as provided in this act shall by any action or contingency be diminished or lost or be misapplied, it shall be replaced by said state or territory to which it belongs and until so replaced no subsequent appropriation shall be apportioned or paid to such state or territory and no portion of said moneys exceeding 10 per centum of each annual appropriation shall be applied directly or indirectly, under any pretense whatever, to the purchase, erection, preservation or repair of any building or buildings or to the purchase or rental of land. It shall be the duty of each of the stations annually on or before the 1st day of February to make to the governor of the state or territory in which it is located a full and detailed report of its operations, including a statement of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year next preceding, a copy of which report shall be sent to each of the stations and the secretary of agriculture and the secretary of the treasury of the United States.

On or before the 1st day of July in each year after the passage of this act the secretary of agriculture shall ascertain and certify to the secretary of the treasury as to each state and territory whether it is complying with the provisions of this act and is entitled to receive its share of the annual appropriations for agricultural experiment stations under this act and the amount which thereupon each is entitled, respectively, to receive. If the secretary of agriculture shall withhold from any state or territory a certificate of its appropriation, the facts and reasons therefor shall be reported to the president and the amount involved shall be kept separate in the treasury until the close of the next congress in order that the state or territory may, if it shall so desire, appeal to congress from the determination of the secretary of agriculture. If the next congress shall not direct such sum to be paid, it shall be covered into the treasury. The secretary of agriculture is hereby charged with the proper administration of this law.

The secretary of agriculture shall make an annual report to congress on the receipts and expenditures and work of the agricultural experiment stations in all of the states and territories, and also whether the appropriation of any state or territory has been withheld; and if so, the reason therefor.

Congress may at any time amend, suspend or repeal any and all of the provisions of this act. (Approved Feb. 24, 1925.)

MEMORIAL 50-CENT PIECES.

In commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the battle of Bennington and the independence of Vermont there shall be coined in the mints of the United States silver 50-cent pieces to the number of 40,000, such 50-cent pieces to be of the standard troy weight, composition, diameter, device and designs as shall be fixed by the director of the mint, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, which 50-cent pieces shall be legal tender in any payment to the amount of their face value.

In commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the admission of the state of California into the union there shall be coined at the mints of the United States silver 50-cent pieces to the number of not more than 300,000, such 50-cent pieces to be of the standard troy weight, composition, diameter, device and design as shall be fixed by the director of the mint, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, which 50-cent pieces shall be legal tender in any payment to the amount of their face value. The coins shall be issued only upon the request of the San Francisco Clearing House association and the Los Angeles Clearing House association, or either of them, and upon payment by such associations, or either of them, to the United States of the par value of such coins.

In commemoration of the 100th anniversary

of the founding of Fort Vancouver by the Hudson Bay company, state of Washington, there shall be coined at the mints of the United States silver 50-cent pieces to the number of not more than 300,000, and such 50-cent pieces to be of the standard troy weight, composition, diameter, device and design as shall be fixed by the director of the mint, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, which said 50-cent pieces shall be legal tender in any payment to the amount of their face value. The coin herein authorized shall be issued only upon the request of the executive committee of the Fort Vancouver Centennial corporation of Vancouver, Wash., and upon payment by such executive committee for and on behalf of the Fort Vancouver Centennial corporation of the par value of such coins, and it shall be permissible for the said Fort Vancouver Centennial corporation to obtain said coins upon said payment, all at one time or at separate times and in separate amounts, as it may determine.

All laws now in force relating to the subsidiary gold and silver coins of the United States and the coining or striking of the same, regulating and guarding the process of coinage, providing for the purchase of material and for the transportation, distribution and redemption of coins, for the prevention of debasement or counterfeiting, for security of the coin, or for any other purposes, whether said laws are penal or otherwise, shall, so far as applicable, apply to the coinage herein authorized: Provided, That the United States shall not be subject to the expense of making the necessary dies and other preparations for this coinage. (Approved Feb. 24, 1925.)

ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL IN WASHINGTON.

Whereas, the Roosevelt Memorial association, a corporation of the District of Columbia, has petitioned the congress in relation to the proposal of the association to erect an enduring monument to the memory of Theodore Roosevelt in the city of Washington: therefore, be it

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That permission is hereby given to the Roosevelt Memorial association to procure at its own expense plans and designs for the erection of a permanent memorial to Theodore Roosevelt upon a site within the following described area: That portion of the territory included in the park commission plan of 1901 lying in general between the Washington monument and the Potomac river and bounded by 15th and 17th streets projected southward, including the waters of Twining lake.

Sec. 2. That the plan and design procured or selected by the Roosevelt Memorial association shall take into account the requirements of traffic circulation and of recreational facilities and shall be submitted to the congress before the first day of January, 1926.

Sec. 3. That no authority to proceed with the execution of such plan or with the erection of the memorial shall be deemed to be conferred upon the Roosevelt Memorial association unless or until the plan and design shall first have been approved by the congress. (Approved Feb. 12, 1925.)

NEW NATIONAL PARKS.

The secretary of the interior is hereby authorized to determine the boundaries and area of such portion of the Blue Ridge mountains of Virginia lying east of the south fork of the Shenandoah river and between Front Royal on the north and Waynesboro on the south as may be recommended by him to be acquired and administered as a national park, to be known as the Shenandoah National park, and such portion of the Smoky mountains lying in Tennessee and North Carolina as may be recommended by him to be acquired and administered as a national park, to be known as the Smoky Mountains National park, and in the Mammoth cave regions of Kentucky and also such other lands in the southern Appalachian mountains as in his judgment should be acquired and administered as national parks, and to receive definite offers of donations of lands and moneys and to secure such options as in his judgment may be considered reasonable and just for the purchase of lands within said boundaries, and to report to congress thereon: Provided, That the secretary of the interior may, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, appoint a commission of five members, composed of a representative of the interior department and four national park experts, said four members to serve without compensation.

A sum sufficient to secure options and to pay the necessary expenses of the commission in carrying out the provisions of this act, including the salary of one clerk to the commission at a rate not to exceed $2,000 per annum, necessary traveling expenses of the members of the commission and $10 per diem in lieu of actual cost of subsistence, in all not to exceed $20,000, is hereby authorized to be appropriated. (Approved Feb. 21, 1925.)

ARLINGTON MEMORIAL BRIDGE.

The commission created by the act of March 4, 1913, is authorized and directed to proceed at once with the construction of a memorial bridge across the Potomac river from the vicinity of the Lincoln memorial in the city of Washington to an appropriate point in the state of Virginia, including appropriate approaches, roads, streets, boulevards, avenues and walks leading thereto on both sides of the river, together with the landscape features appertaining thereto, all in accordance with the design, surveys and estimates of cost transmitted by the commission to congress under date of April 22, 1924. The commission may make such changes in design and location of the bridge without increasing the total cost of the project as in its discretion may be found to be necessary or advisable.

The execution of the project herein and hereby authorized shall be carried out under the general supervision of the Arlington Memorial Bridge commission in the immediate charge of the executive officer of the commission, and the construction shall be entered upon as speedily as practicable in accordance with the plans submitted by the commission and shall be prosecuted to completion by contracts or otherwise, as may be most economical and advantageous to the government, and approved and ordered by the said commission in a total sum not to exceed $14,750,000, which sum is authorized to be appropriated from any moneys available or that may become available in the treasury of the United States. (Approved Feb. 24, 1925.)

REWARD FOR WORLD FLYERS.

The president is hereby authorized to advance Capt. Lowell Herbert Smith, air service, United States army, 1,000 files on the promotion list; First Lieutenant Leigh Wade, First Lieutenant Leslie Philip Arnold and First Lieutenant Erick Henning Nelson, in recognition of their accomplishment in circumnavigation of the globe by airplane, all of the air service, United States army, 500 files each on the promotion list: Provided, That the officers

hereinbefore named be, and remain, extra numbers in their grade to be carried as extra numbers up to and including the grade of colonel: Provided further, That nothing in this act shall operate to interfere with or retard the promotion to which any other officer on the promotion list would be entitled under existing law.

The president is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to commission Technical Sergeant Henry Herbert Ogden, air service, United States army (second lieutenant, air service, officers' reserve corps), and John Harding, Jr. (second lieutenant, air service, officers' reserve corps), as second lieutenants, air service, United States army, to be placed on the promotion list next after the second lieutenant who immediately precedes them on the date of the approval of this act: Provided, That nothing contained in this act shall operate to increase the total number of commissioned officers of the regular army of the United States now authorized by law.

The president is hereby authorized to present to Maj. Frederick L. Martin, air service, United States army, and to Sergt. Alva L. Harvey, air service, United States army, and to each of the officers of the regular army and officers' reserve corps hereinbefore named, a distinguished service medal, and each of them is hereby authorized to accept any medals or decorations tendered to or bestowed upon them by foreign governments. (Approved Feb. 25, 1925.)

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The president is authorized to complete, within a period of twenty years from the date of the passage of this act, a general utility topographical survey of the territory of the United States, including adequate horizontal and vertical control, and the securing of such topographic and hydrographic data as may be required for this purpose, and the preparation and publication of the resulting maps and data: Provided, That in carrying out the provisions of this act the president is authorized to utilize the services and facilities or such agency or agencies of the government as now exist, or may hereafter be created, and to allot to them (in addition to and not in substitution for other funds available to such agencies under other appropriations or from other sources) funds from the appropriation herein authorized or from such appropriation or appropriations as may hereafter be made for the purpose of this act. The agencies which may be engaged in carrying out the provisions of this act are authorized to enter into co-operative agreements with and to receive funds made available by any state or civic subdivision for the purpose of expediting the completion of the mapping within its borders. The sum of $950,000 is authorized to be appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be available until the 30th day of June, 1926, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, both in the District of Columbia and elsewhere as the president may deem essential and proper. (Approved Feb. 27, 1925.)

PATENT OFFICE MODELS.

A commission to consist of the commissioner of patents and the secretary of the Smithsonian institution or their representatives and a patent attorney duly registered as such in the patent office, the latter to be designated by the commissioner of patents, with the approval of the secretary of the interior, is hereby created to select such of the patent office models and exhibition exhibits as may be deemed to be of value and of historical interest, and thereafter store or place the same on exhibition in the patent office or the National museum, and cause the remainder of the said models and exhibits to be disposed of by public auction, gift to federal, state or private museums or institutions, or returned without expense to the government to the original depositors or their representatives, where demanded in writing by them, or destroyed, as the commission may determine. The commissioner of patents is authorized to pay necessary drayage and all other expenses incident to handling and removing the models and exhibits and to employ per diem employes in such numbers and at such times as he may determine, and pay each of the employes at a rate of compensation not to exceed $5 per day, such employes to be engaged upon the work of uncrating, removing, crating, storing, listing, sorting and otherwise handling the models and exhibits. In order to carry out the purposes of this act the sum of $10,000 is authorized to be appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: Provided, That all actions and expenditures herein authorized shall be subject to the approval of the secretary of the interior. A report shall be made to congress of the action of the commission hereunder. (Approved Feb. 13, 1925.)

USE BY PUBLIC OF NAVAL RADIO.

Section 2 of public resolution numbered 48, 67th congress, approved April 14, 1922, is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. The secretary of the navy is hereby authorized, under the terms and conditions and at rates prescribed by him, which rates shall be just and reasonable, and which, upon complaint, shall be subject to review and revision by the interstate commerce commission, to use all radio stations and apparatus, wherever located, owned by the United States and under the control of the navy department (a) for the reception and transmission of press messages offered by any newspaper published in the United States, its territories or possessions, or published by citizens of the United States in foreign countries or by any press association of the United States, and (b) for the reception and transmission of private commercial messages between ships and between ship and shore: Provided, That the rates fixed for the reception and transmission of all such messages, other than press messages, between the Pacific coast of the United States, Hawaii, Alaska, the Philippine islands, the Virgin islands and the orient shall not be less than the rates charged by privately owned and operated stations for like messages and service: Provided further, That the right to use such stations for any of the purposes named in this section shall terminate and cease as between any countries or localities or between any locality and privately operated ships whenever privately owned and operated stations are capable of meeting the normal communication requirements between such countries or localities or between any locality and privately operated ships, and the secretary of commerce shall have notified the secretary of the navy thereof, and in any event all rights conferred by this section shall terminate and cease on June 30, 1927, except that all such rights conferred by this section in the republic of China shall terminate and cease on Jan. 1, 1924." (Approved Feb. 28, 1925.)

EARLY AMERICAN FURNITURE FOR WHITE HOUSE.

With a view to conserving in the white house the best specimens of the early Ameri-

can furniture and furnishings and for the purpose of maintaining the interior of the white house in keeping with its original design the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds is hereby authorized and directed, with the approval of the president, to accept donations of furniture and furnishings for use in the white house. All such articles thus donated to become the property of the United States and to be accounted for as such.

The officer in charge of public buildings and grounds is further authorized and directed, with the approval of the president, to appoint a temporary committee composed of one representative of the American Federation of Arts, one representative of the National Commission of Fine Arts, one representative of the National Academy of Design, one member of the American Institute of Architects and five members representing the public at large, the committee to have full power to select and pass on the articles in question and to recommend the same for acceptance. (Approved Feb. 28, 1925.)

APPROPRIATION FOR NAVAL AVIATION.

The naval appropriation bill approved Feb. 11, 1925, contained the following clause under the caption "Bureau of Aeronautics":

"For aviation, as follows: For navigational, photographic, aerological, radio and miscellaneous equipment, including repairs thereto, for use with aircraft built or building on June 30, 1925, $375,000; for maintenance, repair, and operation of aircraft factory, helium plant, air stations, fleet activities, testing laboratories and for overhauling of planes, $6,921,625, including $300,000 for the equipment of vessels with catapults; for continuing experiments and development work on all types of aircraft, $1,550,000; for drafting, clerical, inspection and messenger service, $700,000; for new construction and procurement; for continuing the conversion of two in all, $14,790,000; and the money herein specifically appropriated for 'aviation' shall be disbursed and accounted for in accordance with existing laws as 'aviation' and for that purpose shall constitute one fund: Provided, That in addition to the amount herein appropriated and specified for expenditure for new construction and procurement of aircraft and equipment, the secretary of the navy may enter into contracts for the production and purchase of new airplanes and their equipment, spare parts and accessories, to an amount not in excess of $4,100,000: Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for maintenance of more than six heavier-than-air stations on the coasts of the continental United States: Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the construction of a factory for the manufacture of airplanes: Provided further, That the secretary of the navy is hereby authorized to consider, ascertain, adjust, determine and pay out of this appropriation the amounts due on claims for damages which have occurred or may occur to private property growing out of the operations of naval aircraft, where such claim does not exceed the sum of $250: Provided further, That all claims adjusted under this authority during the fiscal year shall be reported in detail to the congress by the secretary of the navy."

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

The naval appropriation bill approved Feb. 11, 1925, contained the following clause:

"The secretary of the navy may use the unexpended balances on the date of the approval of this act under appropriations heretofore made on account of 'increase of the navy,' together with the sum of $7,444,000, which is hereby appropriated for the prosecution of work on vessels under construction on such date, the construction of which may be proceeded with under the terms of the treaty providing for the limitation of naval armament; for continuing the conversion of two battle cruisers into aircraft carriers, including their complete equipment of aircraft and aircraft accessories, in accordance with the terms of such treaty; toward the construction of two fleet submarines heretofore authorized, to have the highest practicable speed and greatest desirable radius of action and to cost not to exceed $5,300,000 each for construction and machinery and $850,000 each for armor, armament and ammunition; for the settlement of contracts on account of vessels already delivered to the navy department; for the procurement of gyro compass equipments and for the installation of fire-control instruments on destroyers not already supplied; for the installation of fire-control apparatus on the Colorado and West Virginia; and for the completion of armor, armament, ammunition and torpedoes for the supply and complement of vessels which may be proceeded with as hereinbefore mentioned."

INSPECTION OF PETERSBURG (VA.) BATTLE FIELDS.

A commission is created to be composed of the following members, who shall be appointed by the secretary of war:

(1) A commissioned officer of the corps of engineers, United States army.

(2) A veteran of the civil war who served honorably in the military forces of the United States; and

(3) A veteran of the civil war who served honorably in the military forces of the Confederate States of America.

In appointing the members of the commission created by this act the secretary of war shall, as far as practicable, select persons familiar with the terrain of the battle fields of the siege of Petersburg, Va., and the historical events associated therewith.

It shall be the duty of the commission, acting under the direction of the secretary of war, to inspect the battle fields of the siege of Petersburg, Va., in order to ascertain the feasibility of preserving and marking for historical and profession l military study such fields. The commission shall submit a report of its findings to the secretary of war not later than Dec. 1, 1925.

There is authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $3,000 in order to carry out the provisions of this act. (Approved Feb. 11, 1925.)

INTERNATIONAL TRADE EXHIBITION.

The president of the United States is authorized to invite by proclamation, or in such other manner as he may deem proper, the states of the union and all foreign countries to participate in the proposed permanent exhibition to be held by the International Trade exhibition at New Orleans, La., beginning Sept. 15, 1925, for the purpose of exhibiting samples of fabricated and raw products of all countries and bringing together buyers and sellers for promotion of trade and commerce in such products. (Approved March 3, 1925.)

AIR MAIL ACT.

This act may be cited as the air mail act.

When used in this act the term "air mail" means first-class mail prepaid at the rates of postage herein prescribed. The rates of postage on air mail shall be not less than 10 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof. The postmaster-general is authorized to contract

with any individual, firm or corporation for the transportation of air mail by aircraft between such points as he may designate at a rate not to exceed four-fifths of the revenues derived from such air mail, and to further contract for the transportation by aircraft of first-class mail other than air mail at a rate not to exceed four-fifths of the revenues derived from such first-class mail.

The postmaster-general may make such rules, regulations and orders as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act: Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed to interfere with the postage charged or to be charged on government-operated air-mail routes. (Approved Feb. 2, 1925.)

NEW ARMAMENT REDUCTION CONFERENCE.

The naval appropriation bill approved Feb. 11, 1925, contained the following paragraph:

"The president is requested to invite the governments with which the United States has diplomatic relations to send representatives to a conference to be held in the city of Washington, which shall be charged with the duty of formulating and entering into a general international agreement by which armaments for war, either upon land or sea, shall be effectually reduced and limited in the interest of the peace of the world and the relief of all nations from the burdens of inordinate and unnecessary expenditures for the provision of armaments and the preparation for war."

CAMP IN ANGELES NATIONAL FOREST.

The secretary of agriculture is authorized, in his discretion, upon application by the board of supervisors of Los Angeles county, California, to designate and segregate, for recreation development, not to exceed 5,000 acres within the Angeles National forest, California, which in his opinion are available for such purposes, and to issue to the board of supervisors, for the benefit of said county, a free permit authorizing the improvement, maintenance and use of such lands for free public camp grounds under conditions which will allow the fullest use of the lands for recreational purposes without interfering with the objects for which the national forest was established. Such permit or permits shall remain in full force and effect as long as the county complies with the conditions therein and maintains the areas so designated as free public camp grounds. Lands so designated and segregated under the provisions of this act shall not be subject to the mining laws of the United States. (Approved Feb. 24, 1925.)

OZARK GAME REFUGES.

The president of the United States is authorized to designate such national forest lands within the Ozark national forest, within the state of Arkansas, as should, in his discretion, be set aside for the protection of game animals, birds or fish; and whoever shall hunt, catch, trap, willfully disturb or kill any kind of game animal, game or non-game, bird or fish or take the eggs of any such bird on any lands so set aside or in or on the waters thereof, except under such general rules and regulations as the secretary of agriculture may from time to time prescribe, shall be fined not more than $500 or imprisoned not more than six months, or both: Provided, That no lands within the present limits of the 4th congressional district shall be included in such designation. (Approved Feb. 28, 1925.)

CARE OF ZACHARY TAYLOR'S GRAVE.

There is authorized to be appropriated the sum of $10,000 for the care, maintenance and improvement of the burial grounds, comprising approximately five acres, containing the remains of Zachary Taylor, former president of the United States, and of the memorial shaft erected to his memory, located on the Brownsboro road in Jefferson county, Kentucky. The appropriation shall be expended by and under the supervision of the secretary of war. The secretary of war is authorized to accept, free of cost to the United States government, from the state of Kentucky and from any others having authority to convey same, the land comprising the burial grounds; and upon the presentation of good and perfect title to the land the secretary of war is authorized and directed to establish thereon a national cemetery. (Approved Feb. 24, 1925.)

INDEMNITY TO NORWAY.

There is hereby authorized to be paid to the government of Norway out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, as a matter of grace and without reference to the question of liability therefor, as full indemnity for the losses sustained by the owners of the Norwegian steamship Hassel, or any other parties pecuniarily interested, as the result of a collision on Aug. 24, 1918, between that steamship and the American steamship Ausable, operated by the war department, the sum of $164,169.23, as recommended by the president in his message to congress of Feb. 25, 1924, printed as senate document numbered 52, 68th congress, first session. (Approved Feb. 21, 1925.)

PRECANCELED STAMPED ENVELOPES.

The postmaster-general is authorized, under such regulations as he may prescribe, to issue a permit to persons using government stamped envelopes to deface the postage stamps thereon in connection with the placing on the envelopes of the name of the postoffice and state of mailing, together with such other indicia as may be prescribed. (Approved Feb. 20, 1925.)

EMBASSY BUILDINGS IN TOKYO.

The secretary of state is empowered at a cost not exceeding $1,250,000, to acquire in Tokyo, Japan, additional land adjoining the site of the former American embassy and such other land as may be necessary, and construct thereon suitable buildings for the use of the diplomatic and consular establishments of the United States, the buildings to include residences for the diplomatic and consular representatives, and the furnishing of the same, and an appropriation of $1,150,000 is hereby authorized for this purpose, in addition to the sum of $100,000 already available. (Approved Feb. 21, 1925.)

FOR BRIDGES AT CAIRO, ILL.

The consent of congress is granted to the states of Missouri, Illinois and Kentucky to construct, maintain and operate two bridges and approaches thereto, one of said bridges to cross the Mississippi river and the other of said bridges to cross the Ohio river at points suitable to the interest of navigation, at or near Cairo, Ill., as a link in existing or projected interstate highways built under and part of the federal aid highway systems of these states. The right to alter, amend or repeal this act is expressly reserved. (Approved Feb. 26, 1925.)

RANK OF CERTAIN ARMY CHIEFS.

The chief of finance and the chief of the chemical warfare service of the army shall hereafter have the rank, pay and allowances of a major-general. (Approved Feb. 24, 1925.)

MONEY FOR AIRPLANE CARRIERS.

The limits of cost for the construction of the United States ships Lexington and Saratoga, the conversion of which vessels into airplane carriers, in accordance with the terms of the treaty providing for the limitation of naval armament, as authorized by the act of July 1, 1922, is hereby increased to $34,000,000 each. (Approved Feb. 11, 1925.)

SESQUICENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

There is established a commission to be known as the national sesquicentennial exhibition commission and to be composed of the secretary of state and the secretary of commerce, to represent the United States in connection with the holding of an international exhibition in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., in 1926, in celebration of the 150th anniversary of the signing of the declaration of independence. There is also established a commission to be known as the national advisory commission to the Sesquicentennial Exhibition association and to be composed of two citizens from each of the several states, Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippine islands, Porto Rico, the Canal Zone and the Virgin islands, to be appointed by the president, which commission is authorized to confer with and advise the officers and directors of the Sesquicentennial Exhibition association, under whose auspices the exhibition is to be held. There is hereby appropriated the sum of not to exceed $25,000, to defray such expenses of the commission herein established as shall be approved by the national sesquicentennial exhibition commission.

All articles that shall be imported from foreign countries for the sole purpose of display at such exhibition upon which there shall be a tariff or customs duty shall be admitted free of the payment of duty, customs fees or charges, under such regulations as the secretary of the treasury shall prescribe; but it shall be lawful at any time during the exhibition to sell any goods or property imported for and actually on exhibition, subject to such regulations for the security of the revenue and for the collection of import duties as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe: Provided, That all such articles when sold or withdrawn for consumption or use in the United States shall be subject to the duty, if any, imposed upon such articles by the revenue laws in force at the date of withdrawal; and on such articles which shall have suffered diminution or deterioration from incidental handling and exposure, the duty, if payable, shall be assessed according to the appraised value at the time of sale or withdrawal, and the penalties prescribed by law shall be enforced against any person guilty of any illegal sale, use or withdrawal.

The heads of the various executive departments and independent establishments of the government are authorized to collect and prepare and lend, upon request, to the Sesquicentennial Exhibition association articles, specimens and exhibits which, in their judgment, it may be in the interests of the United States to exhibit at such exhibition.

In commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the signing of the declaration of independence there shall be coined at the mints of the United States gold $2.50 pieces to the number of not more than 200,000 and silver 50-cent pieces to the number of not more than 1,000,000, such coins to be of the standard troy weight, composition, diameter, device and design as shall be fixed by the director of the mint, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, and such coins shall be legal tender in any payment to the amount of their face value.

All laws now in force relating to the gold coins and subsidiary silver coins of the United States and the coining or striking of the same, regulating and guarding the process of coinage, providing for the purchase of material, and for the transportation, distribution and redemption of the coins, for the prevention of debasement or counterfeiting, for security of the coins or for any other purposes, whether such laws are penal or otherwise, shall, so far as applicable, apply to the coinage herein authorized: Provided, That the United States shall not be subject to the expense of making the necessary dies and other preparation for this coinage.

The coins authorized by this section shall be issued only to the authorized officers of the Sesquicentennial Exhibition association and in such numbers and at such times as they shall request, upon payment by such officers, for and on behalf of such association, of the par value of such coins. (Approved March 3, 1925.)

VETERANS' BUREAU HOSPITALS.

In order to provide sufficient hospital and out-patient dispensary facilities to enable the United States veterans' bureau to care for its beneficiaries in veterans' bureau hospitals rather than in contract temporary facilities and other institutions, the director of the United States veterans' bureau, subject to the approval of the president, is hereby authorized to provide additional hospital and out-patient dispensary facilities for persons entitled to hospitalization under the world war veterans act, 1924, by purchase, replacement and remodeling or extension of existing plants and by construction on sites now owned by the government or on sites to be acquired by purchase, condemnation, gift or otherwise, such hospitals and out-patient dispensary facilities to include the necessary buildings and auxiliary structures, mechanical equipment, approach work, roads and trackage facilities leading thereto; vehicles, live stock, furniture, equipment and accessories and also to provide accommodations for officers, nurses and attending personnel; and also to provide proper and suitable recreational centers, and the director of the United States veterans' bureau is authorized to accept gifts or donations for any of the purposes named herein. Such hospital plants to be constructed shall be of fireproof construction and existing plants purchased shall be remodeled to be fireproof and the location and nature thereof, whether for the treatment of tuberculosis, neuropsychiatric or general medical and surgical cases, shall be in the discretion of the director of the United States veterans' bureau, subject to the approval of the president: Provided, however, That the director, with the approval of the president, may utilize such suitable buildings, structures and grounds, now owned by the United States, as may be available for the purposes aforesaid, and the president is hereby authorized by executive order to transfer any such buildings, structures and grounds to the control and jurisdiction of the United States veterans' bureau upon the request of the director thereof.

Sec. 2. The construction of new hospitals or dispensaries or the replacement, extension, alteration, remodeling or repair of all hospitals or dispensaries heretofore or hereafter constructed shall be done in such manner as the president may determine and he is authorized to require the architectural, engineering, constructing or other forces of any of the departments of the government to do or assist in such work and to employ individuals and agencies not now connected with the government, if in his opinion desirable, at such compensation as he may consider reasonable.

Sec. 3. For carrying into effect the preceding paragraphs relating to additional hospitals and out-patient dispensary facilities there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $10,000,000 to be immediately available and to remain available until expended. That not to exceed 3 per centum of this sum shall be available for the employment in the District of Columbia and in the field of necessary technical and clerical assistants at the customary rates of compensation, exclusively to aid in the preparation of the plans and specifications for the projects authorized herein and for the supervision of the execution thereof and for traveling expenses, field office equipment and supplies in connection therewith.

Sec. 4. Upon completion of the hospital program provided for in this act no contract or other hospital or institution other than those hospitals and institutions under the jurisdiction and control of the United States veterans' bureau or those governmental hospitals or institutions specified in section 10 of the world war veterans' act, 1924, shall be used, except where due to the nature of a claimant's disease or disability it would endanger his life to remove him from such hospital to a veterans' bureau hospital or in the event of extreme emergency in the discretion of the director. (Approved March 3, 1925.)

CONSERVATION OF HELIUM GAS.

For the purpose of producing helium with which to supply the needs of the army and navy and other branches of the federal government, the secretary of the interior is authorized to acquire land or interest in land by purchase, lease or condemnation, where necessary, when helium cannot be purchased from private parties at less cost, to explore for, procure, or conserve helium-bearing gas; to drill or otherwise test such lands; and to construct plants, pipe lines, facilities and accessories for the production, storage and repurification of helium: Provided, That any known helium gas-bearing lands on the public domain not covered at the time by leases or permits under the act of Feb. 25, 1920, entitled "An act to promote the mining of coal, phosphate, oil, oil shale, gas and sodium on the public domain," may be reserved for the purposes of this act and that the United States reserves the ownership and the right to extract, under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the secretary of the interior, helium from all gas produced from lands so permitted, leased or otherwise granted for development.

The bureau of mines, acting under the direction of the secretary of the interior, is authorized to maintain and operate helium production and repurification plants, together with facilities and accessories thereto; to store and care for helium; to conduct exploration for and production of helium on and from the lands acquired or set aside under this act; to conduct experimentation and research for the purpose of discovering helium supplies and improving processes and methods of helium production, repurification, storage and utilization.

On or before June 30, 1925, all existing government plants operated by the government or under lease or contract with it for the production of helium shall be transferred to the jurisdiction of the bureau of mines: Provided, That thereafter the army and navy and other branches of the federal service requiring helium may requisition it from the said bureau and make payment therefor by transfer of funds on the books of the treasury from any applicable appropriation at actual cost of said helium to the United States, including all expenses connected therewith: Provided further, That any surplus helium produced may, until needed for government use, be leased to American citizens or American corporations under regulations approved by the president: And provided further, That all moneys received from the sale or leasing of helium shall be credited to a helium production account and shall be and remain available for the purposes of this section; and that any gas belonging to the United States after the extraction of helium or other by-product not needed for government use shall be sold and the proceeds of such sales shall be deposited in the treasury to the credit of miscellaneous receipts.

Hereafter no helium gas shall be exported from the United States or from its possessions until after application for such exportation has been made to the secretary of the interior and permission for said exportation has been obtained from the president of the United States, on the joint recommendation of the secretary of war, the secretary of the navy, and the secretary of the interior. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than $5,000 or by imprisonment of not more than one year or by both such fine and imprisonment, and the federal courts of the United States are hereby granted jurisdiction to try and determine all questions arising under this section.

The army and navy may each designate an officer to co-operate with the department of the interior in carrying out the purposes of this act and shall have complete right of access to plants, data and accounts. (Approved March 3, 1925.)

FORT McHENRY MEMORIAL.

An act authorizing the secretary of war to grant the use of the Fort McHenry military reservation in the state of Maryland to the mayor and city council of Baltimore, a municipal corporation of the state of Maryland, making certain provisions in connection therewith, providing access to and from the site of the new immigration station heretofore set aside is repealed and reenacted to read as follows:

"That the secretary of war be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed so soon as it may no longer be needed for uses and needs growing out of the late war, to begin the restoration of Fort McHenry, in the state of Maryland, now occupied and used as a military reservation, including the restoration of the old Fort McHenry proper to such a condition as would make it suitable for preservation permanently as a national park and perpetual national memorial shrine as the birthplace of the immortal 'Star-Spangled Banner,' written by Francis Scott Key, and that the secretary of war be, and he is hereby, further authorized and directed, as are his successors, to hold the said Fort McHenry in perpetuity as a military reservation, national park and memorial and to maintain it as such. The reservation is to be maintained as a national public park, subject to such regulations as may from time to time be issued by the secretary of war."

The secretary of war is authorized to dispose of the useless temporary buildings and contents constructed during the recent war and from the proceeds thereof there is authorized to be appropriated such sum as may be necessary not exceeding $50,000 for use by the secretary of war in the restoration of the Fort McHenry reservation and for other purposes consistent with this act. (Approved March 3, 1925.)

OFFICIAL REGISTER OF THE UNITED STATES.

The director of the census shall cause to be compiled, edited, indexed and published on or before the first Monday in October of each year an Official Register of the United States which shall contain a full and complete list of all persons occupying administrative and supervisory positions in each executive and judicial department of the government, including the District of Columbia, in connection with which salaries are paid from the treasury of the United States. The Register shall show the name, official title, salary, compensation and emoluments, legal residence and place of employment for each person listed therein: Provided, however, That the Official Register shall not contain the name of any postmaster, assistant postmaster or officer of the army, navy and marine corps.

To enable the director of the census to compile and publish the Official Register of the United States, the executive office, the judiciary, the commissioners of the District of Columbia and the head of each executive department, independent office, establishment and commission of the government shall, as of the 1st day of July of each year, supply to the director of the census the data required by this section, upon forms approved and furnished by him, in due time to permit the publication of the Official Register as herein provided; and no extra compensation shall be allowed to any officer, clerk or employe of the bureau of the census for compiling the Official Register.

Of the Official Register there shall be printed and bound a sufficient number of copies for the following distribution to be made by the superintendent of documents: To the president of the United States, four copies, one copy of which shall be for the library of the executive office; to the vice-president of the United States, two copies; to each senator, representative, delegate and resident commissioner in congress, three copies; to the secretary and the sergeant at arms of the senate and to the clerk, the sergeant at arms and the doorkeeper of the house, one copy each; to the library of the senate and the house, each, not to exceed fifteen copies; to the library of congress, twenty-five copies, and to the commissioners of the District of Columbia, ten copies. The usual number of the Official Register shall not be printed. (Approved March 3, 1925.)

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD.

A board is established to be known as the library of congress trust fund board, which shall consist of the secretary of the treasury, the chairman of the joint committee on the library, the librarian of congress and two persons appointed by the president for a term of five years each (the first appointments being for three and five years, respectively). Three members of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and the board shall have an official seal, which shall be judicially noticed. The board may adopt rules and regulations in regard to its procedure and the conduct of its business.

No compensation shall be paid to the members of the board for their services as such members, but they shall be reimbursed for the expenses necessarily incurred by them out of the income from the fund or funds in connection with which such expenses are incurred. The voucher of the chairman of the board shall be sufficient evidence that the expenses are properly allowable. Any expenses of the board, including the cost of its seal, not properly chargeable to the income of any trust fund held by it, shall be estimated for in the annual estimates of the librarian for the maintenance of the library of congress.

The board is authorized to accept and administer such gifts or bequests of personal property for the benefit of, or in connection with, the library, its collections or its service, as may be approved by the board and by the joint committee on the library.

The moneys or securities composing the trust funds given or bequeathed to the board shall be receipted for by the secretary of the treasury, who shall invest, reinvest or retain investments as the board may from time to time determine. The income as and when collected shall be deposited with the treasurer of the United States, who shall enter it in a special account to the credit of the library of congress and subject to disbursement by the librarian for the purposes in each case specified. The board shall submit to the congress an annual report of the moneys or securities received and held by it and of its operations. (Approved March 3, 1925.)

TERRITORIAL DOCUMENTS.

The chief of the division of publications of the department of state (hereinafter referred to as the editor), under the direction of the secretary of state and upon the request of the governor of any state or of any organization duly authorized by him, is authorized and directed to have collected, edited, copied and suitably arranged for publication, the official papers of the territory from which such state was formed, now in the national archives, as listed in Parker's "Calendar of Papers in Washington Archives Relating to the Territories of the United States (to 1873)," being publication numbered 148 of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, together with such additional papers of like character that may be found. The heads of the several executive departments and independent establishments are directed to cooperate with the editor in such work by giving access to the records and by providing facilities for having them copied. The editor is authorized to employ such clerical assistants as may be necessary, and under the direction of the secretary of state and without regard to the classification act of 1923 and the civil service laws and regulations made thereunder, to engage the services of not more than five persons who are specially qualified for the editorial work necessary in arranging such territorial papers for publication. For the salaries of such persons and assistants and all other expenses incurred in connection with such work, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of $20,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, and the same sum for each of the two succeeding fiscal years.

The secretary of state shall, upon application, furnish without charge to the proper authorities of the several states for publication a copy of such papers, or any part thereof, as arranged by the editor. (Approved March 3, 1925.)

BUNKER HILL ANNIVERSARY.

There is established a commission to be known as the United States Bunker Hill sesquicentennial commission and to be composed of eleven commissioners, as follows: Three persons to be appointed by the president of the United States, four senators by the president of the senate and four members of the house of representatives by the speaker of the house of representatives. The commission shall serve without compensation and shall select a chairman from among their number.

There is authorized to be appropriated the

sum of $5,000 to be expended by the commission for actual and necessary traveling expenses and subsistence while discharging its official duties outside the District of Columbia. There is authorized to be appropriated the sum of $10,000 to be utilized in the discretion of the commission for the appropriate participation on the part of the United States in the celebration and observance of the 150th anniversary of the battle of Bunker hill to be commemorated on or about June 17, 1925. The postmaster-general is authorized to issue a special series of postage stamps, in such denominations and of such designs as he may determine, commemorative of the 150th anniversary of the battle of Bunker hill and of the 150th anniversary of such other major events of the revolutionary war as he may deem appropriate. (Approved March 2, 1925.)

INVESTIGATION OF JUDGE ENGLISH.

Resolved, etc., that William D. Boies, Charles A. Christopherson, Ira G. Hersey, Earl C. Michener, Hatton W. Sumners, John N. Tillman and Royal H. Weller, being a subcommittee of the committee on the judiciary of the house of representatives, be, and they hereby are, authorized and directed to inquire into the official conduct of George W. English, United States district judge for the eastern district of Illinois, and to report to the house whether in their opinion the said George W. English has been guilty of any acts which in contemplation of the constitution are high crimes or misdemeanors requiring the interposition of the constitutional powers of the house; and that the said special committee have power to hold meetings in the city of Washington, D. C., and elsewhere and to send for persons and papers, to administer the customary oaths to witnesses, all process to be signed by the clerk of the house of representatives under its seal and be served by the sergeant at arms of the house or his special messenger; to sit during the sessions of the house until adjournment sine die of 68th congress and thereafter until said inquiry is completed and report to the 69th congress.

That said special committee be, and the same is hereby, authorized to employ such stenographic and clerical assistance as they may deem necessary and all expenses incurred by said special committee, including the expenses of such committee when sitting in or outside of the District of Columbia, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the house of representatives on vouchers ordered by said committee, signed by the chairman of said committee: Provided, however, That the total expenditures authorized by this resolution shall not exceed the sum of $5,000. (Approved March 3, 1925.)

LEADER OF ARMY BAND.

The secretary of war is authorized to appoint a warrant officer of the regular army leader of the army band, who, while holding such appointment, shall receive, in lieu of any and all pay and allowances as warrant officer, the base pay and the allowances of a captain of the regular army in the third pay period and shall be entitled to longevity pay provided for an officer for each three years of service under such appointment plus any previous active commissioned service under a federal appointment which the appointee may have had, but shall not be entitled to pass to a higher pay period. The leader of the army band may be relieved from his appointment as such and returned to his former status at the discretion of the secretary of war. Upon retirement he shall be retired as a warrant officer and shall receive the retired pay to which he would have been entitled had he not been appointed and received the pay and allowances of leader of the army band. (Approved March 3, 1925.)

HARNEY MEMORIAL.

The Mount Harney Memorial association hereafter to be created by the legislature of South Dakota is authorized to carve a memorial in heroic figures commemorative of our national history and progress upon a suitable exposure of the Harney mountain range, located within the boundaries of the Harney national forest in the state of South Dakota. Such association is further authorized to select the name, location and design of such memorial: Provided, That the United States shall be put to no expense in respect of such memorial, and that the secretary of agriculture finds that the location of the site will not interfere with the administration of the Harney national forest. (Approved March 3, 1925.)

TRAFFIC REGULATIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

The commissioners of the District of Columbia are empowered to appoint a director of traffic, who is authorized to make reasonable regulations with respect to the equipment, speed and parking of automobiles. The speed on the public highways, except in the outlying districts, is limited to twenty-two miles per hour. Fines and imprisonment are provided for reckless drivers who violate the speed laws, drive under the influence of liquor or drugs and leave a place of accident without giving name, residence and registration and permit numbers. The possession of smoke screen devices on automobiles is made a penitentiary offense. (Approved March 3, 1925.)

NORSE-AMERICAN CENTENNIAL MEDAL.

Be it enacted, etc., that a medal, not to exceed in number 40,000, with appropriate devices, emblems and inscriptions commemorative of the arrival in the United States of the first shipload of Norse immigrants on board the sloop Restaurationen, which event is to be celebrated at the Norse-American centennial on the Minnesota state fair grounds June 6 to 9, 1925, inclusive, shall be prepared under the direction of the secretary of the treasury at the United States mint at Philadelphia. The medals herein authorized shall be manufactured, subject to the provisions of section 52 of the coinage act of 1873, from suitable models to be supplied by the Norse-American Centennial (incorporated). The medal so prepared shall be delivered at the Philadelphia mint to a designated agent of said Norse-American Centennial (incorporated) upon payment of the cost thereof. (Approved March 2, 1925.)

CALUMET RIVER BRIDGE.

The consent of congress is granted to the board of commissioners of the county of Lake, state of Indiana, to construct and maintain and operate a bridge across the Grand Calumet river at a point suitable to the interests of navigation in Lake county, Indiana, where the river is crossed by what is known as Kennedy avenue, in North township, being on the city boundary line between Hammond and East Chicago. (Approved March 3, 1925.)

COMPLETION OF CAPITOL FRIEZE.

The joint commission of the library is authorized to provide for the restoration and completion of the historical frieze in the rotunda of the capitol. For that purpose the joint committee is empowered to select an appropriate design for the completion of the frieze and to employ such artists in the work

of completion and restoration as may demonstrate to the satisfaction of the joint committee their ability to perform the work in a proper manner. There is authorized to be appropriated the sum of $40,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purposes of this resolution. (Approved March 3, 1925.)

SEVILLE EXPOSITION.

The president is authorized to appoint a commissioner-general and five commissioners to represent the United States at an international exposition of the arts, sciences, history, industries, commerce and resources of Spain, Portugal and the republics of America, to be held at Seville, Spain, beginning April 17, 1927, and continuing throughout the year. The sum of $700,000 is appropriated for the participation of the United States in the exhibition. (Approved March 3, 1925.)

COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

The following resolution was passed by the house of representatives on March 3, 1925, by a vote of 302 yeas to 28 nays, 101 not voting:

"Whereas, a world court, known as the permanent court of international justice, has been established and is now functioning at The Hague; and

"Whereas, the traditional policy of the United States has earnestly favored the avoidance of war and the settlement of international controversies by arbitration or judicial processes; and

"Whereas, this court in its organization and probable development promises a new order in which controversies between nations will be settled in an orderly way according to principles of right and justice: Therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the house of representatives desires to express its cordial approval of the said court and an earnest desire that the United States give early adherence to the protocol establishing the same with the reservations recommended by President Harding and President Coolidge;

"Resolved, further, That the house expresses its readiness to participate in the enactment of such legislation as will necessarily follow such approval."

A similar resolution in the United States senate failed to come to a vote.

RESTORATION OF LEE MANSION.

Whereas, the era of internecine strife among the states having yielded to one of better understanding, of common loyalty and of a more perfect union; and

Whereas, now honor is accorded Robert E. Lee as one of the great military leaders of history, whose exalted character, noble life, and eminent services are recognized and esteemed and whose manly attributes of precept and example were compelling factors in cementing the American people in bonds of patriotic devotion and action against common external enemies in the war with Spain and in the world war, thus consummating the hope of a reunited country that would again swell the chorus of the union: Therefore, be it

Resolved, etc., That the secretary of war be authorized and directed, as nearly as may be practicable, to restore the Lee mansion in the Arlington national cemetery, Virginia, to the condition in which it existed immediately prior to the civil war and to procure, if possible, articles of furniture and equipment which were then in the mansion and in use by the occupants thereof. He is also authorized, in his discretion, to procure replicas of the furniture and other articles in use in the mansion during the period mentioned, with a view to restoring, as far as may be practicable, the appearance of the interior of the mansion to the condition of its occupancy by the Lee family. (Approved March 4, 1925.)

MECKLENBURG ANNIVERSARY.

There is established a commission to be known as the United States Mecklenburg sesquicentennial commission and to be composed of eleven commissioners, as follows: Three persons to be appointed by the President of the United States, four senators by the president of the senate and four members of the house of representatives to be appointed by the speaker. The commission shall serve without compensation and shall select a chairman from among their number.

There is authorized to be appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of $5,000 to be expended by the commission for actual and necessary traveling expenses and subsistence while discharging its official duties outside the District of Columbia.

There is authorized to be appropriated the sum of $10,000 to be utilized in the discretion of the commission for the appropriate participation on the part of the United States in the celebration and observance at the city of Charlotte, county of Mecklenburg, North Carolina, on the 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d days of May, 1925, of the 150th anniversary of the patriotic action of the citizens of Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, in May, 1775, in declaring their independence of the English crown. (Approved March 4, 1925.)

SWAINS ISLAND ANNEXED.

Whereas, Swains island (otherwise known as Quiros, Gente Hermosa, Olosega, and Jennings island) is included in the list of guano islands appertaining to the United States, which have been bonded under the act of congress approved Aug. 18, 1856; and

Whereas, the island has been in the continuous possession of American citizens for over fifty years and no form of government therefor or for the inhabitants thereof has been provided by the United States: Therefore, be it

Resolved, etc., That the sovereignty of the United States over American Samoa is hereby extended over Swains island, which is made a part of American Samoa and placed under the jurisdiction of the administrative and judicial authorities of the government established therein by the United States. (Approved March 4, 1925.)

CONGRESSIONAL AND OTHER SALARIES RAISED.

Section 4 of the act making appropriations for the legislative branch of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, is as follows:

Sec. 4. That section 4 of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation act, approved Feb. 26, 1907, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"That on and after March 4, 1925, the compensation of the speaker of the house of representatives, the vice-president of the United States and the heads of executive departments who are members of the president's cabinet shall be at the rate of $15,000 per annum each, and the compensation of senators, representatives in congress, delegates from territories, resident commissioner from Porto Rico and resident commissioners from the Philippine islands shall be at the rate of $10,000 per annum each." (Approved March 4, 1925.)

PRESERVATION OF FRIGATE CONSTITUTION.

Section 28 of the act providing for sundry matters affecting the naval service reads as follows:

"Sec. 28. That the secretary of the navy is hereby authorized to repair, equip and restore the frigate Constitution, as far as may be practicable, to her original condition, but not for active service: Provided, That the secretary of the navy is further authorized to accept and use any donations or contributions which may be offered for the aforesaid purpose." (Approved March 4, 1925.)

QUINCY MEMORIALS.

The sum of $5,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is authorized to be appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the secretary of war in the erection of tablets or other form of memorials in the city of Quincy, Mass., in memory of John Adams and John Quincy Adams. (Approved March 4, 1925.)

PROBATION IN U. S. COURTS.

The courts of the United States having original jurisdiction of criminal actions, except in the District of Columbia, shall have power after conviction or after a plea of guilty for any crime not punishable by death or life imprisonment to place the defendant upon probation. While on probation the defendant may be required to pay a fine and to make restitution to the aggrieved party. The court may appoint probation officers to report upon the conduct of the probationers. The period of probation shall not exceed five years.

SPECIAL SESSION OF SENATE.

On Feb. 14, 1925, President Coolidge issued a call for a special session of the new senate to begin at noon on March 4 to confirm cabinet and other appointments which the president might desire to make at the beginning of his new term in office. The session began on the day named and continued until March 18.

Controversy Over C. B. Warren.

The session was marked by a conflict between the president and the senators over the appointment of a new attorney-general. The president before the expiration of the 68th congress had sent in the name of Charles B. Warren of Michigan for the position, but no action was taken. On March 5 the president again nominated Mr. Warren for the position. On March 10 a vote was taken and the nomination was rejected by a tie vote of 40 yeas to 40 nays. Among those voting in the negative were the following republicans: Borah, Couzens, Johnson (Cal.), McMaster, Norbeck, Norris, Brookhart, Frazier and Ladd, the four last named being classed as "insurgent" republicans because of their opposition to the Coolidge-Dawes ticket in the November, 1924, election. Shipstead, farmer-labor senator from Minnesota, also voted in the negative. The only democrat voting for confirmation was Lee S. Overman of North Carolina. Vice-President Dawes was absent when the vote was taken.

On March 12 President Coolidge again sent to the senate the nomination of Mr. Warren to be attorney-general. A vote was taken March 16 and the nomination was again rejected by a vote of 39 yeas to 46 nays. The republicans, regular and insurgent, who voted against confirmation were Borah, Brookhart, Couzens, Frazier, Howell, Johnson (Cal.), Ladd, LaFollette, Norbeck and Norris. Senator Shipstead, farmer-labor, also voted in the negative.

Prior to sending in the name of Mr. Warren for the third time President Coolidge made the following statement:

"Notwithstanding various reports and rumors, the president is making every effort to secure the confirmation of Mr. Warren. As the time is very short, he has consulted certain men and senators as to what course shall be pursued in case Mr. Warren is not confirmed. He has decided on no other appointment. He will offer him a recess appointment.

"He hopes, however, that the unbroken practice of three generations of permitting the president to choose his own cabinet will not now be broken and the opposition to Mr. Warren, upon further consideration, will be withdrawn, in order that the country may have the services of his excellent qualities and the president may be unhampered in choosing his own method of executing the laws."

Mr. Warren, after his second rejection, was offered a recess appointment to the office of attorney-general but declined to accept it. The president then nominated John Garibaldi Sargent of Vermont for the office and the senate approved the choice without delay.

The opposition to Mr. Warren was led by Senator Walsh of Montana, who maintained that the nominee was too closely affiliated with the sugar trust to be a suitable man for the position of attorney-general of the United States.

Isle of Pines Treaty Ratified.

The only other action of importance taken at the special session of the senate was the ratification of the treaty negotiated in 1904 relinquishing in favor of the republic of Cuba all claim of title to the Isle of Pines, situate in the Caribbean sea near the southwestern part of the island of Cuba, made by virtue of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain, signed in 1898. The vote in favor of ratification was yeas, 63; nays, 14.

The special session of the senate came to an end March 18.

APPROPRIATIONS BY SIXTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS (SECOND SESSION).

REGULAR ANNUAL DEFICIENCY AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Act.	Amount.
Agriculture	$124,774,441.00
District of Columbia	31,827,797.00
Executive and ind. offices	452,434,334.00
Interior department	239,702,926.00
Legislative	14,910,971.80
Navy	287,402,328.00
Commerce department	22,917,334.00
Department of justice	24,205,822.00
Labor department	8,602,625.00
State department	16,011,512.77
Postoffice department	636,269,415.00
Treasury department	126,951,947.00
War Dept.—Military	259,491,250.00
War Dept.—Nonmilitary	72,791,421.00
Total regular annual	2,318,294,124.57
First deficiency	$159,504,838.19
Second deficiency	58,065,006.76
Total deficiency	217,569,844.95
Miscellaneous (approx.)	1,000,000.00
Total reg., def. and misc.	2,536,863,909.52

PERMANENT AND INDEFINITES.

Agriculture	12,340,750.00
Commerce	3,000.00
Independent offices	7,481,500.00
Interior department	28,081,457.50
Labor department	25,000.00
Legislative	800.00
Navy department	2,460,050.00
State department	131,139.74
Treasury—Interest	830,000,000.00
Sinking fund, etc.	484,766,130.00
Ordinary	26,087,825.00

War—Military	$900,000.00
Nonmilitary	6,249, 00.00
District of Columbia	1,565,356.00
Total permanents, etc.	1,400,057,308.24
Grand total—2d session	3,936,921,277.76
Grand total—1st session	3,961,843,027.26
Grand total 68th congress	7,898,764,305.02

APPROPRIATIONS BY FISCAL YEARS.

1920	$7,052,387,633.67
1921	4,070,964,5[illegible]4.06
1922	4,177,802,100.90
1923	3,951,062,084.59
1924	4,013,109,837.81
1925	3,008,480,763.94
1926	3,736,000,000.00

TEAPOT DOME LEASE HELD VALID.

In a decision announced June 19, 1925, Judge T. Blake Kennedy of the United States District court at Cheyenne, Wyo., held that the lease to Harry F. Sinclair's Mammoth Oil company of the so-called "Teapot Dome" or naval oil reserve in Wyoming was valid in all respects. The chief points in the ruling were as follows:

1. That the transfer by President Harding of the naval oil reserves from the jurisdiction of the navy department to that of the interior department was not secured by fraud.

2. That the act of June 2, 1920 clothed the secretary of the navy with full authority to do everything that was done in negotiating the naval oil leases.

3. That the "loan" of $25,000 by Sinclair to Albert B. Fall, secretary of the interior, was made without any attempt at secrecy and that it consequently bore the badge of a legitimate transaction.

4. That the government's allegation of fraud had not been proved.

5. That the financing carried on by the Continental Trading company of Toronto with certain American oil companies could not, from the evidence, be stamped judicially as evidence of conspiracy involving Sinclair and Fall.

6. In carrying out the provisions of the act of June 2, 1920, Edwin Denby, then secretary of the navy, did not usurp the powers of congress.

7. The evidence regarding Fall's bank accounts in the government's attempt to prove conspiracy and fraud did not link Fall with any unlawful dealings with Sinclair.

8. Congress may delegate power to executive branches of the government to handle government property "in an unrestricted way and in accordance with a vested discretion."

9. Secretary Denby, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, Rear-Admiral Robison, E. C. Finney, H. Foster Bain and A. W. Ambrose "must be considered as absolved from any incriminating fault as to fraudulent motive" in their actions in connection with the negotiations.

10. The government's charge that opportunities were not given other persons than Sinclair was not borne out by the evidence.

DOHENY OIL LEASES VOID.

Judge Paul J. McCormick of the United States District court in Los Angeles, Cal., in a decision handed down on May 28, 1925, ordered the Doheny oil interests to give up for cancellation their leases in naval oil reserve No. 1, Elk Hills, California, and contracts for the construction of oil storage facilities at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. The two main reasons for declaring the leases void were these: The payment of $100,000 to Albert B. Fall, secretary of the interior, was "a fraud upon the United States," and the transfer of discretionary authority in the matter of oil leases from the navy to the interior department by Warren G. Harding was in excess of his power as president. Judge McCormick ordered a settlement for all the oil taken by the Doheny companies from Elk Hills and a credit to them for storage facilities work by them in Hawaii.

THE GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD.

Organized Feb. 27, 1902; incorporated by act of congress Jan. 12, 1903.

The General Education board was designed and adapted to assist John D. Rockefeller in distributing his gifts to education and to afford a medium through which other men of means might contribute to the same end. On June 30, 1924, the principal funds belonging to the board amounted to $110,534,298.18, all invested in stocks and bonds. Of this total $36,748,088.18 has been appropriated to various educational institutions including $4,683,333 appropriated in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924. The income from the above funds amounted during the year to $6,361,821.04. The balance of income from the previous year, sundry refunds and sale of property increased the total to $15,962,139.29. The total income disbursements in 1924 amounted to $5,570,436.04. Some of the larger expenditures were:

Endowment colleges and schools	$1,113,241.94
Increase teachers' salaries	667,203.58
Fellowships and scholarships	63,151.84
Lincoln school	166,624.64
Medical schools	1,871,098.23
Rural school agents	83,617.67
State agents, secondary education	59,714.67
Endowment Negro schools	389,376.34
Salaries teachers in Negro schools	89,000.00
County training schools (Negro)	89,732.03
Negro medical schools	160,777.53
Negro rural schools	77,050.00
Negro rural school agents	70,541.60
Negro summer schools	33,874.52
Public school finance	18,750.00
Miscellaneous surveys	313,870.98
American Classical league	32,005.24
Study of museums	16,966.95

FAMOUS WATERFALLS OF THE WORLD.

Name and location.	Height in feet.
Gavarnie, France	1,385
Grand Labrador	320
Minnehaha, Minnesota	50
Missouri, Montana	90
Montmorenci, Quebec	265
Multnomah, Oregon	850
Murchison, Africa	120
Niagara, New York-Ont.	164
Rjukan, Norway	780
Schauffhausen, Switzerl'd	100
Skjaeggedalsfos, Norway	530
Shoshone, Idaho	210
Staubbach, Switzerland	1,000
Stirling, New Zealand	500
Sutherland, New Zealand	1,904
Takkakaw, British Col.	1,200
Twin, Idaho	180
Yellowstone (upper), Mont.	110
Yellowstone (lower), Mont.	310
Ygnassu, Brazil	210
Yosemite (upper), Calif.	1,436
Yosemite (middle), Calif.	626
Yosemite (lower), Calif.	400
Vettis, Norway	950
Victoria, Africa	400
Voringfos, Norway	600

INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT COOLIDGE.

OATH OF OFFICE TAKEN.

At 1 o'clock on the afternoon of March 4, 1925, Calvin Coolidge, in the presence of many distinguished men and women and a great assemblage of people on the plaza east of the capitol in Washington, D. C., was sworn in as president of the United States and thus entered upon the term of four years to which he was elected Nov. 4, 1924. The oath of office was administered by William Howard Taft, chief justice of the United States Supreme court, as follows:

"Calvin Coolidge, do you solemnly swear that you will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States and will to the best of your ability preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States, so help you God?"

To this the president, with bowed head and his right hand uplifted, replied, "I do."

While he was being sworn in his left hand rested on the Coolidge family Bible, which had been opened at the first chapter of St. John, the first verse of which reads:

"In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God."

Among those who witnessed the inauguration ceremonies were President Coolidge's wife and son, his father and a number of intimate friends. The others on the platform, which had been erected on the east portico of the capitol, included members of the Supreme court, senators, representatives, foreign diplomats, army and navy officers, cabinet ministers and department officials. The weather was clear and pleasant.

The administration of the oath and the inaugural address were made audible to every person in the vast assemblage by means of amplifiers and were heard by millions of others over the radio. Photographs of the scene were transmitted by a new electrical process to newspapers many hundreds of miles away and reproduced within a few minutes. It was the first time in the history of presidential inaugurations that these remarkable inventions had been utilized.

After the inauguration President Coolidge drove back to the white house in front of which a glass-inclosed kiosk had been erected. From this he and his friends viewed a military parade of about 10,000 troops, representing various branches of the service.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Following is the full text of the president's inaugural address which was delivered immediately after the oath of office had been administered:

My Countrymen: No one can contemplate current conditions without finding much that is satisfying and still more that is encouraging. Our own country is leading the world in the general readjustment to the results of the great conflict. Many of its burdens will bear heavily upon us for years and the secondary and indirect effects we must expect to experience for some time.

But we are beginning to comprehend more definitely what course should be pursued, what remedies ought to be applied, what actions should be taken for our deliverance, and are clearly manifesting a determined will faithfully and conscientiously to adopt these methods of relief.

Already we have sufficiently rearranged our domestic affairs so that confidence has returned, business has revived and we appear to be entering an era of prosperity which is gradually reaching into every part of the nation.

Realizing that we cannot live unto ourselves alone we have contributed of our resources and our counsel to the relief of the suffering and the settlement of the disputes among the European nations. Because of what America is and what America has done a firmer courage, a higher hope, inspires the heart of all humanity.

Not Result of Chance.

These results have not occurred by mere chance. They have been secured by a constant and enlightened effort marked by many sacrifices and extending over many generations. We cannot continue these brilliant successes in the future unless we continue to learn from the past.

It is necessary to keep the former experiences of our country both at home and abroad continually before us if we are to have any science of government. If we wish to erect new structures we must have a definite knowledge of the old foundations.

We must realize that human nature is about the most constant thing in the universe and that the essentials of human relationship do not change.

We must frequently take our bearings from these fixed stars of our political firmament if we expect to hold a true course. If we examine carefully what we have done we can determine the more accurately what we can do.

We stand at the opening of the 150th year since our national consciousness first asserted itself by unmistakable action with an array of force.

The old sentiment of detached and dependent colonies disappeared in the new sentiment of a united and independent nation. Men began to discard the narrow confines of a local charter for the broader opportunities of a national constitution. Under the eternal urge of freedom we became an independent nation.

A little less than fifty years later that freedom and independence were reasserted in the face of all the world, and guarded, supported and secured by the Monroe doctrine. The narrow fringe of states along the Atlantic seaboard advanced its frontiers across the hills and plains of an intervening continent until it passed down the golden slope to the Pacific.

We made freedom a birthright. We extended our domain over distant islands in order to safeguard our own interests and accepted the consequent obligation to bestow justice and liberty upon less favored peoples.

In the defense of our own ideals and in the general cause of liberty we entered the great war. When victory had been fully secured we withdrew to our own shores unrecompensed save in the consciousness of duty done.

More and More American.

Throughout all these experiences we have enlarged our freedom, we have strengthened our independence. We have been, and propose to be, more and more American.

We believe that we can best serve our own country and most successfully discharge our obligations to humanity by continuing to be openly and candidly, intensely and scrupulously, American. If we have any heritage it has been that. If we have any destiny we have found it in that direction.

But if we wish to continue to be distinctively American we must continue to make that term comprehensive enough to embrace the legitimate desires of a civilized and enlightened people determined in all their relations to pursue a conscientious and religious life. We cannot permit ourselves to be narrowed and dwarfed by slogans and phrases.

It is not the adjective but the substantive

which is of real importance. It is not the name of the action but the result of the action which is the chief concern.

It will be well not to be too much disturbed by the thought of either isolation or entanglement of pacifists and militarists.

The physical configuration of the earth has separated us from all the old world, but the common brotherhood of man, the highest law of all our being, has united us by inseparable bonds with all humanity.

Our country represents nothing but peaceful intentions toward all the earth, but it ought not to fail to maintain such a military force as comports with the dignity and security of a great people. It ought to be a balanced force, intensely modern, capable of defense by sea and land, beneath the surface and in the air.

But it should be so conducted that all the world may see in it not a menace but an instrument of security and peace.

For Promotion of Peace.

This nation believes thoroughly in an honorable peace under which the rights of its citizens are to be everywhere protected. It has never found that the necessary enjoyment of such a peace could be maintained only by a great and threatening array of arms.

In common with other nations it is now more determined than ever to promote peace through friendliness and good will through mutual understandings and mutual forbearance.

We have never practiced the policy of competitive armaments. We have recently committed ourselves by covenants with the other great nations to a limitation of our sea power. As one result of this our navy ranks larger, in comparison, than it ever did before.

Removing the burden of expense and jealousy which must always accrue from a keen rivalry is one of the most effective methods of diminishing that unreasonable hysteria and misunderstanding which are the most potent means of fomenting war. This policy represents a new departure in the world. It is a thought, an ideal, which has led to an entirely new line of action.

It will not be easy to maintain. Some never moved from their old position, some are constantly slipping back to the old ways of thought and the old action of seizing a musket and relying on force.

America has taken the lead in this new direction, and that lead America must continue to hold. If we expect others to rely on our fairness and justice we must show that we rely on their fairness and justice.

Rule of Reason Urged.

If we are to judge by past experience there is much to be hoped for in international relations from frequent conferences and consultations. We have before us the beneficial results of the Washington conference and the various consultations recently held upon European affairs, some of which were in response to our suggestions and in some of which we were active participants.

Even the failures cannot but be accounted useful and an immeasurable advance over threatened or actual warfare.

I am strongly in favor of a continuation of this policy whenever conditions are such that there is even a promise that practical and favorable results might be secured.

In conformity with the principle that a display of reason rather than a threat of force should be the determining factor in the intercourse among nations we have long advocated the peaceful settlement of disputes by methods of arbitration and have negotiated many treaties to secure that result.

The same consideration should lead to our adherence to the permanent court of international justice. Where great principles are involved, where great movements are under way which promise much for the welfare of humanity by reason of the very fact that many other nations have given such movements their actual support, we ought not to withhold our own sanction because of any small and unessential difference, but only upon the ground of the most important and compelling fundamental reasons.

We cannot barter away our independence or our sovereignty, but we ought to engage in no refinements of logic, no sophistries and no subterfuges, to argue away the undoubted duty of this country by reason of the might of its numbers, the power of its resources and the position of leadership in the world, actively and comprehensively to signify its approval and to bear its full share of the responsibility of a candid and disinterested attempt at the establishment of a tribunal for the administration of even-handed justice between nation and nation.

The weight of our enormous influence must be cast upon the side of a reign not of force but of law and trial, not by battle but by reason.

Aid Given Distressed.

We have never any wish to interfere in the political conditions of any other countries. Especially are we determined not to become implicated in the political controversies of the old world.

With a great deal of hesitation we have responded to appeals for help to maintain order, protect life and property and establish responsible government in some of the small countries of the western hemisphere.

Our private citizens have advanced large sums of money to assist in the necessary financing and relief of the old world. We have not failed, nor shall we fail, to respond whenever necessary to mitigate human suffering and assist in the rehabilitation of distressed nations. These, too, are requirements which must be met by reason of our vast powers and the place we hold in the world.

Some of the best thought of mankind has long been seeking for a formula for permanent peace. Undoubtedly the clarification of the principles of international law would be helpful and the efforts of scholars to prepare such a work for adoption by the various nations should have our sympathy and support. Much may be hoped for from the earnest studies of those who advocate the outlawing of aggressive war.

But all these plans and preparations, these treaties and covenants, will not of themselves be adequate. One of the greatest dangers of peace lies in the economic pressure to which people find themselves subjected.

One of the most practical things to be done in the world is to seek arrangements under which such pressure may be removed so that opportunity may be renewed and hope may be revived. There must be some assurance that effort and endeavor will be followed by success and prosperity.

In the making and financing of such adjustments there is not only an opportunity but a real duty for America to respond with her counsel and her resources. Conditions must be provided under which people can make a living and work out of their difficulties.

Desire for Peace Essential.

But there is another element, more important than all, without which there cannot be the slightest hope of a permanent peace. That element lies in the heart of humanity.

Unless the desire for peace be cherished there, unless this fundamental and only natural source of brotherly love be cultivated to its highest degree, all artificial efforts will be

in vain. Peace will come when there is realization that only under a reign of law, based on righteousness and supported by the religious conviction of the brotherhood of man, can there be any hope of a complete and satisfying life.

Parchment will fail; the sword will fail; it is only the spiritual nature of man that can be triumphant.

It seems altogether probable that we can contribute most of these important objects by maintaining our position of political detachment and independence.

We are not identified with any old-world interests. This position should be made more and more clear in our relations with all foreign countries. We are at peace with all of them.

Our program is never to oppress but always to assist. But while we do justice to others we must require that justice be done to us.

With us a treaty of peace means peace, and a treaty of amity means amity.

We have made great contributions to the settlement of contentious differences in both Europe and Asia. But there is a very definite point beyond which we cannot go. We can only help those who help themselves.

Mindful of these limitations the one great duty that stands out requires us to use our enormous powers to trim the balance of the world.

While we can look with a great deal of pleasure upon what we have done abroad we must remember that our continued success in that direction depends upon what we do at home.

Since its very outset it has been found necessary to conduct our government by means of political parties. That system would not have survived from generation to generation if it had not been fundamentally sound and provided the best instrumentalities for the most complete expression of the popular will.

It is not necessary to claim that it has always worked perfectly. It is enough to know that nothing better has been devised.

No one would deny that there should be full and free expression and an opportunity for independence of action within the party. There is no salvation in a narrow and bigoted partisanship.

But if there is to be responsible party government the party label must be something more than a mere device for securing office. Unless those who are elected under the same party designation are willing to assume sufficient responsibility and exhibit sufficient loyalty and coherence so that they can cooperate with each other in the support of the broad general principles of the party platform, the election is merely a mockery, no decision is made at the polls and there is no representation of the popular will.

Common honesty and good faith with the people who support a party at the polls require that party when it enters office to assume the control of that portion of the government to which it has been elected. Any other course is bad faith and a violation of the party pledges.

Unity of Action Expected.

When the country has bestowed its confidence upon a party by making it a majority in the congress it has a right to expect such unity of action as will make the party majority an effective instrument of government.

This administration has come into power with a very clear and definite mandate from the people. The expression of the popular will in favor of maintaining our constitutional guaranties was overwhelming and decisive.

There was a manifestation of such faith in the integrity of the courts that we can consider that issue rejected for some time to come. Likewise the policy of public ownership of railroads and certain electric utilities met with unmistakable defeat.

The people declared that they wanted their rights to have not a political but a judicial determination and their independence and freedom continued and supported by having the ownership and control of their property not in the government but in their own hands.

As they always do when they have a fair chance, the people demonstrated that they are sound and are determined to have a sound government.

Opposed to Waste.

When we turn from what was rejected to inquire what was accepted the policy that stands out with the greatest clearness is that of economy in public expenditure with reduction and reform of taxation. The principle involved in this effort is that of conservation.

The resources of this country are almost beyond computation. No mind can comprehend them.

But the cost of our combined governments is likewise almost beyond definition. Not only those who are now making their tax returns but those who meet the enhanced cost of existence in their monthly bills know by hard experience what this great burden is and what it does.

No matter what others may want, these people want a drastic economy. They are opposed to waste. They know that extravagance lengthens the hours and diminishes the rewards of their labor.

I favor the policy of economy, not because I wish to save money but because I wish to save people.

The men and women of this country who toil are the ones who bear the cost of the government. Every dollar that we carelessly waste means that their life will be so much the more meager. Every dollar that we prudently save means that their life will be so much the more abundant. Economy is idealism in its most practical form.

Called "Legalized Larceny."

If extravagance were not reflected in taxation, and through taxation both directly and indirectly injuriously affecting the people, it would not be of so much consequence. The wisest and soundest method of solving our tax problem is through economy. Fortunately of all the great nations this country is best in a position to adopt that simple remedy.

We do not any longer need wartime revenues. The collection of any taxes which are not absolutely required, which do not beyond reasonable doubt contribute to the public welfare, is only a species of legalized larceny.

Under this republic the rewards of industry belong to those who earn them. The only constitutional tax is the tax which ministers to public necessity.

The property of the country belongs to the people of the country. Their title is absolute. They do not support any privileged class; they do not need to maintain great military forces; they ought not to be burdened with a great array of public employes.

They are not required to make any contribution to government expenditures except that which they voluntarily assess upon themselves through the action of their own representatives.

Whenever taxes become burdensome a remedy can be applied by the people, but if they do not act for themselves no one can be very successful in acting for them.

The time is arriving when we can have further tax reduction, when, unless we wish

to hamper the people in their right to earn a living, we must have tax reform.

Opposed to High Rates.

The method of raising revenue ought not to impede the transaction of business; it ought to encourage it.

I am opposed to extremely high rates, because they produce little or no revenue, because they are bad for the country and, finally, because they are wrong.

We cannot finance the country, we cannot improve social conditions through any system of injustice, even if we attempt to inflict it upon the rich. Those who suffer the most harm will be the poor.

This country believes in prosperity. It is absurd to suppose that it is envious of those who are already prosperous.

The wise and correct course to follow in taxation and all other economic legislation is not to destroy those who have already secured success but to create conditions under which every one will have a better chance to be successful.

The verdict of the country has been given on this question. That verdict stands. We shall do well to heed it.

These questions involve moral issues. We need not concern ourselves much about the rights of property if we will faithfully observe the rights of persons. Under our institutions their rights are supreme. It is not property but the right to hold property, both great and small, which our constitution guarantees.

All owners of property are charged with a service. These rights and duties have been revealed, through the conscience of society, to have a divine sanction.

The very stability of our society rests upon production and conservation. For individuals or for government to waste and squander their resources is to deny these rights and disregard these obligations. The result of economic dissipation to a nation is always moral decay.

Employment Plentiful.

These policies of better international understandings, greater economy and lower taxes have contributed largely to peaceful and prosperous industrial relations.

Under the helpful influences of restrictive immigration and a protective tariff employment is plentiful, the rate of pay is high and wage earners are in a state of contentment seldom before seen.

Our transportation systems have been gradually recovering and have been able to meet all the requirements of the service. Agriculture has been very slow in reviving, but the price of cereals at last indicates that the day of its deliverance is at hand.

We are not without our problems, but our most important problem is not to secure new advantages, but to maintain those which we already possess. Our system of government made up of three separate and independent departments, our divided sovereignty composed of nation and state, the matchless wisdom that is enshrined in our constitution, all these need constant effort and tireless vigilance for their protection and support.

Obedience First Rule.

In a republic the first rule for the guidance of the citizen is obedience to law. Under a despotism the law may be imposed upon the subject. He has no voice in its making, no influence in its administration; it does not represent him.

Under a free government the citizen makes his own laws, chooses his own administrators, which do represent him.

Those who want their rights respected under the constitution and the law ought to set the example themselves of observing the constitution and the law. While there may be those of high intelligence who violate the law at times, the barbarian and the defective always violate it.

Those who disregard the rules of society are not exhibiting a superior intelligence, are not promoting freedom and independence, are not following the path of civilization, but are displaying the traits of ignorance or servitude, of savagery and treading the way that leads back to the jungle.

The essence of a republic is representative government. Our congress represents the people and the states. In all legislative affairs it is the natural collaborator with the president.

In spite of all the criticism which often falls to its lot I do not hesitate to say that there is no more independent and effective legislative body in the world. It is, and should be, jealous of its prerogative.

I welcome its co-operation, and expect to share with it not only the responsibility but the credit for our common effort to secure beneficial legislation.

These are some of the principles which America represents. We have not by any means put them fully into practice, but we have strongly signified our belief in them.

The encouraging feature of our country is not that it has reached its destination, but that it has overwhelmingly expressed its determination to proceed in the right direction.

It is true that we could, with profit, be less sectional and more national in our thought. It would be well if we could replace much that is only a false and ignorant prejudice with a true and enlightened pride of race.

But the last election showed that appeals to class and nationality had little effect. We were all found loyal to a common citizenship.

The fundamental precept of liberty is toleration. We cannot permit any inquisition either within or without the law or apply any religious test to the holding of office. The mind of America must be forever free.

Seeks No Empire of Blood.

It is in such contemplations, my fellow countrymen, which are not exhaustive but only representative, that I find ample warrant for satisfaction and encouragement.

We should not let the much that is to do obscure the much which has been done. The past and present show faith and hope and courage fully justified. Here stands our country, an example of tranquillity at home, a patron of tranquillity abroad.

Here stands its government, aware of its might but obedient to its conscience. Here it will continue to stand, seeking peace and prosperity, solicitous for the welfare of the wage earner, promoting enterprise, developing waterways and natural resources, attentive to the intuitive counsel of womanhood, encouraging education, desiring the advancement of religion, supporting the cause of justice and honor among the nations.

America seeks no earthly empire built on blood and force. No ambition, no temptation lures her to thought of foreign dominions.

The legions which she sends forth are armed not with the sword but with the cross. The higher state to which she seeks the allegiance of all mankind is not of human but of divine origin. She cherishes no purpose save to merit the favor of Almighty God.

VICE-PRESIDENT DAWES INAUGURATED.

Immediately before President Coolidge was inaugurated the vice-president-elect, Charles

G. Dawes, was sworn in by the president pro tempore of the senate, Albert B. Cummins of Iowa. The ceremony, which took place in the senate chamber, was witnessed by the president-elect, Calvin Coolidge, members of the Supreme court, members of the senate and house, cabinet officers, representatives of the army and navy, foreign diplomats and other distinguished persons.

In his inaugural address, which was delivered with dramatic force, Vice-President Dawes attacked the rules of the senate, which permitted one senator by filibustering to block legislation and nullify the will of the majority. This speech aroused criticism among several senators favoring the continuance of the old and ineffective way of doing business, but was received with general approval by the people of the country without regard to their political leanings.

Following is the full text of the vice-president's speech:

What I say on entering this office should relate to its administration and the conditions under which it is administered. Unlike the vast majority of deliberative and legislative bodies, the senate does not elect its presiding officer. He is designated for his duty by the constitution of the United States.

In the administration of this office his duty is to be concerned with methods of effective procedure as distinguished from any legislative policy of the body over which he presides. It is not for the vice-president to be personally concerned with the interests of political parties or with the policies or projects involved in legislative action, save in that unusual contingency where, under the constitution, it becomes necessary for him to cast the deciding vote in case of a tie.

Nor should he, in view of that unusual contingency, assume any attitude toward prospective legislation until the contingency occurs. Any other course would inevitably lessen the weight of his influence in those impartial and nonpartisan matters with which it is his duty, under the constitution, to be concerned.

In my conduct I trust I may yield to no senator in fairness, courtesy and kindliness and in deference to those unwritten laws which always govern any association of gentlemen, whether official or private.

It shall be my purpose not to transgress in any way those limits to my official activity determined by the constitution and by proper parliamentary procedure. But the vice-president, in part because he is not elected by the members of this body, nor by a state, but by the people of the United States, and his constitutional and official relations are to the senate as a whole, should always express himself on the relations of its methods of transacting public business to the welfare of the nation.

For him, therefore, officially to call to the attention of the senate any collective duty, such as an improvement in the method under which its business is carried on, so far from being an irrelevant and uncalled-for action on his part, is a supreme duty.

In past years, because the members of this body have cherished most commendable feelings of fairness, courtesy and consideration for each other as individuals, certain customs have been evolved. These have crystallized into fixed and written rules of procedure for the transaction of public business which, in their present form, place power in the hands of individuals to an extent, at times, subversive to the fundamental principles of free representative government.

Whatever may be said about the misuse of this power under the present rules of the senate the fact remains that its existence, inimical as it is to the principles of our constitutional government, cannot properly be charged against any party nor against any individual or group of individuals.

It has evolved as a natural consequence of the mutual confidence of high-minded men, determined that in their official association as members of the senate, full and fair opportunity to be heard on all public questions shall be enjoyed by each and every senator, irrespective of whether or not they are in the minority, either of opinion or of party.

But, however natural has been the evolution of the present rules, however commendable that existing desire on the part of all that the rights of each individual senator should be observed, the fact remains that under them the rights of the nation and of the American people have been overlooked—and this, notwithstanding that their full recognition of the rights of the nation are in no wise inconsistent with the recognition of every essential right of any individual senator.

What would be the attitude of the American people and of the individual senators themselves toward a proposed system of rules if this was the first session of the senate of the United States instead of the sixty-ninth?

What individual senator would then have the audacity to propose the adoption of the present rule 22 without modification when it would be pointed out that during the last days of the session the right that is granted every senator to be heard for one hour after two-thirds of the senate had agreed to bring a measure to a vote gave a minority of even one senator, at times, power to defeat the measure and render impotent the senate itself?

That rule which at times enables senators to consume in oratory those last precious minutes of a session needed for momentous decisions places in the hand of one or of a minority of senators a greater power than the veto power exercised under the constitution by the president of the United States, which is limited in its effectiveness by the necessity of an affirmative two-thirds vote.

Who would dare to contend that under the spirit of democratic government the power to kill legislation providing the revenues to pay the expenses of government should, during the last few days of a session, ever be in the hands of a minority or perhaps one senator?

Why should they ever be able to compel the president of the United States to call an extra session of congress to keep in functioning activity the machinery of the government itself? Who would dare oppose any changes in the rules necessary to insure that the business of the United States should always be conducted in the interests of the nation and never be in danger of encountering a situation where one man or a minority of men might demand unreasonable concessions under threat of blocking the business of the government?

Who would dare maintain that in the last analysis the right of the senate itself to act should ever be subordinated to the right of one senator to make a speech?

The rules can be found, as is the custom in other deliberative and legislative assemblies, to protect fully a senator in his rights to be heard without forfeiting at any time the greater right of the senate to act.

The constitution gives the senate and the house of representatives the right to adopt their own rules for the conduct of business, but this does not excuse customs and rules which, under certain conditions, might put the power of the senate itself in the hands of individuals to be used in legislative barter.

Proper rules will protect the rights of minorities without surrendering the rights of a majority to legislate.

Under the inexorable laws of human nature

and human reaction this system of rules, if unchanged, cannot but lessen the effectiveness, prestige and dignity of the United States senate. Were this the first session of the senate and its present system of rules, unchanged, offered seriously for adoption, the impact of outraged public opinion, reflected in the attitude of the senators themselves, would crush the proposal like an eggshell.

Reform in the present rules of the senate is demanded not only by American public opinion but I venture to say in the individual consciences of a majority of the members of the senate itself.

As it is the duty on the part of the presiding officer of the senate to call attention to defective methods in the conduct of business by the body over which he presides, so, under their constitutional power, it is the duty of the members of this body to correct them. To evade or ignore an issue between right and wrong methods is in itself a wrong.

To the performance of this duty—a duty which is nonpartisan—a duty which is nonsectional—a duty which is alone in the interest of the nation we have sworn to serve faithfully—I ask the consideration of the senate, appealing to the conscience and to the patriotism of the individual members.

CHARITY BALL.

The ceremonies of inauguration day wound up with a ball in the Mayflower hotel. It was not officially designated as an inauguration ball but as Washington's annual charity ball. Yet by its brilliancy, the number and distinguished character of the guests and the time it took place it revived memories of the inaugural balls of former days. The Coolidges were absent, but Vice-President and Mrs. Dawes took their places as the chief guests. Four thousand persons were present.

CHIEF EVENTS IN LIFE OF CALVIN COOLIDGE.

Born at Plymouth, Vt., July 4, 1872.
Graduated from Amherst college, 1895.
Married to Grace A. Goodhue, Oct. 4, 1905.
Began practice of law in Northampton, Mass., 1897.
Member of General court of Massachusetts, 1907-1908.
Mayor of Northampton, 1910-1911.
Member of state senate, 1912-1915; president of senate, 1914-1915.
Lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, 1916, 1917, 1918.
Governor of Massachusetts, two terms, 1919 and 1920.
Elected vice-president of the United States, Nov. 2, 1920.
Became president of the United States on death of Warren G. Harding, Aug. 2, 1923; sworn in, 2:47 a. m., Aug. 3.
Elected president of the United States Nov. 4, 1924; inaugurated March 4, 1925.
Republican in politics.
Member of Congregational church.

LIFE OF CHARLES G. DAWES IN BRIEF.

Born in Marietta, O., Aug. 27, 1865.
Graduated from Marietta college, 1884.
Graduated from Cincinnati law school, 1886.
Married to Caro D. Blymer, Jan. 24, 1889.
Practiced law in Lincoln, Neb., 1887-1894.
Managed McKinley campaign in Illinois, 1896.
Comptroller of the currency, 1897-1902.
President Central Trust company of Chicago since 1902.
Took part in world war as lieutenant-colonel and brigadier-general; chairman general purchasing board; arrived in France July, 1917; returned, August, 1919.
Director federal budget system, 1921.
Chairman of experts' German reparation commission, 1923.
Elected vice-president of the United States, Nov. 4, 1924.
Inaugurated as vice-president of the United States and sworn in as president of the senate, March 4, 1925.
Republican in politics.

PRESERVATION OF THE FRIGATE CONSTITUTION.

THE FRIGATE CONSTITUTION.

By an act of congress approved March 4, 1925, the secretary of the navy was authorized to repair, equip and restore the frigate Constitution as far as might be practicable, though not for active service. The secretary was also authorized to accept and use any donations offered for that purpose. The Constitution was built in Boston in 1797 and won renown in the war of 1812 under the successive commands of Capt. Isaac Hull, Capt. William Bainbridge and Capt. Charles Stewart, all skillful navigators and fearless fighters. Under Hull the American frigate fought and destroyed the British Guerriere and by the fine seamanship of the commander escaped from a strong British fleet after a chase lasting three days. Under Bainbridge the Constitution fought and captured the Java and under Stewart took the Picton, Cyane and Levant.

Later the frigate was used as a school and receiving ship. When it was proposed to dismantle and break up the old fighting ship Oliver Wendell Holmes in 1830 wrote his famous poem "Old Ironsides" in protest and the ship was saved from destruction. In recent years it has been kept at the Boston navy yard.

GOLD STANDARD IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The gold standard was restored in Great Britain April 28, 1925, when the government issued a special license to the Bank of England to export gold bullion. This license operated from the date mentioned until the act prohibiting the export of gold should lapse formally at the end of the calendar year. In New York demand sterling advanced 1 cent to $4.83, the highest price in ten years, within fifteen minutes after the news of Great Britain's return to the gold standard had been received.

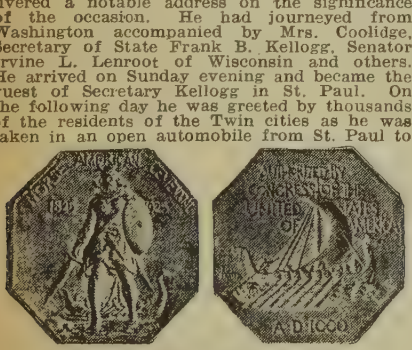
NORWEGIAN IMMIGRATION CENTENNIAL.

The 100th anniversary of the arrival at the port of New York in 1825 of the sloop Restaurationen bringing the first considerable body of Norwegian immigrants to the United States was celebrated in Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn., June 6-9, 1925, on an elaborate scale. A board of directors, under the presidency of Prof. Gisle Bothne of the University of Minnesota, had prepared a program of exceptional interest, including gatherings of numerous Norwegian associations, musical and other festivals, addresses by noted speakers from various states and from the mother country, exhibits showing the results of educational, charitable and other work and memorials of the earliest settlers. The grounds and buildings of the Minnesota state fair were used for most of the meetings and displays, but meetings were also held in the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul.

The official Norwegian representatives at the celebration included H. H. Bryn, minister to the United States; Lars Oftedal, minister of labor; C. J. Hambro, chairman of the storthing's committee on foreign relations; Johan Peter Lund, bishop of Oslo; Wilhelm de Munthe de Morgenstierne, chief of the bureau of the foreign ministry in Oslo and representative of the Nordmandsforbundet, and Prof. Fredrik Stang of the Oslo university. These men presented greetings from King Haakon of Norway, the storthing and the university.

ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT COOLIDGE.

On Monday, June 8, the climax of the celebration was reached when President Calvin Coolidge, in the presence of a gathering of 85,000 persons at the state fair grounds, delivered a notable address on the significance of the occasion. He had journeyed from Washington accompanied by Mrs. Coolidge, Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg, Senator Irvine L. Lenroot of Wisconsin and others. He arrived on Sunday evening and became the guest of Secretary Kellogg in St. Paul. On the following day he was greeted by thousands of the residents of the Twin cities as he was taken in an open automobile from St. Paul to



NORWEGIAN CENTENNIAL MEDAL.
Authorized by act of congress.

Minneapolis and then to the fair grounds. The weather was cold and it rained intermittently, but it did not mar the occasion. The people remained to hear and heartily applaud the president's carefully prepared speech, which was made audible to all in the throng by the use of amplifiers. The full text of Mr. Coolidge's address follows:

How often in the affairs of this world a small and apparently insignificant occurrence turns out to be an event of great importance, carrying in its train a mighty influence for good or evil! Such importance always flows from the character of those concerned. The generations of the earth treasure the rude hut that sheltered the infancy of Abraham Lincoln, seek out the birthplace of Shakespeare, and give to the uninviting soil of Palestine the title of the Holy Land, all because certain obscure happenings in those places produced those who left a broad mark upon the future course of humanity. The character of the participants brought future fame. It is such an event that we meet to commemorate today.

One hundred years ago a little bark sailed from Norway to America. It was almost unnoticed at the time, save for the daring and hardihood of its navigators, but it brought with it the representatives of a stalwart race, men and women of fixed determination, enduring courage and high character, who were to draw in their retinue a long line of their fellow countrymen destined to change the face of an area broad as an empire, direct the historic course of sovereign states and contribute to the salvation of a great nation. These mighty works have been wrought because those Norwegian immigrants were well worthy to follow in the wake of the pilgrim and cavalier.

This celebration is most happily identified with the present year, which is an anniversary of notable events in the history of our country. We are rounding out a century and a half from the beginning of the American revolution. It was half a century from the days of Concord and Lexington to the beginning of that stream of immigration from Norway which was to help guarantee that the spirit of freedom which had been so triumphant in the colonies should not be lost to the states.

When we consider the astonishing number of immigrants which the Scandinavian countries have contributed in proportion to their own population in making the body of American citizenship we will appreciate the significance of this anniversary. It well deserves the consideration it is receiving here in this state, which has so richly profited by a larger proportion of this north-of-Europe immigration than any other commonwealth. Minnesota would not be Minnesota, the group of imperial northwestern states would not be what they are, but for the contribution that has been made to them by the Scandinavian countries.

Value of Immigration.

Because of a profound appreciation of that contribution and of its truly national value I have found it an especial pleasure to come here and join in this commemoration. In the midst of loyalties that are all beyond possibility of question it may be difficult to choose among the many national and racial groups that have sought out America for their home and their country. We are thankful for all of them, and yet more thankful that the experiment of their common citizenship has been so magnificently justified in its results. If one were seeking proof of a basic brotherhood among all races of men, if one were to challenge the riddle of Babel in support of aspirations for a unity capable of assuring peace to the nations, in such an inquiry I suppose no better testimony could be taken than the experience of this country. Out of the confusion of tongues, the conflict of traditions, the variations of historical setting, the vast differences in talents and tastes there has been evolved a spiritual union accompanied by a range of capacity and genius which marks this nation for a pre-eminent destiny. The American people have commanded the respect of the world.

It is a good thing that anniversaries such as this are so widely commemorated. The next few years will be filled with a continuing succession of similar occasions. I wish that every one of them might be so impressively celebrated that all Americans would be moved to study the history which each one represents. I can think of no effort that

would produce so much patriotism. Occasions of this nature bring to our attention whole regions of the past that would otherwise remain unexplored, tend to be forgotten even by scholars and pass entirely from the public mind. These incentives to special examination of particular historical phases teach us better to understand our country and our countrymen. Any one who will study the institutions and people of America will come more and more to admire them.

One reason that moved me to accept the cordial invitations to come here to-day was the hope of directing some measure of national attention to the absorbingly interesting subject of the social backgrounds of our country. The making of such a country is not to be told in any mere category of dates, battles, political evolutions and partisan controversies. Back of all these, which are too often the chief material of history, lies the human story of the unsung millions of plain people whose names are strangers to public place and fame. Their lives have been replete with quiet, unpretentious, modest but none the less heroic virtues. From these has been composed the sum of that magnificent and wondrous adventure, the making of our own America. Somewhere in the epic of struggle to subjugate a continent there will be found a philosophy of human relations that the world will greatly prize. If we could seize and fix it, if we could turn it over, examine and understand it, we would have taken a long step toward solving some of the hardest problems of mankind.

It is not so many years since visitors from other quarters of the world were wont to contemplate our concourse of races, origins and interests and shake their heads ominously. They feared that from such a melting pot of diverse elements we could never draw the tested, tempered metal that is the only substance for national character. Even among ourselves were many who listened with serious concern to such forebodings. They were not quite sure whether we had created a nation with the soul of a nation. They wondered if perhaps we had merely brought together a large number of people in a large place. Had these misgivings been justified when the hour of trial came it would have meant disaster to us and to the world.

America's National Unity.

But instead of crumbling into a chaos of discordant elements America proved its truly national unity. It demonstrated conclusively that there is a spiritual quality shared by all races and conditions of men which is their universal heritage and common nature. Powerful enough to hold this people to a high ideal in time of supreme trial, why may we not hope that the same influence will at length reach men and women wherever they are found on earth? If fraternity and co-operation are possible on the scale of this continent among people so widely diverse, why not on the scale of a world? It is not a new thought, but it is a profoundly engaging one. I firmly believe it is more than a chimera. I feel it is possible of realization. I am convinced that our national story might somewhat help to guide mankind toward such a goal. Therefore I urge the deeply thoughtful study and teaching of our history.

No country has a history which starts with its discovery or at its boundaries. For the real beginnings of any people we must go back to the beginnings of all peoples. From the tombs of Egypt and the sands of Mesopotamia men are now unearthing the records of civilizations so ancient that by comparison we think of the recovered wonders of Carthage as almost modern. But all that we shall learn from the glyphs of Ur, the tombs of the Pharaohs and the monuments of Crete and Carthage is part of our own history, illumination for our to-days, guideposts on the way to our to-morrows. All the past lives in the present. All the works and thoughts of those who have gone before have left their mark on what we think and do.

These Norsemen whose beginnings in the United States we here celebrate have exercised a great influence upon our modern history and western civilization which it is difficult to match among any other like number of people. In many ways their influence upon northern and western Europe may be compared to that of the Greek states upon the civilization of the Mediterranean. They were the first deep-sea navigators. They pioneered the migrations which boldly struck across the western waters. They were at once the terrors of the western Roman empire and the guardians of the eastern. The medieval Mediterranean was a happy hunting ground for them. They branded their name upon French Normandy, and from it descended upon Britain in the Norman conquest from which there was the beginning of modern English history.

But even before William of Normandy had conquered at Hastings, Leif, the son of Eric, near 500 years before Columbus, appears to have found the new world. Indeed, there seems little doubt that several centuries before Columbus saw the light of day there was born upon American soil, of Norse parents, a boy who afterward became so great a mathematician and astronomer that his studies may have contributed much to the fund of knowledge which helped Columbus formulate his vision of the world as we know it. Among the fascinating chapters in the history of the dark ages is the story of Iceland. As a little Norse republic it maintained itself for several centuries as one of the real repositories of ancient culture in a world whose lamp of learning seemed near to flickering out. We have long known of the noble Icelandic literature which was produced during those generations of the intellectual twilight; but we know too little of the part which Iceland performed as an outpost of the sturdy nothern culture in bridging over the gulf of darkness between the ancient and modern eras of history.

Princes of Hardy Adventure.

These sons of Thor and Odin and the great free north shape themselves in the mind's eye as very princes of high and hardy adventure. From Norway to Iceland, from Iceland to Greenland, from Greenland to the mainland, step by step, they worked their way across the north Atlantic. They found the western ocean, and it was a Norseman who first traversed Bering strait and demonstrated that there was no land connection between Asia and North America. One wonders whither these northmen would turn for adventure if the earth should ever be so completely charted that exploration offered no more challenges. Within a very few years one of them first traversed the northwest passage from Atlantic to Pacific; and the same one, Amundsen, carried the flag of Norway to the south pole; and now, within a few days past, he has been the first to make large explorations in the region of the north pole in an airplane, tempting a fate which, as I speak, is unknown.

One likes to linger over these tales of adventure and exploration. One of them has a special significance in connection with this celebration which entitles it to more particular reference. This, of course, is the voyage of the little sloop Restaurationen, which in 1825 brought the first organized party of Norwegian immigrants to this country. One

reared on the New England tradition of the Mayflower will find all the materials for a new legend of pioneering in the voyage of the Restaurationen. She was a sloop of forty-five tons, whereas the Mayflower was rated as 180 tons. The Restaurationen sailed from Stavanger, Norway, on July 4, 1825, with a desperately heavy cargo of iron and a party of fifty-two people. She came safely into the port of New York after a voyage of fourteen weeks, which compares with nine weeks required for the historic voyage of the Mayflower.

The arrival of the Restaurationen created a sensation among those inured to the sea. It was claimed that she was the smallest vessel that had ever made the transatlantic crossing. The New York authorities threatened to deny her the privileges of the port on the ground that she carried too many passengers and too much cargo. She was ultimately released, apparently through the influence of the Society of Friends. Most of her passengers seemed to have been members of a Norwegian religious community intimately related to the Quakers, and it appears that one of their reasons for coming to this country was that they had not enjoyed entire liberty of religious opinion at home. Thus the parallel between the voyages of the Mayflower and of the Restaurationen, despite that they were separated by more than 200 years, is impressive in several ways.

Almost without money or supplies, the little company of immigrants were taken in charge by the New York Quakers, who raised funds to send them to Kendall, Orleans county, N. Y. There they secured lands and established the first Norwegian settlement in this country. It is a curious circumstance that although the Norwegians are among the greatest seafaring peoples, this party was composed almost entirely of farmers, so that their first interest was to get land. And ever since the greater share of Norwegians have come in search of homes on the land. These first immigrants, having practically no money, bought a tract on the shore of Lake Ontario for $5 per acre to be paid for in ten annual installments. It is hard to realize that western New York so late as 1825 was so far on the frontier. Their land was heavily timbered and they were compelled not only to clear it but to build their own shelter. The first house is said to have been a log cabin twelve feet square, with a garret. In this twenty-four of them lived for a time, the men seeking such scanty employment as was to be found in the neighborhood to support them through the winter. The only one in the party who could speak English was Capt. Lars Olson and he had remained in New York.

The Stream of Immigration.

Despite poverty and hardships, the colony thrived and its members were shortly writing letters back to Norway describing the opportunities of America and urging friends to come. From this beginning the stream of Norwegian immigration set in, but most of the later comers went much farther west. A few years after the settlement at Kendall another party went to LaSalle county, Illinois. Already the west was fascinating them and many of the original Kendall colony sold out and went on to Illinois. Thence the migration spread to other states of the middle west and northwest. Even before it was formed into a territory Iowa had received its first Norwegians, and from about 1835 they spread rapidly into Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas and other states.

It is not possible, as it is certainly not needful on this occasion, even to summarize the story of Norwegian immigration. But it should be explained that while the settlement of 1825 in Orleans county, New York, was the first Norwegian settlement and represented the first organized immigration, these pioneers of the Restaurationen were not the first Norwegians to come here. Considerable numbers had come even before the revolutionary war and some as far back as the earliest colonial days. There were Norwegians in both army and navy during the revolution and the war of 1812. But the fact remains that the great movement which established Norwegian communities all over the northwest and contributed so greatly to the building of that part of the country began with the voyage of the Restaurationen. It is said that Norwegians and their descendants in this country are just about as numerous as the population of Norway itself. Norway is credited with furnishing a larger number of settlers to the United States in proportion to its population than any other European country except one.

It is frequently noted regarding immigration that the newcomers from Europe commonly sought climatic conditions here like those in which they had been raised. So the Scandinavians are found chiefly in the northern parts of this country. About 80 per cent of the population of Norway is agricultural, the remainder maritime and industrial. These proportions are closely carried out in the occupational distribution here. A great majority sought the land, but considerable numbers have always followed the sea. Some of the coincidences in connection with this migration are oddly interesting. Thus we have noted that the little sloop Restaurationen brought a cargo of iron; to-day Minnesota has more Norwegians and produces more iron ore than any other state. Again, Norway is a land of wonderful fresh-water lakes, and it is closely matched by Minnesota.

There is one phase in the story of immigration which seems always to characterize it. Once the tide had set in from a particular European country the movement thereafter has invariably been encouraged by the early comers. Not only did they urge relatives and friends in the old home to come, but they devoted their new-found prosperity to help them. On this subject there is an opportunity for some useful historical research. In the prerevolutionary days immigration to America seems to have been encouraged from the other side, partly from political and partly from business motives. The colonizing countries of Europe competed to control the best parts of the new world by occupying it with their colonies. Immigration was encouraged both by the governments and by companies of merchant adventurers. At that stage of the movement, of course, the colonies possessed no wealth to help their friends to come.

Change After the Revolution.

But after the revolution the situation greatly changed. New political conditions made this country more attractive than ever before, and developing wealth and opportunity emphasized its invitation. So we find the people of our republic deliberately and consciously encouraging the movement in this direction. There is opportunity for a much more detailed examination of these factors in the European migration than has yet been undertaken. It would be a profoundly interesting contribution to the story of this greatest of all migrations that humanity has ever accomplished if we could know more of the precise motives which have animated it.

The contribution of this country to financing immigration of the last century and a third has certainly run into hundreds of millions of dollars, perhaps into billions. It has had a profound social influence, both here and in Europe. Its economic consequences could

hardly be overestimated. A detailed inquiry into these facts should include a close consideration of all the great migrations which have marked the distribution of men throughout the world.

Man seems to have been from his beginnings the most migratory of animals. His earlier movements appear to have had their chief motive in adventure and the desire to find the regions where existence was most comfortable. There could hardly have been a very serious pressure of population, for it is only in recent historic times that this factor has existed. Some very early migrations were doubtless due to climatic or other physical conditions. Later on political, social, religious and economic reasons caused the movements. Some went forth to make conquests, others were driven out by conquest. The children of Israel migrated into Egypt to escape from famine. They left Egypt to escape from bondage and to recover their religious liberty. The old Romans and Phœnicians were great colonizers, the Romans from imperialistic motives and the Phœnicians from desire to extend their trade.

The European migration to the American continent represented in its various phases all the causes that have operated through the ages to bring about such shifts of population. In the beginning there was chiefly the motive of exploration and adventure. Later came the desire to be freed from onerous clerical or political restrictions. Then, with the realization of America's enormous resources, there was the wish to share in its developing riches. Only in the later stages of the movement did the people of this country reach their hand of welcome to the friends across the Atlantic, both urging and assisting to come.

Though I make no pretense to deep studies in the subject, yet I have been impressed that in this last regard the shift of the old world peoples to this side of the Atlantic was perhaps unique. From the time when their fast-developing institutions of popular government, religious freedom and intellectual liberality had begun to take definite and attractive forms, the people of the colonies took a new interest in inducing their European relatives to follow them thither. They engaged in an inverted crusade, a conquest without invasion and without force. The new country offered not only material opportunities but possibilities of a spiritual and intellectual emancipation which they ardently wished their friends on the other side to share. Citizenship in the new world meant something that it had not meant in the old. It was seen that the new world offered something new. There was increasing realization that many burdensome traditions and institutions had somehow been shed. Here at last the individual was lord of himself, master of his own destiny, keeper of his own sovereignty. Here he was free.

Realizing the Idea of Equality.

With the eighteenth century's epoch of intellectual liberalism there came yet more sharp realization that the new country was not bound to ancient manners and prejudices, and that therefore it offered to the common man a better chance. Here he might realize that ideal of equality which by this time was so generally finding a lodgment in European minds. This spiritual evolution moved rather slowly during the first two-thirds of the eighteenth century. The seven years' war, or, as we commonly call it, the French and Indian war, was for the colonies a period of rapid awakening and realization. They began to find themselves, to formulate more definite aspirations for their future.

But it does not appear that this new conception of American destiny began in any important way to be shared in Europe until the revolution, independence and the establishment of the federal government forced it upon the old countries. Then a new idea began to fix itself in the European mind. The new country was seen as an essentially, vitally, basically different conception of human relationships. It appeared not merely as a new country but as a different kind of country. It was considered not only different from Europe but different from any earlier social creations. The European peoples had been greatly stirred by the intellectual awakening of the eighteenth century, and the liberals among them had been deeply disappointed at the seeming meager results which accrued from it. We may well wonder what would have been the fate of Europe after 1815 if the liberalism of both England and the continent had settled down to disappointment and cynicism. We cannot doubt that during this period, say, from 1815 to 1848, the beacon which they saw had been lighted over the western Atlantic was a lamp to the feet and a hope to the hearts of liberals throughout Europe.

With this period immigration from the north and west of Europe was not only rapidly building this country into numbers, wealth and authority in the world but it was having a tremendous reflex upon Europe itself. But for American example and influence the democratic movements of 1832 and 1848 in Europe might have been long postponed. The broadly democratic evolution which swayed Europe so greatly in the latter half of the nineteenth century might have failed entirely.

In the period we have been discussing nearly all the immigration to the United States was from northern and western Europe. Through its reactions upon Europe it gave constant encouragement there to liberal thought and action. In this country, by gradually giving the north a great preponderance in numbers, it hastened the downfall of slavery and helped rid our institutions of that great and threatening anomaly.

Northmen Children of Freedom.

These Northmen, one of whose anniversaries we are celebrating to-day, have from their first appearance on the margin of history been the children of freedom. Native to a rigorous climate and a none too productive soil, they have learned the necessity for hard work and careful management. They have been moved by that aspiration for a free holding in the land which has always marked peoples in whom the democratic ideal was pressing for recognition. Eager for both political and economic independence, they realized the necessity for popular education, and so have always been among the most devoted supporters of public schools. Thousands of them volunteered in the service of the country during the civil and Spanish wars, and tens of thousands in the world war. The institutions and the manners of democracy came naturally to them. Their glory is all about you, their living and their mighty dead. They have given great soldiers, statesmen, scientists, educators and men of business to the upbuilding of their adopted country. They have been rapidly amalgamated into the body of citizenship, contributing to it many of its best and most characteristic elements. To their adaptability the nation owes much for its success in the enormous process of assimilation and spiritual unification that has made our nation what it is and our people what they are.

Although this movement of people originated in Norway, in its essence and its meaning it is peculiarly American. It has nothing about it of class or caste. It has no tinge of aristocracy. It was not produced through the leader-

ship of some great figure. It is represented almost entirely by that stalwart strain which makes the final decisions in this world, which we designate the common people. It has about it the strength of the home and the fireside; the family ties of the father and the mother, the children and the kindred. It has all been carried on very close to the soil, it has all been extremely human. When I consider the marvelous results it has accomplished I cannot but believe that it was inspired by a higher power. Here is something vital, firm and abiding, which I can only describe as a great reality.

An enormous power has come to you, but you are charged with equally enormous responsibilities. Those responsibilities you have never failed to meet, that power you have never failed to sanctify. Therein lies the sole title to all the glory you have achieved in the past and therein will lie the sole title to all the glory that you will achieve in the future. Believing that there resides in an enlightened people an all-compelling force for righteousness, I have every faith that through the vigorous performance of your duties you will add new luster to your glory in the days to come.

Our America with all that it represents of hope in the world is now and will be what you make it. Its institutions of religious liberty, of educational and economic opportunity, of constitutional rights, of integrity of the law, are the most precious possessions of the human race. These do not emanate from the government. Their abiding place is with the people. They come from the consecration of the father, the love of the mother and the devotion of the children. They are the product of that honest, earnest and tireless effort that goes in the rearing of the family altar and the making of the home of our country. They can have no stronger supporters, no more loyal defenders than that great body of our citizenship which you represent.

When I look upon you and realize what you are and what you have done I know that in your hands our country is secure. You have laid up your treasure in what America represents, and there will your heart be also. You have given your pledge to the Land of the Free. The pledge of the Norwegian people has never yet gone unredeemed.

OTHER ADDRESSES.

Brief speeches were also made by Theodore Christianson, governor of Minnesota; Secretary of State Kellogg, C. J. Hambro of the Norwegian storthing; Minister Bryn and others.

OFFICIAL SOUVENIRS.

Special stamps and a silver medal authorized by act of congress were among the official souvenirs of the occasion.

NEWSPAPERS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA (1925).

[From Ayer's American Newspaper Annual and Directory.]

State or territory.	Daily.	Weekly.	*Total.
Alabama	24	148	201
Alaska	7	11	21
Arizona	17	47	78
Arkansas	33	221	284
California	179	550	1,007
Canal Zone	4	9	20
Colorado	38	269	362
Connecticut	36	78	152
Delaware	3	23	30
District of Columbia	6	30	150
Florida	39	161	237
Georgia	26	234	337
Hawaii	9	10	38
Idaho	15	115	139
Illinois	151	886	1,826
Indiana	124	368	616
Iowa	53	605	768
Kansas	66	525	651
Kentucky	33	182	277
Louisiana	18	130	188
Maine	11	60	93
Maryland	17	102	197
Massachusetts	80	317	580
Michigan	65	447	642
Minnesota	43	586	736
Mississippi	13	143	179
Missouri	73	601	850
Montana	17	168	199
Nebraska	26	463	534
Nevada	8	23	39
New Hampshire	13	65	94
New Jersey	42	263	376
New Mexico	8	68	85
North Carolina	43	177	301
North Dakota	10	224	252
Ohio	152	514	903
Oklahoma	54	399	496
Oregon	33	186	263
New York	196	952	2,144
Pennsylvania	174	606	1,127
Philippines	20	16	66
Porto Rico	10	9	23
Rhode Island	13	24	53
South Carolina	18	84	145
South Dakota	15	305	349
Tennessee	19	187	279
Texas	113	682	910
Utah	7	71	99
Vermont	10	66	86
Virgin islands	5	1	6
Virginia	30	153	245
Washington	40	245	349
West Virginia	30	130	192
Wisconsin	53	423	570
Wyoming	6	77	88
Total, 1925	2,348	13,439	20,926
Total, 1924	2,366	14,323	20,699

CANADIAN PROVINCES AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

Alberta	6	112	128
British Columbia	14	61	101
Manitoba	5	88	131
New Brunswick	7	19	44
Nova Scotia	12	44	69
Ontario	40	341	562
Prince Edward island	2	5	7
Quebec	19	101	194
Saskatchewan	7	175	188
Yukon	1	2	3
Newfoundland	4	10	21
Total, 1925	117	958	1,448
Total, 1924	118	977	1,464

*Includes all kinds of newspapers and periodicals.

REVOLUTION IN GREECE.

Greece was the scene of a bloodless revolution on June 25, 1925, when Gen. Pangalos and Admiral Hadjikiriakos forced the resignation of the government under Premier Michalakoupoulos because of its alleged inefficiency. The rebellious officers occupied the public buildings and railway stations and issued a proclamation announcing the overthrow of the ministry. Gen. Pangalos assumed the position of premier and appointed Admiral Hadjikiriakos as minister of marine and minister of foreign affairs ad interim. The people of Greece accepted the change of administration quietly. Admiral Coundouriotis remained as provisional president of the republic.

WEATHER FORECASTS AND SIGNALS.

The operations of the weather bureau of the department of agriculture are based on observations of the weather taken at about 200 observatories throughout the United States at the same moment of time and telegraphed daily to Washington, D. C., and to other important cities. These observations, comprising barometric pressure, temperature, precipitation, winds and clouds, are entered upon outline charts of the United States by means of symbols, forming the "daily weather map," from which the forecasts are made. These forecasts are issued every day for every state in the union, and whenever necessary special warnings are sent out of storms, frosts, cold waves, heavy snows and floods. In addition to the main office in Washington there are subordinate forecast centers in Chicago, New Orleans, Denver, San Francisco and Portland, Ore. Weather forecasts for a week in advance are now sent out from Washington.

The forecasts are first telegraphed to the principal distributing points, whence they are further disseminated by telegraph, telephone and through the mail by means of forecast cards, rural free delivery slips and newspapers.

No. 1. White flag. Clear or fair weather.

No. 2. Blue flag. Rain or snow.

No. 3. White and blue flag. Local rain or snow.

No. 4. Black triangular flag. Temperature.

No. 5. White flag with black square in center. Cold wave.

WEATHER FLAGS.

When No. 4 is placed above No. 1, 2 or 3 it indicates warmer; when below, colder; when not displayed, the temperature is expected to remain about stationary. During the late spring and early fall the cold-wave flag is used to indicate anticipated frosts.

Small craft. Northwest winds. Southwest winds. Northe st winds. Southeast winds. "Hurri ane" sigal

STORM-WARNING FLAGS.

Small craft warning—A red pennant indicates that moderately strong winds are expected.

Storm warnings—A red flag with a black center indicates that a storm of marked violence is expected. The pennants displayed with the flags indicate the direction of the wind: Red, easterly; white, westerly (from southwest to north). The pennant above the flag indicates that the wind is expected to blow from the northerly quadrants; below, from southerly quadrants.

By night a red light indicates easterly winds and a white light above a red light westerly winds.

Two red flags, with black centers, displayed one above the other, indicate the expected approach of tropical hurricanes, and also of those extremely severe and dangerous storms which occasionally move across the lakes and northern Atlantic coast. Hurricane warnings are not displayed at night.

BEAUFORT WIND SCALE.

Used by United States weather bureau.

Scale No.	Designation.	Miles per hour.
0	Calm	3 or less
1	Light air	8 or less
2	Light breeze	13 or less
3	Gentle breeze	18 or less
4	Moderate breeze	23 or less
5	Fresh breeze	28 or less
6	Strong breeze	34 or less
7	Moderate gale	40 or less
8	Fresh gale	48 or less
9	Strong gale	56 or less
10	Whole gale	65 or less
11	Storm	75 or less
12	Hurricane	90 or less

ACCIDENTS IN MINES, QUARRIES AND SMELTERS.

[From reports of bureau of mines, interior department.]

FATALITIES IN COAL MINES.

Year.*	No.	Proportion.†	Year.*	No.	Proportion.†
1908	2,445	3.60	1916	2,226	3.09
1909	2,642	3.96	1917	2,696	3.56
1910	2,821	3.89	1918	2,580	3.94
1911	2,656	3.65	1919	2,317	4.27
1912	2,419	3.35	1920	2,271	3.78
1913	2,785	3.73	1921	1,987	4.19
1914	2,454	3.22	1922	1,971	4.89
1915	2,269	3.09	1923	2,452	...

FATALITIES IN QUARRIES.

1917	131	1.59	1920	178	2.19
1918	125	1.83	1921	120	2.00
1919	123	1.63	1922	132	1.92

FATALITIES IN METAL MINES.

Year.*	No.	Year.*	No.
1915	553	1919	468
1916	697	1920	425
1917	852	1921	230
1918	646	1922	344

ACCIDENTS AT SMELTING PLANTS.

	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
Killed	42	34	20	14	16
Injured	6,743	4,431	4,147	2,129	3,002

*Calendar years. †Number killed per 1,000 men employed.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST POINTS IN THE WORLD.

CONTINENTAL ALTITUDES.

In order to compare the elevations in the United States with those in foreign countries the following list is given, but some of the figures, showing feet above and below sea level, must be considered as approximate only:

Continent.	Highest point.	Above sea level (ft.).	Lowest point.	Below sea level (ft.).
North America.	Mount McKinley, Alaska	20,300	Death valley, California	276
South America.	Mount Aconcagua, Chile-Argentina	23,080	Sea level	0
Europe	Mont Elbruz, Russia	18,465	Caspian sea, Russia	86
Asia	Mount Everest, India-China	29,002	Dead sea, Palestine	1,290
Africa	Kibo Peak, German East Africa	19,320	Desert of Sahara	150
Australia	Mount Kosciusko, New South Wales	7,777	Lake Torrens, South Australia	25

HIGHEST MOUNTAINS.

Mountain.	Feet.
Asia—Mount Everest	29,002
Godwin-Austen	28,250
Kunchinginga	28,146
Mokalu	27,790
Dhawalagiri	26,826
Gusherbrum	26,378
Nanda Devi	25,600
Kakapushi	25,560
Kutha Kangir	24,740
Mustaghata	24,400
Chumalari	23,946
Pioneer Peak	23,000
South America—Aconcagua	23,080
Mercedario	22,315
Huascaran	22,051
Illimani	21,950
Sorata	21,500
Anconhuma	21,490
Illampu	21,490
Huandoy	21,089
Paniri	20,735
Chimborazo	20,517
Tupungato	20,286
Haina	20,171
San Jose	20,020
Misti	20,013
North America—Mt. McKinley	20,300

HIGH MOUNTAINS IN THE UNITED STATES.

	Feet.
Alaska—	
Mount McKinley	20,300
St. Elias	18,024
California—	
Mount Whitney	14,502
Fisherman peak	14,448
Mount Shasta	14,380
Mount Corcoran	14,093
Kaweah peak	13,752
Mount Brewer	13,886
Mount Lyell	13,090
Colorado—	
Mount Elbert	14,420
Blanca peak	14,390
Mount Harvard	14,375
Gray's peak	14,341
Mount Lincoln	14,297
Uncompahgre peak	14,289
Long's peak	14,255
Mount Princeton	14,196
Mount Yale	14,187
Pike's peak	14,180
Mount of Holy Cross	14,170
Idaho—Hyndman peak	12,078
Montana—	
Granite peak	12,850
Mount Wood	12,750
Cold mountain	12,610
Mount Villa	12,200
Mount Hague	12,000
Snobank mountain	12,000
Oregon—Mount Hood	11,225
Nevada—East peak	13,145
Utah—King's peak	13,498
Mount Emmons	13,428
Gilbert peak	13,422
Mount Lovenia	13,250
Tokewanna peak	13,200
Wilson peak	13,095
Washington—	
Mount Rainier	14,408
Mount Adams	12,470
Wyoming—	
Gannett peak	13,785
Grand Teton	13,691
Cloud peak	13,165

HIGHEST POINT IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY.

[From table compiled by the United States geological survey.]

State and place.	Elevation.
Alabama, Cheaha mountain	2,407
Alaska, Mount McKinley	20,300
Arizona, San Francisco peak	12,611
Arkansas, Magazine and Blue mountains	2,800
California, Mount Whitney	14,501
Colorado, Mount Elbert	14,420
Connecticut, Bear mountain	2,355
Delaware, Centerville	440
District of Columbia, Tenleytown	420
Florida, Iron mountain	325
Guam, Mount Humuyong Manglo	1,274
Georgia, Brasstown Bald mountain	4,768
Hawaii, Mauna Kea	13,823
Idaho, Hyndman peak	12,078
Illinois, Charles mound, Jo Daviess Co.	1,241
Indiana, Carlos, Randolph county	1,210
Iowa, Pringhar, O'Brien county	1,800
Kansas, west boundary	4,135
Kentucky, Big Black mountain	4,100
Louisiana, summit in Claiborne Co.	400
Maine, Mount Katahdin (west)	5,273
Maryland, Backbone mountain	3,340
Massachusetts, Mount Greylock	3,505
Michigan, Porcupine mountain	2,023
Minnesota, Mesabi range, St. Louis Co.	1,920
Mississippi, near Iuka	780
Missouri, Tom Sauk mountain	1,750
Montana, Granite peak	12,850
Nebraska, Banner county	5,350
Nevada, East peak, White mountain	13,145
New Hampshire, Mount Washington	6,293
New Jersey, High Point	1,805
New Mexico, North Truchas peak	13,306
New York, Mount Marcy	5,344
North Carolina, Mount Mitchell	6,711
North Dakota, south part of Bowman Co.	3,500
Ohio, Campbell's hill, Logan county	1,550
Oklahoma, west end Cimarron county	4,750
Oregon, Mount Hood	11,225
Pennsylvania, Negro mountain	3,220
Philippines, Mount Apo	9,610
Porto Rico, Luquillo mountains	3,532
Rhode Island, Durfee hill	805
South Carolina, Sassafras mountain	3,548
South Dakota, Harney peak	7,242
Tennessee, Mount Guyot	6,636
Texas, El Capitan, Guadaloupe mountain	9,020
Utah, King's peak	13,498
Vermont, Mount Mansfield	4,406
Virginia, Mount Rogers	5,719
Washington, Mount Rainier	14,408
West Virginia, Spruce Knob	4,860
Wisconsin, Rib hill, Marathon county	1,940
Wyoming, Gannett peak	13,785

AREAS OF OCEANS AND GREAT LAKES.

Oceans.	Sq. miles.
Antarctic	5,731,350
Arctic	4,781,000
Atlantic	34,801,400
Indian	17,084,000
Pacific	67,699,630
Lakes—Baikal	13,000
Chad	50,000
Erie	9,960
Great Bear	10,000
Great Slave	12,000
Huron	23,800
Michigan	22,450
Nyassa	12,000
Ontario	7,240
Superior	31,200
Tanganyika	15,000
Victoria Nyanza	26,500
Winnipeg	9,000

AVERAGE DEPTH OF OCEANS AND SEAS.

	Feet.
Antarctic	10,800
Arctic	5,160
Atlantic	12,200
Indian	11,136
Pacific	12,960
Baltic	122
Bering	900
Caribbean	7,614
China	402
Gulf of Mexico	4,632
Japan	7,320
Mediterranean	4,560
North	300
Okhotsk	5,040

The mean depth of all the oceans and seas is estimated to be from 2 to 2½ miles.

THERMOMETERS COMPARED.

There are three kinds of thermometers, with varying scales, in general use throughout the world—the Fahrenheit, Reaumur and centigrade. The freezing and boiling points on their scales compare as follows:

Thermometer.	Freezing pt.	Boiling pt.
Fahrenheit	32 degrees	212 degrees
Reaumur	zero	80 degrees
Centigrade	zero	100 degrees

COMPARATIVE SCALES.

Centigrade to Fahrenheit.

C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.
−30	−22.0	−9	15.8	12	53.6
−29	−20.2	−8	17.6	13	55.4
−28	−18.4	−7	19.4	14	57.2
−27	−16.6	−6	21.2	15	59.0
−26	−14.8	−5	23.0	16	60.8
−25	−13.0	−4	24.8	17	62.6
−24	−11.2	−3	26.6	18	64.4
−23	− 9.4	−2	28.4	19	66.2
−22	− 7.6	−1	30.2	20	68.0
−21	− 5.8	0	32.0	21	69.8
−20	− 4.0	1	33.8	22	71.6
−19	− 2.2	2	35.6	23	73.4
−18	− 0.4	3	37.4	24	75.2
−17	1.4	4	39.2	25	77.0
−16	3.2	5	41.0	26	78.8
−15	5.0	6	42.8	27	80.6
−14	6.8	7	44.6	28	82.4
−13	8.6	8	46.4	29	84.2
−12	10.4	9	48.2	30	86.0
−11	12.2	10	50.0	50	122.0
−10	14.0	11	51.8	100	212.0

Reaumur to Fahrenheit.

R.	F.	R.	F.	R.	F.
−30	−35.5	−9	11.7	12	59.0
−29	−33.2	−8	14.0	13	61.2
−28	−31.0	−7	16.25	14	63.5
−27	−28.7	−6	18.5	15	65.7
−26	−26.5	−5	20.7	16	68.0
−25	−24.2	−4	23.0	17	70.2
−24	−22.0	−3	25.2	18	72.5
−23	−19.7	−2	27.5	19	74.7
−22	−17.5	−1	29.7	20	77.0
−21	−15.2	0	32.0	21	79.2
−20	−13.0	1	34.2	22	81.5
−19	−10.7	2	36.5	23	83.7
−18	− 8.5	3	38.7	24	86.0
−17	− 6.2	4	41.0	25	88.2
−16	− 4.0	5	43.2	26	90.5
−15	− 1.7	6	45.5	27	92.7
−14	0.5	7	47.7	28	95.0
−13	2.7	8	50.0	29	97.2
−12	5.0	9	52.2	30	99.5
−11	7.2	10	54.5	50	144.5
−10	9.5	11	56.7	100	257.0

FORMULAS FOR EQUIVALENTS.

The degrees on one scale are reduced to their equivalent on another by these formulas:

Fahrenheit to Reaumur—Subtract 32, multiply by four-ninths.

Fahrenheit to Centigrade—Subtract 32, multiply by five-ninths.

Reaumur to Fahrenheit—Multiply by nine-fourths, add 32.

Reaumur to Centigrade—Multiply by five-fourths.

Centigrade to Fahrenheit—Multiply by nine-fifths, add 32.

Centigrade to Reaumur—Multiply by four-fifths.

WEDDING ANNIVERSARIES.

First—Cotton.
Second—Paper.
Third—Leather.
Fifth—Wooden.
Seventh—Woolen.
Tenth—Tin.
Twelfth—Silk and fine linen.
Fifteenth—Crystal.
Twentieth—China.
Twenty-fifth—Silver.
Thirtieth—Pearl.
Fortieth—Ruby.
Fiftieth—Golden.
Seventy-fifth—Diamond

MULTIPLICATION AND DIVISION TABLE.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40
5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70
8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80
9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110
12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120
13	26	39	52	65	78	91	104	117	130
14	28	42	56	70	84	98	112	126	140
15	30	45	60	75	90	105	120	135	150
16	32	48	64	80	96	112	128	144	160
17	34	51	68	85	102	119	136	153	170
18	36	54	72	90	108	126	144	162	180
19	38	57	76	95	114	133	152	171	190
20	40	60	80	100	120	140	160	180	200
21	42	63	84	105	126	147	168	189	210
22	44	66	88	110	132	154	176	198	220
23	46	69	92	115	138	161	184	207	230
24	48	72	96	120	144	168	192	216	240
25	50	75	100	125	150	175	200	225	250
26	52	78	104	130	156	182	208	234	260
27	54	81	108	135	162	189	216	243	270
28	56	84	112	140	168	196	224	252	280
29	58	87	116	145	174	203	232	261	290
30	60	90	120	150	180	210	240	270	300
31	62	93	124	155	186	217	248	279	310
32	64	96	128	160	192	224	256	288	320
33	66	99	132	165	198	231	264	297	330
34	68	102	136	170	204	238	272	306	340
35	70	105	140	175	210	245	280	315	350
36	72	108	144	180	216	252	288	324	360
37	74	111	148	185	222	259	296	333	370
38	76	114	152	190	228	266	304	342	380
39	78	117	156	195	234	273	312	351	390
40	80	120	160	200	240	280	320	360	400
41	82	123	164	205	246	287	328	369	410
42	84	126	168	210	252	294	336	378	420
43	86	129	172	215	258	301	344	387	430
44	88	132	176	220	264	308	352	396	440
45	90	135	180	225	270	315	360	405	450
46	92	138	184	230	276	322	368	414	460
47	94	141	188	235	282	329	376	423	470
48	96	144	192	240	288	336	384	432	480
49	98	147	196	245	294	343	392	441	490
50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500

FIRST CROSSINGS OF ATLANTIC OCEAN.

By sailing vessel—The Santa Maria, Spanish, commanded by Christopher Columbus. Time, 70 days. (The Atlantic between Norway and Greenland was crossed by Norwegian sailors before the year 1000.)

By steamship—The Savannah, American, Savannah to Liverpool, May 24 to June 20, 1819. Time, 25 days.

By hydroplane—The NC-4, American, from Trepassey, N. F., to Lisbon, Portugal, May 16-17, 1919. Flying time, 26 hours 47 minutes.

By airplane—Vickers-Vimy biplane, British, from St. John's, N. F., to Clifden, Ireland, June 14-15, 1919. Time, 15 hours 57 minutes.

By rigid dirigible—The R-34, British, from East Fortune, Scotland, to Long Island, N. Y., July 2-6, 1919. Time, 108 hours.

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

The regular salary of the president of the United States is $75,000 a year. In addition congress appropriates annually $25,000 for his traveling and official entertainment expenses, to be used in his discretion and accounted for on his certificate solely. The government pays for the heating, lighting, care, repair and furnishing of the executive mansion, but not for the president's ordinary household or other personal expenses.

LEGAL INTEREST RATE AND STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

STATE.	INTEREST.		LIMITATIONS.		
	Legal rate.	By contract.	Judgments.	Notes.	Accounts.
	P. ct.	P. ct.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.
Alabama	8	8	20	*6	3
Alaska	8	12	10	6	6
Arkansas	6	10	10	5	3
Arizona	6	10	4	4	3
California	7	12	5	4	4
Colorado	8	12	20	6	6
Connecticut	6	6	...†	6	6
Delaware	6	6	10	6	3
Dist. of Columbia	6	8	12	3	3
Florida	8	10	20	5	3
Georgia	7	8	7	6	4
Hawaii	8	12	20	6	6
Idaho	7	10	6	5	4
Illinois	5	7	7	10	5
Indiana	6	8	20	10	6
Iowa	6	8	20	10	5
Kansas	6	10	5	5	3
Kentucky	6	6	5	15	2
Louisiana	5	8	10	5	3
Maine	6	12	20	6	6
Maryland	6	6	12	3	3
Massachusetts	6	Any	20	6	6
Michigan	5	7	10	6	6
Minnesota	6	10	10	6	6
Mississippi	6	8	7	6	3
Missouri	6	8	10	10	5
Montana	8	10	10	8	5
Nebraska	7	10	5	5	4
Nevada	7	7	6	6	4
New Hampshire	6	6	20	6	6
New Jersey	6	6	20	6	6
New Mexico	10	12	7	6	4
New York	6	6	20	6	6
North Carolina	6	6	10	3	3
North Dakota	6	10	10	6	6
Ohio	6	8	21	15	6
Oklahoma	6	10	5	5	3
Oregon	6	10	10	6	6
Pennsylvania	6	6	5	6	6
Porto Rico	6	12	5	3	3
Rhode Island	6	Any	20	6	6
South Carolina	7	8	10	6	6
South Dakota	7	12	20	6	6
Tennessee	6	6	10	6	6
Texas	6	10	10	4	2
Utah	8	12	8	6	4
Vermont	6	...†	6	6	6
Virginia	6	6	20	5	3
Washington	6	12	6	6	3
West Virginia	6	6	10	10	5
Wisconsin	6	10	20	6	6
Wyoming	8	12	10	10	8

*Under seal 10. †No law.

TABLE OF MONTHLY WAGES.

DAYS.	$10.	$11.	$12.	$13.	$14.	$15.	$16.	$17.	$18.	$19.	$20.	$21.	$22.	$23.	$24.	$25.
1	.38	.42	.46	.50	.54	.58	.62	.65	.69	.73	.77	.81	.85	.88	.92	.96
2	.77	.85	.92	1.00	1.08	1.15	1.23	1.31	1.38	1.46	1.54	1.62	1.69	1.77	1.85	1.92
3	1.15	1.27	1.38	1.50	1.62	1.73	1.85	1.96	2.08	2.19	2.31	2.42	2.54	2.65	2.77	2.88
4	1.54	1.69	1.85	2.00	2.15	2.31	2.46	2.62	2.77	2.92	3.08	3.23	3.38	3.54	3.69	3.85
5	1.92	2.12	2.31	2.50	2.69	2.88	3.08	3.27	3.46	3.65	3.85	4.04	4.23	4.42	4.62	4.81
6	2.31	2.54	2.77	3.00	3.23	3.46	3.69	3.92	4.15	4.38	4.62	4.85	5.08	5.31	5.54	5.77
7	2.69	2.96	3.23	3.50	3.77	4.04	4.31	4.58	4.85	5.12	5.38	5.65	5.92	6.19	6.46	6.73
8	3.08	3.38	3.69	4.00	4.31	4.62	4.92	5.23	5.54	5.85	6.15	6.46	6.77	7.08	7.38	7.69
9	3.46	3.81	4.15	4.50	4.85	5.19	5.54	5.88	6.23	6.58	6.92	7.27	7.62	7.96	8.31	8.65
10	3.85	4.23	4.62	5.00	5.38	5.77	6.15	6.54	6.92	7.31	7.69	8.08	8.46	8.85	9.23	9.62
11	4.23	4.65	5.08	5.50	5.92	6.35	6.77	7.19	7.62	8.04	8.46	8.88	9.31	9.73	10.15	10.58
12	4.62	5.08	5.54	6.00	6.46	6.92	7.38	7.85	8.31	8.77	9.23	9.69	10.15	10.62	11.08	11.54
13	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50	10.00	10.50	11.00	11.50	12.00	12.50
14	5.38	5.92	6.46	7.00	7.54	8.08	8.62	9.15	9.69	10.23	10.77	11.31	11.85	12.38	12.92	13.46
15	5.77	6.35	6.92	7.50	8.08	8.65	9.23	9.81	10.38	10.96	11.54	12.12	12.69	13.27	13.85	14.42
16	6.15	6.77	7.38	8.00	8.62	9.23	9.85	10.46	11.08	11.69	12.31	12.92	13.54	14.15	14.77	15.38
17	6.54	7.19	7.85	8.50	9.15	9.81	10.46	11.12	11.77	12.42	13.08	13.73	14.38	15.04	15.69	16.35
18	6.92	7.62	8.31	9.00	9.69	10.38	11.08	11.77	12.46	13.15	13.85	14.54	15.23	15.92	16.62	17.31
19	7.31	8.04	8.77	9.50	10.23	10.96	11.69	12.42	13.15	13.88	14.62	15.35	16.08	16.81	17.54	18.27
20	7.69	8.46	9.23	10.00	10.77	11.54	12.31	13.03	13.85	14.62	15.38	16.15	16.92	17.69	18.46	19.23
21	8.08	8.88	9.69	10.50	11.31	12.12	12.92	13.73	14.54	15.35	16.15	16.96	17.77	18.58	19.38	20.19
22	8.46	9.31	10.15	11.00	11.85	12.69	13.54	14.38	15.23	16.08	16.94	17.77	18.62	19.46	20.31	21.15
23	8.85	9.73	10.62	11.50	12.38	13.27	14.15	15.04	15.92	16.81	17.69	18.58	19.46	20.35	21.23	22.12
24	9.23	10.15	11.08	12.00	12.92	13.85	14.77	15.69	16.62	17.54	18.46	19.38	20.31	21.23	22.15	23.08
25	9.62	10.58	11.54	12.50	13.46	14.42	15.38	16.35	17.31	18.27	19.23	20.19	21.15	22.12	23.08	24.04

TABLE OF YEARLY WAGES.

Per year.	Per month.	Per week.	Per day.	Per year.	Per month.	Per week.	Per day.	Per year.	Per month.	Per week.	Per day.
$20 is	$1.67	$0.38	$0.05	$100 is	$8.33	$1.92	$0.27	$180 is	$15.00	$3.45	$0.49
25	2.08	.48	.07	105	8.75	2.01	.29	185	15.42	3.55	.51
30	2.50	.58	.08	110	9.17	2.11	.30	190	15.83	3.64	.52
35	2.92	.67	.10	115	9.58	2.21	.32	195	16.25	3.74	.53
40	3.33	.77	.11	120	10.00	2.30	.33	200	16.57	3.84	.55
45	3.75	.86	.12	125	10.42	2.40	.34	205	17.08	3.93	.56
50	4.17	.96	.14	130	10.83	2.49	.36	210	17.50	4.03	.58
55	4.58	1.06	.15	135	11.25	2.59	.37	215	17.92	4.12	.59
60	5.00	1.15	.16	140	11.67	2.69	.38	220	18.33	4.22	.60
65	5.42	1.25	.18	145	12.08	2.78	.40	225	18.75	4.31	.62
70	5.83	1.34	.19	150	12.50	2.88	.41	230	19.17	4.41	.63
75	6.25	1.44	.21	155	12.92	2.97	.42	235	19.58	4.51	.64
80	6.67	1.53	.22	160	13.33	3.07	.44	240	20.00	4.60	.66
85	7.08	1.63	.23	165	13.75	3.16	.45	245	20.42	4.70	.67
90	7.50	1.73	.25	170	14.17	3.26	.47	250	20.83	4.79	.69
95	7.92	1.82	.26	175	14.58	3.36	.48				

SIMPLE INTEREST TABLE.

Note—To find the amount of interest at 2½ per cent on any given sum, divide the amount given for the same sum in the table at 5 per cent by 2; at 3½ per cent divide the amount at 7 per cent by 2, etc.

Time.		Days										Months.					1 Year.
Amt.	Int.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	i	1	1	2	4
	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	i	1	1	2	3	5
$1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	i	1	1	2	2	3	6
	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	3	4	7
	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	i	..	1	1	2	2	3	6
	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	i	1	2	2	3	4	8
	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	3	4	5	10
$2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	3	4	6	12
	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	4	5	6	14
	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	3	4	5	9
	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	i	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	12
	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	4	5	6	8	15
$3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	i	1	1	2	3	5	6	8	9	18
	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	i	1	1	2	2	4	5	7	9	11	21
	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	4	5	6	12
	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	i	1	2	4	5	6	8	16
	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	i	i	1	2	3	5	7	8	10	20
$4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	4	6	8	10	12	24
	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	2	5	7	9	12	14	28
	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	4	5	7	8	15
	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	i	i	1	1	3	5	6	8	10	20
	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	4	6	8	10	13	25
$5	6	..	..	..	..	..	i	i	1	1	1	2	3	5	8	10	13	15	30
	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	6	9	12	15	18	35
	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	5	7	10	12	15	30
	4	..	..	..	..	..	i	i	1	1	1	2	3	6	10	13	16	20	40
	5	..	..	..	..	i	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	8	13	17	21	25	50
$10	6	..	..	..	i	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	5	10	15	20	25	30	60
	7	..	..	i	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	6	12	18	23	29	35	70
	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	4	6	12	19	25	31	38	75
	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	3	5	8	16	25	33	41	50	1.00
	5	..	..	i	i	i	i	2	2	3	3	7	10	21	31	42	52	63	1.25
$25	6	..	i	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	8	13	25	38	50	63	75	1.50
	7	..	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	8	13	25	38	50	63	75	1.50
	3	..	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	8	12	25	37	50	62	75	1.50
	4	..	1	1	2	3	3	4	4	5	6	11	16	33	50	67	83	1.00	2.00
	5	..	1	1	2	3	3	4	5	6	6	7	14	21	42	63	83	1.04	1.25	2.50
$50	6	i	1	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	17	25	50	75	1.00	1.25	1.50	3.00
	7	1	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9	19	29	58	88	1.17	1.46	1.75	3.50
	3	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	6	7	8	16	25	50	75	1.00	1.25	1.50	3.00
	4	1	2	3	4	6	6	8	9	10	11	22	33	66	1.00	1.33	1.67	2.00	4.00
	5	1	3	4	6	7	8	10	11	13	14	28	42	83	1.25	1.67	2.08	2.50	5.00
$100	6	2	3	5	7	8	10	12	13	15	17	33	50	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	6.00
	7	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	19	39	58	1.17	1.75	2.33	2.92	3.50	7.00

COMPOUND INTEREST ON ONE DOLLAR.

Years.	3%.	4%.	5%.	6%.	7%.
1	1.03	1.04	1.05	1.06	1.07
1½	1.04	1.06	1.07	1.09	1.10
2	1.06	1.08	1.10	1.12	1.14
2½	1.07	1.10	1.13	1.15	1.18
3	1.09	1.12	1.15	1.19	1.22
3½	1.10	1.14	1.18	1.22	1.27
4	1.12	1.17	1.21	1.26	1.31
4½	1.14	1.19	1.24	1.30	1.36
5	1.16	1.21	1.28	1.34	1.41
5½	1.17	1.24	1.31	1.38	1.45
6	1.19	1.26	1.34	1.42	1.51
6½	1.21	1.29	1.37	1.46	1.56
7	1.23	1.31	1.41	1.51	1.61
7½	1.24	1.34	1.44	1.55	1.67
8	1.26	1.37	1.48	1.60	1.73
8½	1.28	1.39	1.52	1.65	1.79

Years.	3%.	4%.	5%.	6%.	7%.
9	1.30	1.42	1.55	1.70	1.85
9½	1.32	1.45	1.59	1.75	1.92
10	1.34	1.48	1.63	1.80	1.98
100	19.25	50.50	131.50	340.00	868.00

WHEN MONEY DOUBLES AT INTEREST.

Rate.	Interest. Simple. Years.	Interest. Comp'd. Years.	Rate.	Interest. Simple. Years.	Interest. Comp'd. Years.
1	100.00	69.66	4½	22.22	15.75
1½	66.66	46.56	5	20.00	14.21
2	50.00	35.00	5½	18.18	12.94
2½	40.00	28.07	6	16.67	11.90
3	33.33	23.45	6½	15.38	11.00
3½	28.57	20.15	7	14.29	10.24
4	25.00	17.67	7½	13.33	9.58

LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD.

According to Whitaker's Almanack the principal European languages are divided as follows:

English	160,000,000	Spanish	50,000,000
German	110,000,000	Italian	50,000,000
Russian	100,000,000	Portuguese	25,000,000
French	70,000,000		

Swedish is spoken by 5,500,000 persons; Norwegian and Danish by 6,000,000; Serbo-Croatian by 8,000,000; Bohemian or Czech by 7,000,000; Bulgarian by 5,600,000; Dutch by 3,500,000; Polish by 16,000,000; Greek by 9,000,000 and Flemish by 3,500,000. Chinese is spoken by some 400,000,000 people if all the various dialects are included. Japanese by 53,000,000 and Hindustani by about 100,000,000. There are about 5,000 different languages spoken in the world.

ACCUMULATION OF ANNUITY OF $1 AT COMPOUND INTEREST.

Yrs.	2½%	3%	3½%	4%	4½%	5%	6%
1	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
2	2.02500	2.03000	2.03500	2.04000	2.04500	2.05000	2.06000
3	3.07563	3.09090	3.10623	3.12160	3.13703	3.15250	3.18360
4	4.15252	4.18363	4.21494	4.24646	4.27819	4.31013	4.37462
5	5.25633	5.30914	5.36247	5.41632	5.47071	5.52563	5.63709
6	6.38774	6.46841	6.55015	6.63298	6.71689	6.80191	6.97532
7	7.54743	7.66246	7.77941	7.89829	8.01915	8.14201	8.39384
8	8.73612	8.89234	9.05169	9.21423	9.38001	9.54911	9.89747
9	9.95452	10.15911	10.36850	10.58280	10.80211	11.02656	11.49132
10	11.20338	11.46388	11.73139	12.00611	12.28821	12.57789	13.18079
11	12.48347	12.80780	13.14199	13.48635	13.84118	14.20679	14.97164
12	13.79555	14.19203	14.60196	15.02581	15.46403	15.91713	16.86994
13	15.14044	15.61779	16.11303	16.62684	17.15991	17.71298	18.88214
14	16.51895	17.08632	17.67699	18.29191	18.93211	19.59863	21.01507
15	17.93193	18.59891	19.29568	20.02359	20.78405	21.57856	23.27597
16	19.38022	20.15688	20.97130	21.82453	22.71934	23.65749	25.67253
17	20.86473	21.76159	22.70502	23.69751	24.74171	25.84037	28.21288
18	22.38635	23.41444	24.49969	25.64541	26.85508	28.13238	30.90565
19	23.94601	25.11687	26.35718	27.67123	29.06356	30.53900	33.75999
20	25.54466	26.87037	28.27968	29.77808	31.37142	33.06595	36.78559
21	27.18327	28.67649	30.26947	31.96920	33.78314	35.71925	39.99273
22	28.86286	30.53678	32.32890	34.24797	36.30338	38.50521	43.39229
23	30.58443	32.45288	34.46041	36.61789	38.93703	41.43048	46.99583
24	32.34904	34.42647	36.66653	39.08260	41.68920	44.50200	50.81558
25	34.15776	36.45926	38.94986	41.64591	44.56521	47.72710	54.86451
26	36.01171	38.55304	41.31310	44.31174	47.57064	51.11345	59.15638
27	37.91200	40.70963	43.75906	47.08421	50.71132	54.66913	63.70577
28	39.85980	42.93092	46.29063	49.96758	53.99333	58.40258	68.52811
29	41.85630	45.21885	48.91080	52.96629	57.42303	62.32271	73.63980
30	43.90270	47.57542	51.62268	56.08494	61.00707	66.43885	79.05819
31	46.00027	50.00268	54.42947	59.32834	64.75239	70.76079	84.80168
32	48.15028	52.50276	57.33450	62.70147	68.66625	75.29883	90.88978
33	50.35403	55.07784	60.34121	66.20953	72.75623	80.06377	97.34316
34	52.61289	57.73018	63.45315	69.85791	77.03026	85.06696	104.18375
35	54.92821	60.46208	66.67401	73.65222	81.49662	90.32031	111.43478
36	57.30141	63.27594	70.00760	77.59831	86.16397	95.83632	119.12087
37	59.73395	66.17422	73.45787	81.70225	91.04134	101.62814	127.26812
38	62.22730	69.15945	77.02889	85.97034	96.13820	107.70955	135.90421
39	64.78298	72.23423	80.72491	90.40915	101.46442	114.09502	145.05846
40	67.40256	75.40126	84.55028	95.02552	107.03032	120.79977	154.76197
41	70.08762	78.66330	88.50954	99.82654	112.84669	127.83976	165.04768
42	72.83981	82.02320	92.60737	104.81960	118.92479	135.23175	175.95054
43	75.66081	85.48389	96.84863	110.01238	125.27640	142.99334	187.50758
44	78.55232	89.04841	101.23833	115.41288	131.91384	151.14301	199.75803
45	81.51613	92.71986	105.78167	121.02939	138.84997	159.70016	212.74351
46	84.55403	96.50146	110.48403	126.87057	146.09821	168.68516	226.50812
47	87.66789	100.39650	115.35097	132.94539	153.67263	178.11942	241.09861
48	90.85958	104.40840	120.38826	139.26321	161.58790	188.02539	256.56453
49	94.13107	108.54065	125.60185	145.83373	169.85936	198.42666	272.95840
50	97.48435	112.79687	130.99791	152.66708	178.50303	209.34800	290.33590

PRESENT VALUE OF AN ANNUITY OF $1.

Yrs.	2½%	3%	3½%	4%	4½%	5%	6%
1	0.97561	0.97087	0.96618	0.96154	0.95694	0.95238	0.94340
2	1.92742	1.91347	1.89969	1.88609	1.87267	1.85941	1.83339
3	2.85602	2.82861	2.80164	2.77509	2.74896	2.72325	2.67301
4	3.76197	3.71710	3.67308	3.62990	3.58753	3.54595	3.46511
5	4.64583	4.57971	4.51505	4.45182	4.38998	4.32948	4.21236
6	5.50813	5.41719	5.32855	5.24214	5.15787	5.07569	4.91732
7	6.34939	6.23028	6.11454	6.00205	5.89270	5.78637	5.58238
8	7.17014	7.01969	6.87396	6.73274	6.59589	6.46321	6.20979
9	7.97087	7.78611	7.60769	7.43533	7.26879	7.10782	6.80169
10	8.75206	8.53020	8.31661	8.11090	7.91272	7.72173	7.36009
11	9.51421	9.25262	9.00155	8.76048	8.52892	8.30641	7.88687
12	10.25776	9.95400	9.66333	9.38507	9.11858	8.86325	8.38384
13	10.98319	10.63496	10.30274	9.98565	9.68285	9.39357	8.85268
14	11.69091	11.29607	10.92052	10.56312	10.22283	9.89864	9.29498
15	12.38138	11.93794	11.51741	11.11839	10.73955	10.37966	9.71225
16	13.05500	12.56110	12.09412	11.65230	11.23402	10.83777	10.10590
17	13.71220	13.16612	12.65132	12.16567	11.70719	11.27407	10.47726
18	14.35336	13.75351	13.18968	12.65930	12.15999	11.68959	10.82760
19	14.97889	14.32380	13.70984	13.13394	12.59329	12.08532	11.15812
20	15.58916	14.87747	14.21240	13.59033	13.00794	12.46221	11.46992
21	16.18455	15.41502	14.69797	14.02916	13.40472	12.82115	11.76408
22	16.76541	15.93692	15.16712	14.45112	13.78442	13.16300	12.04158
23	17.33211	16.44361	15.62041	14.85684	14.14777	13.48857	12.30338
24	17.88499	16.93554	16.05837	15.24696	14.49548	13.79864	12.55036
25	18.42438	17.41315	16.48151	15.62208	14.82821	14.09394	12.78336
26	18.95061	17.87684	16.89035	15.98277	15.14661	14.37519	13.00317
27	19.46401	18.32703	17.28536	16.32959	15.45130	14.64303	13.21053
28	19.96489	18.76411	17.66702	16.66306	15.74287	14.89813	13.40616
29	20.45355	19.18845	18.03577	16.98371	16.02189	15.14107	13.59072
30	20.93029	19.60044	18.39205	17.29203	16.28889	15.37245	13.76483
31	21.39541	20.00043	18.73628	17.58849	16.54439	15.59281	13.92909

Yrs.	2½%	3%	3½%	4%	4½%	5%	6%
32	21.84918	20.38877	19.06887	17.87355	16.78889	15.80268	14.08404
33	22.29188	20.76579	19.39021	18.14765	17.02286	16.00255	14.23023
34	22.72379	21.13184	19.70068	18.41120	17.24676	16.19290	14.36814
35	23.14516	21.48722	20.00066	18.66461	17.46101	16.37419	14.49825
36	23.55625	21.83225	20.29049	18.90828	17.66604	16.54685	14.62099
37	23.95732	22.16724	20.57053	19.14258	17.86224	16.71129	14.73678
38	24.34860	22.49246	20.84109	19.36786	18.04999	16.86789	14.84602
39	24.73034	22.80822	21.10250	19.58448	18.22966	17.01704	14.94907
40	25.10278	23.11477	21.35507	19.79277	18.40158	17.15909	15.04630
41	25.46612	23.41240	21.59910	19.99305	18.56611	17.29437	15.13802
42	25.82061	23.70136	21.83488	20.18563	18.72355	17.42321	15.22454
43	26.16645	23.98190	22.06269	20.37079	18.87421	17.54591	15.30617
44	26.50385	24.25427	22.28279	20.54884	19.01838	17.66277	15.38318
45	26.83302	24.51871	22.49545	20.72004	19.15635	17.77407	15.45583
46	27.15417	24.77545	22.70092	20.88465	19.28837	17.88007	15.52437
47	27.46748	25.02471	22.89944	21.04294	19.41471	17.98102	15.58903
48	27.77315	25.26671	23.09124	21.19513	19.53561	18.07716	15.65003
49	28.07137	25.50166	23.27656	21.34147	19.65130	18.16872	15.70757
50	28.36231	25.72976	23.45562	21.48218	19.76201	18.25593	15.76186
55	29.71398	26.77443	24.26405	22.10861	20.24802	18.63447	15.99054
60	30.90866	27.67556	24.94473	22.62349	20.63802	18.92929	16.16143
65	31.96458	28.45289	25.51785	23.04668	20.95098	19.16107	16.28912
70	32.89786	29.12342	26.00040	23.39451	21.20211	19.34268	16.38454
75	33.72274	29.70183	26.40669	23.68041	21.40363	19.48497	16.45585
80	34.45182	30.20076	26.74878	23.91539	21.56534	19.59646	16.50913
85	35.09621	30.63115	27.03680	24.10853	21.69511	19.68382	16.54805

ANNUITY WHICH $1 WILL BUY FOR YEARS GIVEN.

Yrs.	2½%	3%	3½%	4%	4½%	5%	6%
1	1.02500	1.03000	1.03500	1.04000	1.04500	1.05000	1.06000
2	.51883	.52261	.52640	.53030	.53410	.53780	.54544
3	.35014	.35353	.35693	.36035	.36377	.36721	.37411
4	.26582	.26903	.27225	.27549	.27874	.28201	.28859
5	.21525	.21835	.22148	.22463	.22779	.23097	.23740
6	.18155	.18470	.18767	.19076	.19388	.19702	.20336
7	.15760	.16051	.16354	.16661	.16970	.17282	.17914
8	.13947	.14246	.14548	.14853	.15161	.15472	.16104
9	.12546	.12843	.13145	.13449	.13757	.14069	.14702
10	.11426	.11723	.12024	.12329	.12638	.13950	.13587
11	.10511	.10808	.11109	.11415	.11725	.12039	.12679
12	.09749	.10046	.10348	.10655	.10967	.11283	.11928
13	.09105	.09403	.09706	.10014	.10328	.10646	.11296
14	.08554	.08853	.09157	.09467	.09782	.10102	.10758
15	.08077	.08377	.08683	.08994	.09311	.09634	.10296
16	.07670	.07961	.08268	.08582	.08902	.09227	.09895
17	.07293	.07595	.07904	.08230	.08542	.08880	.09544
18	.06967	.07271	.07582	.07899	.08224	.08555	.09326
19	.06676	.06981	.07294	.07614	.07941	.08275	.08962
20	.06415	.06722	.07036	.07358	.07688	.08024	.08718
21	.06179	.06487	.06804	.07128	.07460	.07810	.08500
22	.05965	.06275	.06593	.06930	.07255	.07597	.08305
23	.05780	.06081	.06402	.06731	.07068	.07414	.08128
24	.05591	.05905	.06227	.06559	.06899	.07247	.07968
25	.05428	.05743	.06067	.06401	.06744	.07095	.07823
26	.05277	.05594	.05921	.06257	.06602	.06956	.07690
27	.05138	.05456	.05785	.06124	.06472	.06829	.07570
28	.05009	.05329	.05660	.06001	.06352	.06712	.07459
29	.04889	.05211	.05545	.05888	.06241	.06605	.07358
30	.04778	.05102	.05437	.05783	.06139	.06505	.07265
31	.04674	.05010	.05337	.05686	.06044	.06413	.07179
32	.04577	.04905	.05244	.05595	.05956	.06328	.07100
33	.04486	.04816	.05157	.05510	.05874	.06249	.07027
34	.04401	.04732	.05076	.05431	.05798	.06176	.06930
35	.04321	.04654	.05010	.05358	.05727	.06107	.06897
36	.04245	.04580	.04928	.05289	.05661	.06043	.06839
37	.04174	.04511	.04861	.05224	.05598	.05984	.06786
38	.04107	.04446	.04798	.05163	.05540	.05928	.06736
39	.03044	.04384	.04739	.05106	.05486	.05876	.06689
40	.03984	.04326	.04683	.05052	.05434	.05828	.06646
41	.03927	.04271	.04640	.05002	.05386	.05782	.06606
42	.03873	.04219	.04590	.04954	.05341	.05739	.06568
43	.03822	.04180	.04533	.04909	.05298	.05699	.06533
44	.03773	.04123	.04488	.04866	.05258	.05662	.06501
45	.03727	.04079	.04445	.04826	.05220	.05626	.06470
46	.03683	.04036	.04405	.04788	.05184	.05593	.06441
47	.03641	.03996	.04367	.04752	.05151	.05561	.06415
48	.03601	.03958	.04331	.04718	.05119	.05532	.06390
49	.03562	.03921	.04296	.04686	.05089	.05504	.06366
50	.03526	.03887	.04263	.04655	.05060	.05478	.06344
55	.03365	.03735	.04121	.04523	.04939	.05367	.06254
60	.03225	.03613	.04009	.04420	.04845	.05283	.06188
65	.03128	.03515	.03919	.04339	.04773	.05219	.06139
70	.03040	.03434	.03846	.04275	.04717	.05170	.06103
75	.02965	.03367	.03787	.04223	.04672	.05132	.06077
80	.02903	.03311	.03738	.04181	.04637	.05103	.06057

UNITED STATES LIFE TABLES.

[Computed by the bureau of the census.]

Based on the estimated population July 1, 1910, of the original registration states and on the reported deaths in 1909, 1910 and 1911. Original registration states include Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Indiana and Michigan and the District of Columbia.

BOTH SEXES, ONE YEAR INTERVALS.

Age interval.* Years.	No. living.†	No. dying.‡	Exp't'n of life.§ Years.
0-1	100.000	11.462	51.49
1-2	88.538	2,446	57.11
2-3	86.092	1,062	57.72
3-4	85.030	666	57.44
4-5	84.364	477	56.89
5-6	83.887	390	56.21
6-7	83.497	327	55.47
7-8	83.170	274	54.69
8-9	82.896	234	53.87
9-10	82.662	204	53.02
10-11	82.458	187	52.15
11-12	82.271	180	51.26
12-13	82.091	182	50.37
13-14	81.909	193	49.49
14-15	81.716	210	48.60
15-16	81.506	232	47.73
16-17	81.274	256	46.86
17-18	81.018	285	46.01
18-19	80.733	315	45.17
19-20	80.418	344	44.34
20-21	80.074	375	43.53
21-22	79.699	398	42.73
22-23	79.301	412	41.94
23-24	78.889	418	41.16
24-25	78.471	425	40.38
25-26	78.046	432	39.60
26-27	77.614	440	38.81
27-28	77.174	451	38.03
28-29	76.723	465	37.25
29-30	76.258	479	36.48
30-31	75.779	493	35.70
31-32	75.286	511	34.93
32-33	74.775	530	34.17
33-34	74.245	550	33.41
34-35	73.695	568	32.66
35-36	73,127	588	31.90
36-37	72,539	605	31.16
37-38	71,924	617	30.42
38-39	71.317	631	29.68
39-40	70,686	644	28.94
40-41	70,042	658	28.20
41-42	69,384	674	27.46
42-43	68,710	693	26.73
43-44	68,017	716	25.99
44-45	67,301	740	25.26
45-46	66,561	766	24.54
46-47	65,795	795	23.82
47-48	65,000	821	23.10
48-49	64,179	846	22.39
49-50	63,333	873	21.69
50-51	62,460	897	20.98
51-52	61,563	929	20.28
52-53	60,634	970	19.58
53-54	59,664	1,025	18.89
54-55	58,639	1,084	18.21
55-56	57,555	1,153	17.55
56-57	56,402	1,225	16.90
57-58	55,177	1,289	16.26
58-59	53,888	1,346	15.64
59-60	52,542	1,404	15.03
60-61	51,138	1,462	14.42
61-62	49,676	1,521	13.83
62-63	48,155	1,587	13.26
63-64	46,568	1,656	12.69
64-65	44,912	1,718	12.14
65-66	43,194	1,773	11.60
66-67	41,421	1,826	11.08
67-68	39,595	1,877	10.57
68-69	37,718	1,928	10.07
69-70	35,790	1,974	9.58
70-71	33,816	2,013	9.11
71-72	31,803	2,044	8.66
72-73	29,759	2,065	8.22
73-74	27,694	2,072	7.79
74-75	25,622	2,070	7.38
75-76	23,552	2,057	6.99
76-77	21,495	2,028	6.61
77-78	19,467	1,981	6.25
78-79	17,486	1,920	5.90
79-80	15,566	1,854	5.56
80-81	13,712	1,786	5.25
81-82	11,926	1,696	4.96
82-83	10,230	1,565	4.70
83-84	8,665	1,409	4.45
84-85	7,256	1,255	4.22
85-86	6,001	1,103	4.00
86-87	4,898	954	3.79
87-88	3,944	816	3.58
88-89	3,128	689	3.39
89-90	2,439	571	3.20
90-91	1,868	466	3.03
91-92	1,402	371	2.87
92-93	1,031	289	2.73
93-94	742	219	2.59
94-95	523	162	2.47
95-96	361	117	2.35
96-97	244	83	2.24
97-98	161	57	2.14
98-99	104	39	2.04
99-100	65	25	1.95
100-101	40	16	1.85
101-102	24	10	1.76
102-103	14	6	1.67
103-104	8	4	1.59
104-105	4	2	1.50
105-106	2	1	1.41
106-107	1	1	1.33

INFANT MORTALITY, ONE MONTH INTERVALS.

Age interval.* Months.	No. living.†	No. dying.‡	Exp't'n of life.§ Years.
0-1	100.000	4,377	51.49
1-2	95.623	1,131	53.76
2-3	94.492	943	54.32
3-4	93,549	801	54.78
4-5	92,748	705	55.17
5-6	92,043	635	55.51
6-7	91,408	579	55.81
7-8	90,829	533	56.08
8-9	90,296	492	56.33
9-10	89,804	456	56.56
10-11	89,348	421	56.76
11-12	88,927	389	56.95

EXPECTATION OF LIFE BY SEX.

Age int'val.* Years.	White males.† Years.	White females.‡ Years.
0-1	50.23	53.62
1-2	56.26	58.69
2-3	56.88	59.24
3-4	56.60	58.92
4-5	56.05	58.35
5-6	55.37	57.67
6-7	54.63	56.93
7-8	53.85	56.14
8-9	53.03	55.31
9-10	52.19	54.45
10-11	51.32	53.57
11-12	50.44	52.68
12-13	49.56	51.79
13-14	48.67	50.89
14-15	47.79	50.00
15-16	46.91	49.12
16-17	46.04	48.25
17-18	45.18	47.39
18-19	44.34	46.54
19-20	43.52	45.71
20-21	42.71	44.88
21-22	41.92	44.07
22-23	41.13	43.26
23-24	40.36	42.47
24-25	39.57	41.67
25-26	38.79	40.88
26-27	38.00	40.09
27-28	37.21	39.31
28-29	36.43	38.52
29-30	35.65	37.74
30-31	34.87	36.96
31-32	34.10	36.18
32-33	33.33	35.40
33-34	32.58	34.63
34-35	31.82	33.86
35-36	31.08	33.09
36-37	30.34	32.33
37-38	29.61	31.56
38-39	28.88	30.80
39-40	28.16	30.03
40-41	27.43	29.26
41-42	26.71	28.50
42-43	25.99	27.73
43-44	25.27	26.97
44-45	24.56	26.21
45-46	23.86	25.45
46-47	23.16	24.70
47-48	22.46	23.96
48-49	21.77	23.21
49-50	21.08	22.48
50-51	20.39	21.74
51-52	19.70	21.02
52-53	19.02	20.29
53-54	18.35	19.58
54-55	17.68	18.87
55-56	17.03	18.18
56-57	16.39	17.50
57-58	15.77	16.84
58-59	15.16	16.19
59-60	14.57	15.55
60-61	13.98	14.92
61-62	13.41	14.31
62-63	12.85	13.70
63-64	12.31	13.11
64-65	11.77	12.53
65-66	11.25	11.97
66-67	10.75	11.42
67-68	10.25	10.89
68-69	9.77	10.37
69-70	9.29	9.86
70-71	8.83	9.38
71-72	8.39	8.91
72-73	7.95	8.46
73-74	7.53	8.03
74-75	7.13	7.61
75-76	6.75	7.20
76-77	6.38	6.80
77-78	6.04	6.41
78-79	5.71	6.04
79-80	5.39	5.69
80-81	5.09	5.35
81-82	4.81	5.05
82-83	4.56	4.78
83-84	4.32	4.53
84-85	4.10	4.29
85-86	3.88	4.06
86-87	3.68	3.83
87-88	3.49	3.61
88-89	3.31	3.40
89-90	3.15	3.19
90-91	2.99	3.00
91-92	2.84	2.83
92-93	2.70	2.67
93-94	2.57	2.52
94-95	2.44	2.39
95-96	2.31	2.27
96-97	2.19	2.15
97-98	2.06	2.05
98-99	1.93	1.94
99-100	1.80	1.84
100-101	1.68	1.74
101-102	1.56	1.65
102-103	1.45	1.55
103-104	1.34	1.46
104-105	1.25	1.37
105-106	1.15	1.29
106-107	....	1.21

NEGRO EXPECTATION OF LIFE.

Age int'val.† Years.	Males. §Years.	Females. §Years.	Age int'val.† Years.	Males. §Years.	Females. §Years.	Age int'val.† Years.	Males. §Years.	Females. §Years.	Age int'val.† Years.	Males. §Years.	Females. §Years.
0-1	34.05	37.67	28-29	28.55	30.94	56-57	13.36	14.50	83-84	4.84	5.40
1-2	42.53	45.15	29-30	27.94	30.27	57-58	12.93	14.05	84-85	4.64	5.23
2-3	44.55	46.95	30-31	27.33	29.61	58-59	12.50	13.62	85-86	4.48	5.09
3-4	45.01	47.12	31-32	26.74	28.96	59-60	12.08	13.20	86-87	4.36	4.97
4-5	44.78	46.87	32-33	26.16	28.33	60-61	11.67	12.78	87-88	4.26	4.86
5-6	44.25	46.42	33-34	25.58	27.70	61-62	11.27	12.37	88-89	4.18	4.76
6-7	43.62	45.81	34-35	25.00	27.07	62-63	10.88	11.96	89-90	4.10	4.64
7-8	42.94	45.13	35-36	24.42	26.44	63-64	10.49	11.56	90-91	4.01	4.50
8-9	42.20	44.39	36-37	23.84	25.81	64-65	10.11	11.18	91-92	3.89	4.34
9-10	41.44	43.62	37-38	23.26	25.18	65-66	9.74	10.82	92-93	3.75	4.14
10-11	40.65	42.84	38-39	22.69	24.56	66-67	9.38	10.49	93-94	3.57	3.92
11-12	39.85	42.06	39-40	22.12	23.94	67-68	9.02	10.17	94-95	3.37	3.69
12-13	39.05	41.29	40-41	21.57	23.34	68-69	8.67	9.86	95-96	3.15	3.45
13-14	38.27	40.56	41-42	21.02	22.75	69-70	8.33	9.54	96-97	2.93	3.22
14-15	37.51	39.85	42-43	20.48	22.16	70-71	8.00	9.22	97-98	2.72	2.99
15-16	36.77	39.18	43-44	19.94	21.58	71-72	7.69	8.89	98-99	2.51	2.78
16-17	36.05	38.55	44-45	19.39	21.00	72-73	7.39	8.55	99-100	2.32	2.58
17-18	35.37	37.95	45-46	18.85	20.43	73-74	7.11	8.21	100-101	2.14	2.39
18-19	34.71	37.35	46-47	18.30	19.86	74-75	6.84	7.88	101-102	1.97	2.21
19-20	34.08	36.75	47-48	17.75	19.30	75-76	6.58	7.55	102-103	1.81	2.05
20-21	33.46	36.14	48-49	17.22	18.75	76-77	6.36	7.22	103-104	1.66	1.89
21-22	32.86	35.53	49-50	16.71	18.20	77-78	6.15	6.91	104-105	1.53	1.73
22-23	32.26	34.90	50-51	16.21	17.65	78-79	5.96	6.61	105-106	1.40	1.59
23-24	31.67	34.27	51-52	15.72	17.10	79-80	5.76	6.32	106-107	1.27	1.43
24-25	31.06	33.63	52-53	15.23	16.55	80-81	5.53	6.05	107-108	1.16	1.32
25-26	30.44	32.97	53-54	14.75	16.01	81-82	5.29	5.81	108-109	....	1.20
26-27	29.81	32.29	54-55	14.28	15.48	82-83	5.06	5.59	109-110	....	1.08
27-28	29.18	31.61	55-56	13.82	14.98						

*Period of lifetime between two exact ages. †Number of 100,000 persons born alive living at beginning of age interval. ‡Number of 100,000 born alive dying in age interval. §Average length of life remaining to each one alive at beginning of age interval.

AMERICAN TABLE OF MORTALITY.

Used by insurance companies in computing expectation of life.

Age.	No. living.	No. dying.	Exp't'n of life.	Age.	No. living.	No. dying.	Exp't'n of life.	Age.	No. living.	No. dying.	Exp't'n of life.
10	100,000	749	48.72	39	78,862	756	28.90	68	43,133	2,243	9.47
11	99,251	746	48.08	40	78,106	765	28.18	69	40,890	2,321	8.91
12	98,505	743	47.45	41	77,341	774	27.45	70	38,569	2,391	8.48
13	97,762	740	46.80	42	76,567	785	26.72	71	36,178	2,448	8.00
14	97,022	737	46.16	43	75,782	797	26.00	72	33,730	2,487	7.55
15	96,285	735	45.50	44	74,985	812	25.27	73	31,243	2,505	7.11
16	95,550	732	44.85	45	74,173	828	24.54	74	28,738	2,501	6.68
17	94,818	729	44.19	46	73,345	848	23.81	75	26,237	2,476	6.27
18	94,089	727	43.53	47	72,497	870	23.08	76	23,761	2,431	5.88
19	93,362	725	42.87	48	71,627	896	22.36	77	21,330	2,369	5.49
20	92,637	723	42.20	49	70,731	927	21.63	78	18,961	2,291	5.11
21	91,914	722	41.53	50	69,804	962	20.91	79	16,670	2,196	4.74
22	91,192	721	40.85	51	68,842	1,001	20.20	80	14,474	2,091	4.39
23	90,471	720	40.17	52	67,841	1,044	19.49	81	12,383	1,964	4.05
24	89,751	719	39.49	53	66,797	1,091	18.79	82	10,419	1,816	3.71
25	89,032	718	38.81	54	65,706	1,143	18.09	83	8,603	1,648	3.39
26	88,314	718	38.12	55	64,563	1,199	17.40	84	6,955	1,470	3.08
27	87,596	718	37.43	56	63,364	1,260	16.72	85	5,485	1,292	2.77
28	86,878	718	36.73	57	62,104	1,325	16.05	86	4,193	1,114	2.47
29	86,160	719	36.03	58	60,779	1,394	15.39	87	3,079	933	2.18
30	85,441	720	35.33	59	59,385	1,468	14.74	88	2,146	744	1.91
31	84,721	721	34.63	60	57,917	1,546	14.10	89	1,402	555	1.66
32	84,000	723	33.92	61	56,371	1,628	13.47	90	847	385	1.42
33	83,277	726	33.21	62	54,743	1,713	12.86	91	462	246	1.19
34	82,551	729	32.50	63	53,030	1,800	12.26	92	216	137	.98
35	81,822	732	31.78	64	51,230	1,889	11.67	93	79	58	.80
36	81,090	737	31.07	65	49,341	1,980	11.10	94	21	18	.64
37	80,353	742	30.35	66	47,361	2,070	10.54	95	3	3	.50
38	79,611	749	29.62	67	45,291	2,158	10.00				

NORMAL HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS OF ADULTS.

Height.	Weight.	Height.	Weight.	Height.	Weight.	Height.	Weight.
5 ft. 1 in.	128 pounds	5 ft. 4 in.	149 pounds	5 ft. 7 in.	158 pounds	5 ft. 10 in.	181 pounds
5 ft. 2 in.	135 pounds	5 ft. 5 in.	152 pounds	5 ft. 8 in.	166 pounds	5 ft. 11 in.	186 pounds
5 ft. 3 in.	142 pounds	5 ft. 6 in.	155 pounds	5 ft. 9 in.	173 pounds	6 ft. 0 in.	190 pounds

HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS OF CHILDREN.

	Height.	Weight, lbs.		Height.	Weight, lbs.		Height.	Weight, lbs.
At birth	1 ft. 1 in.	8	3 years	3 ft. 4 in.	36½	8 years	4 ft. 2 in.	56½
6 months	2 ft. 0½ in.	16	4 years	3 ft. 6 in.	41	9 years	4 ft. 4 in.	62
1 year	2 ft. 5	24	5 years	3 ft. 8 in.	45	10 years	4 ft. 6 in.	68
1½ years	2 ft. 8½ in.	28	6 years	3 ft. 10 in.	49	11 years	4 ft. 8 in.	74
2 years	3 ft. 0 in.	32	7 years	4 ft. 0 in.	52½	12 years	4 ft. 10 in.	80

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES USED IN THE UNITED STATES.

LONG MEASURE.

12 inches = 1 foot.
3 feet = 1 yard = 36 inches.
5½ yards = 1 rod = 16½ feet.
40 rods = 1 furlong = 660 feet.
8 furlongs = 1 mile = 5,280 feet.

MARINERS' MEASURE.

6 feet = 1 fathom.
120 fathoms = 1 cable length.
7½ cable lengths = 1 mile.
5,280 feet = 1 statute mile.
6,080 feet = 1 nautical mile.
3 marine miles = 1 marine league.

LIQUID MEASURE.

4 gills = 1 pint. | 4 quarts = 1 gallon
2 pints = 1 quart. | 31½ gallons = 1 barrel
2 barrels = 1 hogshead.

SQUARE MEASURE.

144 square inches = 1 square foot.
9 square feet = 1 square yard.
30¼ square yards = 1 square rod.
160 square rods = 1 acre.
640 acres = 1 square mile.
36 square miles = 1 township.

CUBIC MEASURE.

1,728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot.
27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard.
128 cubic feet = 1 cord of wood or stone.
1 gallon contains 231 cubic inches.
1 bushel contains 2,150.4 cubic inches.
A cord of wood is 8 feet long, 4 feet wide and 4 feet high.

DRY MEASURE.

2 pints = 1 quart. | 4 pecks = 1 bushel.
8 quarts = 1 peck. | 196 lbs. flour = 1 barrel.

CUP MEASURES.*

1 cup gran. sugar = ½ pound.
1 cup butter = ½ pound.
1 cup lard = ½ pound.
1 cup flour = ¼ pound.
1 cup rice = ½ pound.
1 cup corn meal = 5 ounces.
1 cup raisins (stemmed) = 6 ounces.
1 cup currants (cleaned) = 6 ounces.
1 cup bread crumbs (stale) = 2 ounces.
1 cup chopped meat = ½ pound.
*Approximate only.

EQUIVALENTS OF CAPACITY.
(All measures level full.)

3 teaspoons = 1 tablespoon.
½ fluid ounce = 1 tablespoon.
16 tablespoons = 1 cup.
2 gills = 1 cup.
½ liquid pint = 1 cup.
8 fluid ounces = 1 cup.
1 liquid pint = 2 cups.
16 fluid ounces = 2 cups.

CIRCULAR MEASURE.

60 seconds = 1 minute.
60 minutes = 1 degree.
360 degrees = 1 circle.
1 degree = 60 geographic miles.
1 geographic mile = 1.1527 statute miles
1 degree of the equator = 69.124 statute miles.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

20 grains = 1 scruple. | 8 drams = 1 ounce.
3 scruples = 1 dram. | 12 ounces = 1 pound.

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

27 11-32 grains = 1 dram. | 16 ounces = 1 pound.
16 drams = 1 ounce. | 2,000 lbs = 1 short ton.
2,240 lbs = 1 long ton.

TROY WEIGHT.

24 grains = 1 pennyweight.
20 pennyweights = 1 ounce.
12 ounces = 1 pound.

TIME MEASURE.

60 seconds = 1 minute | 24 hours = 1 day.
60 minutes = 1 hour. | 365 days = 1 year.
100 years = 1 century.

SURVEYORS' MEASURE.

7.92 inches = 1 link. | 4 rods = 1 chain.
25 links = 1 rod. | 10 chains = 1 furlong
8 furlongs = 1 mile.

CLOTH MEASURE.

2¼ inches = 1 nail. | 4 nails = 1 quarter.
4 quarters = 1 yard.

MISCELLANEOUS.

3 inches = 1 palm. | 6 inches = 1 span.
4 inches = 1 hand. | 18 inches = 1 cubit.
21.8 inches = 1 Bible cubit.
2½ feet = 1 military pace.

COUNTING.

12 things = 1 dozen. | 12 gross = 1 great gr.
12 dozen = 1 gross. | 20 things = 1 score.

STATIONERS' TABLE.

24 sheets = 1 quire. | 2 reams = 1 bundle.
20 quires = 1 ream. | 5 bundles = 1 bale.

SIZES OF BOOKS.

	Pages.	Leaves.	Sheet.
Folio	4	2	1
Quarto (4to)	8	4	1
Octavo (8vo.)	16	8	1
Duodecimo (12mo.)	24	12	1
Octodecimo (18mo.)	36	18	1

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

The metric system is in general use in all the principal nations of Europe and America with the exception of Great Britain, Russia and the United States, where it is authorized but not compulsory. Its use for scientific purposes is common throughout the world.

Weights.

Milligram (.001 gram) = .0154 grain.
Centigram (.01 gram) = .1543 grain.
Decigram (.1 gram) = 1.5432 grains.
Gram = 15.432 grains.
Decagram (10 grams) = .3527 ounce.
Hectogram (100 grams) = 3.5274 ounces.
Kilogram (1,000 grams) = 2.2046 pounds.
Myriagram (10,000 grams) = 22.046 pounds.
Quintal (100,000 grams) = 220.46 pounds.
Millier or tonneau—ton (1,000,000 grams) = 2,204.6 pounds.

Dry.

Milliliter (.001 liter) = .061 cubic inch.
Centiliter (.01 liter) = .6102 cubic inch.
Deciliter (.1 liter) = 6.1022 cubic inches.
Liter = .908 quart.
Decaliter (10 liters) = 9.08 quarts.
Hectoliter (100 liters) = 2.838 bushels.
Kiloliter (1,000 liters) = 1.308 cubic yards.

Liquid.

Milliliter (.001 liter) = .0388 fluid ounce.
Centiliter (.01 liter) = .338 fluid ounce.
Deciliter (.1 liter) = .845 gill.
Liter = 1.0567 quarts.
Decaliter (10 liters) = 2.6418 gallons.
Hectoliter (100 liters) = 26.418 gallons.
Kiloliter (1,000 liters) = 264.18 gallons.

Length.

Millimeter (.001 meter) = .0394 inch.
Centimeter (.01 meter) = .3937 inch.
Decimeter (.1 meter) = 3.937 inches.
Meter = 39.37 inches.
Decameter (10 meters) = 393.7 inches.
Hectometer (100 meters) = 328 ft. 1 in.
Kilometer (1,000 meters) = .62137 mile (3,280 ft. 10 in.)
Myriameter (10,000 meters) = 6.2137 miles.

Surface.

Centare (1 square meter) = 1,550 sq. in.
Are (100 square meters) = 119.6 sq. yds.
Hectare (10,000 sq. meters) = 2.471 acres.

ELECTRICAL UNITS DEFINED.

Ohm—Unit of resistance; represents resistance offered to an unvarying electric current by a column of mercury at the temperature of ice, 14.5421 grams in mass, of a cross-sectional area of 1.00003 square millimeters and of the length of 106.3 centimeters.
Ampere—Unit of current, decomposes .0009324 of a gram of water in one second or deposits silver at the rate of .001118 of a gram per second, when passed through a solution of nitrate of silver in water.
Volt—Unit of electromotive force; one volt

equals one ampere of current passing through a substance having one ohm of resistance.
Coulomb—Unit of quantity; amount of electricity transferred by a current of one ampere in one second.
Farad—Unit of capacity; capacity of a condenser charged to a potential of one volt by one coulomb. A microfarad is one-millionth of a farad.
Joule—Unit of work; equivalent to energy expended in one second by one ampere current in one ohm resistance.
Watt—Unit of power; equivalent to work done at the rate of one joule per second. A kilowatt is 1,000 watts.

FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

In common use.

Argentine Republic—Metric system.
Austria—Metric system.
Belgium—Metric system.
Bolivia—Metric system; Bolivian quintal equals 101.5 lbs.
Brazil—Metric system; libra, 1.012 lbs; arroba, 32.28 lbs.; quintal, 129.54 lbs.; oitava, 55.34 grains.
Bulgaria—Metric system.
Chile—Metric system.
China—Liang, 1⅓ oz.; chin, 1⅓ lbs.; tan, 133⅓ lbs.; tou, between 1 and 1½ gallons; ts'un, 1 inch; ch'in, 14.1 inches; li, ⅓ mile.
Czechoslovakia—Metric system.
Denmark and Iceland—Metric system.
Ecuador—Metric system; quintal, 101 lbs.
Finland—Metric system.
France—Metric system.
Germany—Metric system.
Haiti—Metric system.
Honduras—Metric system; vara, 32 inches; arroba, 25 lbs.; quintal, 100 lbs.; tonelada, 2,000 lbs.
Hungary—Metric system.
Italy—Metric system.
Japan—Kin, 1,323 lbs.; kwan, 8.267 lbs.; sun, 1.93 inch; shaku, 11.931 inches; ken, 5.950 feet; ri, 2.44 miles; square ri, 5.9552 square miles; cho (land) 2.45 acres; koku (liquid), 39.7033 gallons; koku (dry), 4.9629 bushels; to (liquid), 3.9703 gallons; to (dry), 1.9851 peck.
Liberia—Same as in United States.
Mexico—Metric system; libra, 1.014 lbs.; arroba, 25.357 lbs.; vara, 2 feet 8.9 inches.
Netherlands—Metric system.
Nicaragua—Metric system.
Norway—Metric system.
Paraguay—Metric system; cuadra, 97 yards; 50 cuadras, 2¾ miles; square cuadra, 2 acres; square legua, 7½ square miles.
Peru—Ounce, 1.014 oz.; libra, 1.014 lb.; quintal, 101.44 lbs.; arroba (liquid), 6.70 gallons; arroba (dry), 25.36 lbs.; vara, .927 yard; square vara, .835 square yard.
Portugal—Metric system; libra, 1.012 lb.; alqueire, .36 bushel.
Roumania—Metric system and also Turkish weights and measures.
Russia—Verst, 3,500 feet or .6629 mile; square verst, .4394 square mile; dessiatine, 2.69 acres; pood, 36 lbs; vedro, 3.25 gallons; chetvert, 5.77 bushels.
Santo Domingo—Metric system and also American and Spanish weights and measures.
Siam—Wah, 80 inches; rai, .39 acre; tical, .53 ounce; tamlung, 2.1 ounces.
Spain—Metric system; quintal, 220.4 lbs.; libra, 1.014 lb.; arroba (wine), 3.5 gallons; arroba (oil), 2¾ gallons.
Sweden—Metric system.
Switzerland—Metric system.
Turkey—Oke, 2.8326 lbs.; kileh, .9120 bushel; cantar or kintal, 125 lbs.; cheke, 511,380 lbs.; dunam, 1,098.765 square yards.
Uruguay—Metric system.
Venezuela—Metric system.

METRIC AND CUSTOMARY UNITS COMPARED.

Length.

Ins.	Milli-meters.
0.039 37 =	1
0.078 74 =	2
0.118 11 =	3
0.157 48 =	4
0.196 85 =	5
0.236 22 =	6
0.275 59 =	7
0.314 96 =	8
0.354 33 =	9
1 =	25.4001
2 =	50.8001
3 =	76.2002
4 =	101.6002
5 =	127.0003
6 =	152.4003
7 =	177.8004
8 =	203.2004
9 =	228.6005

Feet.	Meters.
1 =	0.304 801
2 =	0.609 601
3 =	0.914 402
4 =	1.219 202
5 =	1.524 003
6 =	1.828 804
7 =	2.133 604
8 =	2.438 405
9 =	2.743 205
3.280 83 =	1
6.561 67 =	2
9.842 50 =	3
13.123 33 =	4
16.404 17 =	5
19.685 00 =	6
22.965 83 =	7
26.246 67 =	8
29.527 50 =	9

Yards.	Meters.
1 =	0.914 402
2 =	1.828 804
3 =	2.743 205
4 =	3.657 607
5 =	4.572 009
6 =	5.486 411
7 =	6.400 813
8 =	7.315 215
9 =	8.229 616
1.093 611 =	1
2.187 222 =	2
3.280 833 =	3
4.374 444 =	4
5.468 056 =	5
6.561 667 =	6
7.655 278 =	7
8.748 889 =	8
9.842 500 =	9

Rods.	Meters.
0.198 838 =	1
0.397 677 =	2
0.596 515 =	3
0.795 354 =	4
0.994 192 =	5
1.193 030 =	6
1.391 869 =	7
1.590 707 =	8
1.789 545 =	9
1 =	5.029 21
2 =	10.058 42
3 =	15.087 63
4 =	20.116 84
5 =	25.146 05
6 =	30.175 26
7 =	35.204 47
8 =	40.233 68
9 =	45.262 89

Miles (U.S.)	Kilo-meters.
0.621 370 =	1
1.242 740 =	2
1.864 110 =	3
2.485 480 =	4
3.106 850 =	5
3.728 220 =	6
4.349 590 =	7
4.970 960 =	8
5.592 330 =	9
1 =	1.609 347
2 =	3.218 694
3 =	4.828 042
4 =	6.437 389
5 =	8.046 736
6 =	9.656 083
7 =	11.265 431
8 =	12.874 773
9 =	14.484 125

Area.

Sq. ins.	Sq. cms.
0.155 00 =	1
0.310 00 =	2
0.465 00 =	3
0.620 00 =	4
0.775 00 =	5
0.930 00 =	6
1.085 00 =	7
1.240 00 =	8
1.395 00 =	9
1 =	6.452
2 =	12.903
3 =	19.355
4 =	25.807
5 =	32.258
6 =	38.710
7 =	45.161
8 =	51.613
9 =	58.065

Sq. ft.	Square meters.
1 =	0.092 90
2 =	0.185 81
3 =	0.278 71
4 =	0.371 61
5 =	0.464 52
6 =	0.557 42
7 =	0.650 32
8 =	0.743 23
9 =	0.836 13
10.764 =	1
21.528 =	2
32.292 =	3
43.055 =	4
53.819 =	5
64.583 =	6
75.347 =	7
86.111 =	8
96.875 =	9

Sq. yards.	Sq. meters.
1 =	0.8361
2 =	1.6723
3 =	2.5084
4 =	3.3445
5 =	4.1807
6 =	5.0168
7 =	5.8529
8 =	6.6890
9 =	7.5252
1.1960 =	1
2.3920 =	2
3.5880 =	3
4.7839 =	4
5.9799 =	5
7.1759 =	6

Sq. yards.	Sq. meters.
8.3719 =	7
9.5679 =	8
10.7639 =	9

Acres.	Hec-tares.
1 =	0.4047
2 =	0.8094
3 =	1.2141
4 =	1.6187
5 =	2.0234
6 =	2.4281
7 =	2.8328
8 =	3.2375
9 =	3.6422
2.471 =	1
4.942 =	2
7.413 =	3
9.884 =	4
12.355 =	5
14.826 =	6
17.297 =	7
19.768 =	8
22.239 =	9

Sq. miles.	Sq. kilo-meters.
0.3861 =	1
0.7722 =	2
1.1583 =	3
1.5444 =	4
1.9305 =	5
2.3166 =	6
2.7027 =	7
3.0888 =	8
3.4749 =	9
1 =	2.5900
2 =	5.1800
3 =	7.7700
4 =	10.3600
5 =	12.9500
6 =	15.5400
7 =	18.1300
8 =	20.7200
9 =	23.3100

Volume.

Cu. in.	Cubic cms.
0.061 02 =	1
0.122 05 =	2
0.183 07 =	3
0.244 09 =	4
0.305 12 =	5
0.366 14 =	6
0.427 16 =	7
0.488 19 =	8
0.549 21 =	9
1 =	16.3872
2 =	32.7743
3 =	49.1615
4 =	65.5486
5 =	81.9358
6 =	98.3230
7 =	114.7101
8 =	131.0973
9 =	147.4845

Cu. ft.	Cubic meters.
1 =	0.028 317
2 =	0.056 634
3 =	0.084 951
4 =	0.113 268
5 =	0.141 585
6 =	0.169 902
7 =	0.198 219
8 =	0.226 536
9 =	0.254 853

Cubic Cu. ft.	=	meters.
35.314	=	1
70.629	=	2
105.943	=	3
141.258	=	4
176.572	=	5
211.887	=	6
247.201	=	7
282.516	=	8
317.830	=	9

Cubic yards.	=	Cubic meters.
1	=	0.7646
2	=	1.5291
3	=	2.2937
4	=	3.0582
5	=	3.8228
6	=	4.5874
7	=	3.5519
8	=	6.1165
9	=	6.8810
1.3079	=	1
2.6159	=	2
3.9238	=	3
5.2318	=	4
6.5397	=	5
7.8477	=	6
9.1556	=	7
10.4635	=	8
11.7715	=	9

Cubic inches.	Liters.
1	= 0.016 3867
2	= 0.032 7734
3	= 0.049 1602
4	= 0.065 5469
5	= 0.081 9336
6	= 0.098 3203
7	= 0.114 7070
8	= 0.131 0938
9	= 0.147 4805
61.025	= 1
122.050	= 2
183.075	= 3
244.100	= 4
305.125	= 5
366.150	= 6
427.175	= 7
488.200	= 8
549.225	= 9

Cu. ft.	Liters.
1	= 28.316
2	= 56.633
3	= 84.949
4	= 113.265
5	= 141.581
6	= 169.898
7	= 198.214
8	= 226.530
9	= 254.846
0.035 315	= 1
0.070 631	= 2
0.105 946	= 3

Cu. ft.	Liters.
0.141 262	= 4
0.176 577	= 5
0.211 892	= 6
0.247 208	= 7
0.282 523	= 8
0.317 839	= 9

Capacity—Liquid Measure.

U.S. lqd. drs.	Milliliters.
0.270 52	= 1
0.541 04	= 2
0.811 55	= 3
1.082 07	= 4
1.352 59	= 5
1.623 11	= 6
1.893 63	= 7
2.164 14	= 8
2.434 66	= 9
1	= 3.6966
2	= 7.3932
3	= 11.0898
4	= 14.7865
5	= 18.4831
6	= 22.1797
7	= 25.8763
8	= 29.5729
9	= 33.2695

U.S. lqd. ozs.	Milliliters.
0.033 813	= 1
0.067 629	= 2
0.101 444	= 3
0.135 259	= 4
0.169 074	= 5
0.202 888	= 6
0.236 703	= 7
0.270 518	= 8
0.304 333	= 9
1	= 29.573
2	= 59.146
3	= 88.719
4	= 118.292
5	= 147.865
6	= 177.437
7	= 207.010
8	= 236.583
9	= 266.156

U.S. lqd. pts.	Liters.
1	= 0.473 17
2	= 0.946 33
3	= 1.419 50
4	= 1.892 67
5	= 2.365 83
6	= 2.839 00
7	= 3.312 17
8	= 3.785 33
9	= 4.258 50
2.1134	= 1
4.2268	= 2
6.3403	= 3

U.S. lqd. pts.	Liters.
8.4537	= 4
10.5671	= 5
12.6805	= 6
14.7939	= 7
16.9074	= 8
19.0208	= 9

U.S. lqd. qts.	Liters.
1	= 0.946 32
2	= 1.892 67
3	= 2.839 00
4	= 3.785 33
5	= 4.731 67
6	= 5.678 00
7	= 6.624 33
8	= 7.570 66
9	= 8.517 00
1.056 71	= 1
2.113 42	= 2
3.170 13	= 3
4.226 84	= 4
5.283 55	= 5
6.340 26	= 6
7.396 97	= 7
8.453 68	= 8
9.510 39	= 9

U.S. gals.	Liters.
0.264 18	= 1
0.528 36	= 2
0.792 53	= 3
1.056 71	= 4
1.320 89	= 5
1.585 07	= 6
1.849 24	= 7
2.113 42	= 8
2.377 60	= 9
1	= 3.785 33
2	= 7.570 66
3	= 11.356 00
4	= 15.141 33
5	= 18.926 66
6	= 22.711 99
7	= 26.497 33
8	= 30.282 66
9	= 34.067 99

Capacity—Dry Measure.

U.S. dry qts.	Liters.
0.9081	= 1
1.8162	= 2
2.7243	= 3
3.6324	= 4
4.5405	= 5
5.4486	= 6
6.3567	= 7
7.2648	= 8
8.1729	= 9
1	= 1.1012
2	= 2.2024
3	= 3.3036

U.S. dry qts.	Liters.
4	= 4.4048
5	= 5.5060
6	= 6.6072
7	= 7.7084
8	= 8.8096
9	= 9.9108

U.S. pecks.	Liters.
0.113 51	= 1
0.227 03	= 2
0.340 54	= 3
0.454 05	= 4
0.567 56	= 5
0.681 08	= 6
0.794 59	= 7
0.908 10	= 8
1.021 61	= 9
1	= 8.810
2	= 17.619
3	= 26.429
4	= 35.238
5	= 44.048
6	= 52.857
7	= 61.667
8	= 70.477
9	= 79.286

U.S. pecks.	Decaliters.
1	= 0.8810
2	= 1.7619
3	= 2.6429
4	= 3.5238
5	= 4.4048
6	= 5.2857
7	= 6.1667
8	= 7.0477
9	= 7.9286
1.1351	= 1
2.2703	= 2
3.4054	= 3
4.5405	= 4
5.6756	= 5
6.8108	= 6
7.9459	= 7
9.0810	= 8
10.2161	= 9

U.S. bushels.	Hectoliters.
1	= 0.352 38
2	= 0.704 77
3	= 1.057 15
4	= 1.409 53
5	= 1.761 92
6	= 2.114 30
7	= 2.466 68
8	= 2.819 07
9	= 3.171 45
2.8378	= 1
5.6756	= 2
8.5135	= 3
11.3513	= 4
14.1891	= 5

U.S. bushels.	Hectoliters.
17.0269	= 6
19.8647	= 7
22.7026	= 8
25.5404	= 9

U.S. bushels per acre.	Hectoliters per hectare
1	= 0.8708
2	= 1.7415
3	= 2.6123
4	= 3.4830
5	= 4.3538
6	= 5.2245
7	= 6.0953
8	= 6.9660
9	= 7.8368
1.1484	= 1
2.2969	= 2
3.4453	= 3
4.5937	= 4
5.7421	= 5
6.8906	= 6
8.0390	= 7
9.1874	= 8
10.3359	= 9

Mass—Weight.

Grains.	Grams.
1	= 0.064 799
2	= 0.129 598
3	= 0.194 397
4	= 0.259 196
5	= 0.323 995
6	= 0.388 794
7	= 0.453 592
8	= 0.518 391
9	= 0.583 190
15.4324	= 1
30.8647	= 2
46.2971	= 3
61.7294	= 4
77.1618	= 5
92.5941	= 6
108.0265	= 7
123.4589	= 8
138.8912	= 9

Apoth. drams.	Grams.
0.257 21	= 1
0.514 41	= 2
0.771 62	= 3
1.028 82	= 4
1.286 03	= 5
1.543 24	= 6
1.800 44	= 7
2.057 65	= 8
2.314 85	= 9
1	= 3.8879
2	= 7.7759
3	= 11.6638
4	= 15.5517
5	= 19.4397
6	= 23.3276
7	= 27.2155

Apoth. drams.	Grams.
8	= 31.1035
9	= 34.9914

Troy ounces.	Grams.
0.032 151	= 1
0.064 301	= 2
0.096 452	= 3
0.128 603	= 4
0.160 754	= 5
0.192 904	= 6
0.225 055	= 7
0.257 206	= 8
0.289 357	= 9
1	= 31.103
2	= 62.207
3	= 93.310
4	= 124.414
5	= 155.517
6	= 186.621
7	= 217.724
8	= 248.828
9	= 279.931

Av. ounces.	Grams.
0.035 274	= 1
0.070 548	= 2
0.105 822	= 3
0.141 096	= 4
0.176 370	= 5
0.211 644	= 6
0.246 918	= 7
0.282 192	= 8
0.317 466	= 9
1	= 28.350
2	= 56.699
3	= 85.049
4	= 113.398
5	= 141.748
6	= 170.097
7	= 198.447
8	= 226.796
9	= 255.146

Av. pounds.	Kilograms.
1	= 0.453 59
2	= 0.907 18
3	= 1.360 78
4	= 1.814 37
5	= 2.267 96
6	= 2.721 55
7	= 3.175 15
8	= 3.628 74
9	= 4.082 33
2.204 62	= 1
4.409 24	= 2
6.613 87	= 3
8.818 49	= 4
11.023 11	= 5
13.227 73	= 6
15.432 36	= 7
17.636 98	= 8
19.841 60	= 9

SPECIAL TABLES.

Hundredths of an Inch to Millimeters.

(From 1 to 99 hundredths.)

Hundredths of an inch.	0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
0		0.254	0.508	0.762	1.016	1.270	1.524	1.778	2.032	2.286
10	2.540	2.794	3.048	3.302	3.556	3.810	4.064	4.318	4.572	4.826
20	5.080	5.334	5.588	5.842	6.096	6.350	6.604	6.858	7.112	7.366
30	7.620	7.874	8.128	8.382	8.636	8.890	9.144	9.398	9.652	9.906
40	10.160	10.414	10.668	10.922	11.176	11.430	11.684	11.938	12.192	12.446
50	12.700	12.954	13.208	13.462	13.716	13.970	14.224	14.478	14.732	14.986
60	15.240	15.494	15.748	16.002	16.256	16.510	16.764	17.018	17.272	17.526
70	17.780	18.034	18.288	18.542	18.796	19.050	19.304	19.558	19.812	20.066
80	20.320	20.574	20.828	21.082	21.336	21.590	21.844	22.098	22.352	22.606
90	22.860	23.114	23.368	23.622	23.876	24.130	24.384	24.638	24.892	25.146

Millimeters to Decimals of an Inch.

(From 1 to 99 units.)

Milli-meters.	0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
0	0.03937	0.07874	0.11811	0.15748	0.19685	0.23622	0.27559	0.31496	0.35433	
10	0.39370	.43307	.47244	.51181	.55118	.59055	.62992	.66929	.70866	.74803
20	.78740	.82677	.86614	.90551	.94488	.98425	1.02362	1.06299	1.10236	1.14173
30	1.18110	1.22047	1.25984	1.29921	1.33858	1.37795	1.41732	1.45669	1.49606	1.53543
40	1.57480	1.61417	1.65354	1.69291	1.73228	1.77165	1.81102	1.85039	1.88976	1.92913
50	1.96850	2.00787	2.04724	2.08661	2.12598	2.16535	2.20472	2.24409	2.28346	2.32283
60	2.36220	2.40157	2.44094	2.48031	2.51968	2.55905	2.59842	2.63779	2.67716	2.71653
70	2.75590	2.79527	2.83464	2.87401	2.91338	2.95275	2.99212	3.03149	3.07086	3.11023
80	3.14960	3.18897	3.22834	3.26771	3.30708	3.34645	3.38582	3.42519	3.46456	3.50393
90	3.54330	3.58267	3.62204	3.66141	3.70078	3.74015	3.77952	3.81889	3.85826	3.89763

Various Tons and Pounds Compared.

(In use in the United States.)

Troy pounds.	Avoirdupois pounds.	Kilograms.	Short tons.	Long tons.	Metric tons.
1	0.822 857..	0.373 24...	0.000 411 43..	0.000 367 35..	0.000 373 24
2	1.645 71...	0.746 48...	0.000 822 86..	0.000 734 69..	0.000 746 48
3	2.468 57...	1.119 73...	0.001 234 29..	0.001 102 04..	0.001 119 73
4	3.291 43...	1.492 97...	0.001 645 71..	0.001 469 39..	0.001 492 97
5	4.114 29...	1.866 21...	0.002 057 14..	0.001 836 73..	0.001 866 21
6	4.937 14...	2.239 45...	0.002 468 57..	0.002 204 08..	0.002 239 45
7	5.760 00...	2.612 69...	0.002 880 00..	0.002 571 43..	0.002 612 69
8	6.582 86...	2.985 93...	0.003 291 43..	0.002 938 78..	0.002 985 93
9	7.405 71...	3.359 18...	0.003 702 86..	0.003 306 12..	0.003 359 18
1.215 28...	1	0.453 59...	0.0005	0.000 446 43..	0.000 453 59
2.430 56...	2	0.907 18...	0.0010	0.000 892 86..	0.000 907 18
3.645 83...	3	1.360 78...	0.0015	0.001 339 29..	0.001 360 78
4.861 11...	4	1.814 37...	0.0020	0.001 785 71..	0.001 814 37
6.076 39...	5	2.267 96...	0.0025	0.002 232 14..	0.002 267 96
7.291 67...	6	2.721 55...	0.0030	0.002 678 57..	0.002 721 55
8.506 94...	7	3.175 15...	0.0035	0.003 125 00..	0.003 175 15
9.722 22...	8	3.628 74...	0.0040	0.003 571 43..	0.003 628 74
10.937 50..	9	4.082 33...	0.0045	0.004 017 86..	0.004 082 33
2.679 23...	2.204 62...	1	0.001 102 31..	0.000 984 21..	0.001
5.358 46...	4.409 24...	2	0.002 204 62..	0.001 968 41..	0.002
8.037 69...	6.613 87...	3	0.003 306 93..	0.002 952 62..	0.003
10.716 91..	8.818 49...	4	0.004 409 24..	0.003 936 83..	0.004
13.937 50..	11.023 11..	5	0.005 511 56..	0.004 921 03..	0.005
16.075 37..	13.227 73..	6	0.006 613 87..	0.005 905 24..	0.006
18.754 60..	15.432 36..	7	0.007 716 18..	0.006 889 44..	0.007
21.433 83..	17.636 98..	8	0.008 818 49..	0.007 873 65..	0.008
24.113 06..	19.841 60..	9	0.009 920 80..	0.008 857 86..	0.009
2430.56....	2000.....	907.18....	1	0.892 87.....	0.907 18
4861.11....	4000.....	1814.37....	2	1.785 71.....	1.814 37
7291.67....	6000.....	2721.55....	3	2.678 57.....	2.721 55
9722.22....	8000.....	3628.74....	4	3.571 43.....	3.628 74
12 152.78..	10 000....	4535.92....	5	4.464 29.....	4.535 92
14 583.33..	12 000....	5443.11....	6	5.357 14.....	5.443 11
17 013.89..	14 000....	6350.29....	7	6.250 00.....	6.350 29
19 444.44..	16 000....	7257.48....	8	7.142 86.....	7.257 48
21 875.00..	18 000....	8164.66....	9	8.035 71.....	8.164 66
2722.22....	2240.....	1016.05....	1.12	1	1.016 05
5444.44 ...	4480.....	2032.09....	2.24	2	2.032 09
8166.67....	6720.....	3048.14....	3.36	3	3.048 14
10 888.89..	8960.....	4064.19....	4.48	4	4.064 19
13 611.11..	11 200....	5080.24....	5.60	5	5.080 24
16 333.33..	13 440....	6096.28....	6.72	6	6.096 28
19 055.56..	15 680....	7112.32....	7.84	7	7.112 32
21 777.78..	17 920....	8128.38....	8.96	8	8.128 38
24 500.00..	20 160....	9144.42....	10.00	9	9.144 42
2679.23....	2204.62....	1000.....	1.102 31.....	0.984 21.....	1
5358.46....	4409.24....	2000.....	2.204 62.....	1.968 41.....	2
8037.69....	6613.87....	3000.....	3.306 93.....	2.952 62.....	3
10 716.91..	8818.49....	4000.....	4.409 24.....	3.936 83.....	4
13 937.50..	11 023.11..	5000.....	5.511 56.....	4.921 03.....	5
16 075.37..	13 227.73..	6000.....	6.613 87.....	5.905 24.....	6
18 754.60..	15 432.36..	7000.....	7.716 18.....	6.889 44.....	7
21 433.83..	17 636.98..	8000.....	8.818 49.....	7.873 65.....	8
24 113.06..	19 841.60..	9000.....	9.920 80.....	8.857 86.....	9

HEIGHT OF SOME FAMOUS STRUCTURES.

Structure.	Feet.	Structure.	Feet.	Structure.	Feet.
Amiens cathedral	383	Florence cathedral	387	Rouen cathedral	464
Bunker Hill monument	221	Fribourg cathedral	386	St. Paul's, London	404
Capitol, Washington	288	Liberty statue, New York	301	St. Peter's, Rome	433
City hall, Philadelphia	535	Milan cathedral	360	Strassburg cathedral	465
Cologne cathedral	512	Pisa, leaning tower	179	St. Stephen's, Vienna	470
Eiffel tower	984	Pyramid, Great	451	Washington monument	556

STATUTORY WEIGHTS OF THE BUSHEL.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Wheat.	Rye.	Oats.	Barley.	Buckwheat.	Shelled corn.	Corn on cob.	Corn meal.	Bran.	Potatoes, Irish.	Potatoes, sweet.	Carrots.	Onions.	Turnips.	Beets.	Beans.	Peas.	Apples.	Dried apples.	Dried peaches.	Castor beans.	Flax seed.	Hemp seed.	Millet.	Timothy seed.	Blue grass seed.	Hungarian gr. s'd	Clover seed.
United States	60	56	32	48	42	..	..	48	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	60	60	..	..	..	50	56	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alabama	60	56	32	47	..	56	70	46	..	60	55	..	..	55	..	60	60	..	24	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arizona	60	56	32	45	..	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arkansas	60	56	32	48	52	56	70	48	20	60	50	..	57	57	..	60	60	50	24	33	..	56	..	50	60	14	..	60
California	60	54	32	50	40	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colorado	60	56	32	48	52	56	70	50	..	60	..	..	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	..	45	14	..	60
Connecticut	60	56	32	48	48	56	..	..	20	60	54	50	52	50	60	60	60	48	25	33	..	55	..	..	45	..	..	60
Delaware	60	..	..	..	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District of Columbia	..	..	32	..	..	56	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Florida	60	56	32	48	..	56	70	48	20	60	60	..	56	54	..	60	..	48	24	33	48	..	..	50	..	..	..	..
Georgia	60	56	32	47	52	56	70	48	20	60	55	..	57	55	..	60	60	..	24	33	..	56	44	..	45	14	..	60
Hawaii	60	56	32	48	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Idaho	60	56	36	48	42	56	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	28	28	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	60
Illinois	60	56	32	48	52	56	70	48	20	60	50	50	57	55	60	60	60	50	24	33	46	56	44	50	45	14	50	60
Indiana	60	56	32	48	50	56	68	50	..	60	55	..	48	55	..	60	..	48	25	33	46	..	44	50	45	14	..	60
Iowa	60	56	32	48	52	56	70	..	20	60	46	..	57	..	..	60	..	48	24	33	46	..	44	50	45	14	..	60
Kansas	60	56	32	48	50	56	70	50	20	60	50	..	57	55	..	60	..	48	24	33	50	56	44	50	45	14	50	60
Kentucky	60	56	32	47	56	56	70	50	20	60	55	..	57	60	..	60	60	..	24	39	45	56	44	50	45	14	50	60
Louisiana	60	56	32	48	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maine	60	50	32	48	48	56	..	50	..	60	..	50	52	50	60	60	60	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maryland	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	..	..
Massachusetts	60	56	32	48	48	56	..	50	20	60	54	50	52	..	..	60	60	48	25	33	..	55	..	..	..	..	..	60
Michigan	60	56	32	48	48	56	70	50	..	60	56	..	54	58	..	60	60	48	22	28	46	56	44	50	45	14	50	60
Minnesota	60	56	32	48	50	56	70	..	..	60	55	45	52	..	50	60	60	50	28	..	..	..	50	48	45	14	48	60
Mississippi	60	56	32	48	48	56	72	48	20	60	60	..	57	55	..	60	60	..	26	33	46	56	44	50	45	14	50	60
Missouri	60	56	32	48	52	56	70	50	20	60	56	50	57	42	..	60	60	48	24	33	46	56	44	50	45	14	48	60
Montana	60	56	32	48	52	56	70	50	20	60	..	50	57	50	50	60	60	45	..	..	..	56	44	..	45	14	50	60
Nebraska	60	56	32	48	52	56	70	50	20	60	60	..	57	55	..	60	60	..	24	33	46	56	44	50	45	14	50	60
New Hampshire	60	56	32	..	..	56	..	50	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	62	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Jersey	60	56	30	48	50	56	..	..	..	60	54	..	57	..	..	60	60	50	25	33	..	55	..	..	..	..	..	64
New York	60	56	32	48	48	56	..	50	20	60	54	50	57	..	..	60	60	48	25	33	..	55	..	..	45	..	..	60
North Carolina	60	56	32	48	50	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	55	..	..	..	..	..	60
North Dakota	60	56	32	48	42	56	70	..	20	60	46	..	52	60	60	60	60	..	..	..	..	56	..	50	45	..	..	60
Ohio	60	56	32	48	50	56	68	..	..	60	50	50	55	60	56	60	60	50	24	33	..	56	44	50	45	..	50	60
Oklahoma	60	56	32	48	42	56	70	..	20	60	46	..	52	60	60	60	60	..	..	..	..	56	..	..	42	..	..	60
Oregon	60	56	32	46	42	56	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	28	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
Pennsylvania	60	56	32	47	48	56	..	..	..	56	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
Rhode Island	60	56	32	48	48	56	70	50	20	60	54	50	50	50	50	60	60	48	25	33	46	56	44	50	45	..	50	60
South Carolina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Dakota	60	56	32	48	42	56	70	..	20	60	46	..	52	60	60	60	60	..	..	..	..	56	..	..	42	..	..	60
Tennessee	60	56	32	48	50	56	70	..	20	60	50	50	56	50	50	60	60	50	24	26	46	56	44	50	45	14	48	60
Texas	60	56	32	48	42	56	70	..	20	60	55	..	57	55	..	60	..	15	28	28	..	56	44	50	45	..	48	60
Vermont	60	56	32	48	48	56	..	..	..	60	..	50	52	60	60	62	60	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	..	60
Virginia	60	56	30	48	52	56	70	50	..	56	56	..	57	55	..	60	60	..	28	40	..	56	44	50	45	14	48	60
Washington	60	56	32	48	42	56	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	28	28	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	60
West Virginia	60	56	32	48	52	56	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	25	33	..	56	..	..	45	..	..	60
Wisconsin	60	56	32	48	50	56	70	50	20	60	54	50	57	42	50	60	60	50	25	33	..	56	44	50	45	..	48	60

Note—Rye meal takes 48 pounds to the bushel in the District of Columbia and 50 in Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island and Wisconsin. The metric system is used in the Philippines and Porto Rico.

TABLE OF SPECIFIC GRAVITY.

Compared with water.

Water, distilled	100	Iron, cast	721
Water, sea	103	Ivory	183
Alcohol	84	Lead	1,135
Aluminum	256	Mahogany	106
Ash	84	Maple	75
Beer	102	Marble	270
Brass	840	Milk, cow's	103
Butter	94	Milk, goat's	104
Cedar	61	Oak	117
Chalk	279	Opium	134
Cider	102	Platina	2,150
Coal	130	Porcelain	226
Copper	895	Silver	1,047
Cork	24	Steel	783
Diamond	353	Sulphur	203
Ebony	133	Tin	729
Fir	55	Turpentine	99
Glass	289	Walnut	67
Gold	1,926	Wine	100
Ice	92	Zinc	691

LONGEST RAILWAY TUNNELS.

Tunnel and country.	Miles.	Yards.
Simplon, Switzerland-Italy	12	458
St. Gothard, Switzerland-Italy	9	564
Loetschberg, Switzerland	9	55
Mont Cenis, France-Italy	7	1,730
Arlberg, Austria	6	404
Ricken, Switzerland	6	578
Tauern, Austria	5	546
Ronco, Italy	5	277
Tenda, Italy	5	56
Transandine, Chile-Argentina	5	....
Connaught, Canada	5	....
Otira, New Zealand	5	....
Karawanken, Austria	4	1,653
Hoosac, United States	4	1,320
Borzallo, Italy	4	700
Severn, England	4	636
Turchina, Italy	4	10
Wocheiner, Austria	3	1,647
Mont d'Or, France-Switzerland	3	1,320
Albula, Switzerland	3	1,150
Totley, England	3	950
Peloritana, Sicily	3	686
Gravehals, Norway	3	516
Standedge, England	3	62
Woodhead, England	3	17
Cascade, United States	3	1,080
Snoqualmie, United States	2	816

WEIGHTS OF DIAMONDS AND FINENESS OF GOLD.

The weight of diamonds and other precious stones is expressed in metric carats. The unit is the international carat of 200 milligrams, which has been officially adopted by the United States and most of the countries in Europe. Until July 1, 1913, there were three different standards in use in the United States, although the one generally accepted was 205.3 milligrams. This was usually subdivided on the binary system, the smallest subdivision being 1-64 of the carat. The new carat is subdivided on the decimal system.

Equivalents of old carats in new metric carats:

Old carat.	New metric.	Old carat.	New metric.
1-64	0.02	6	6.16
1-32	0.03	7	7.19
1-16	0.06	8	8.21
⅛	0.13	9	9.24
¼	0.26	10	10.26
½	0.51	25	25.66
1	1.03	50	51.32
2	2.05	75	76.99
3	3.08	100	102.65
4	4.11	200	205.30
5	5.13	300	307.95
400	410.60	1,000	1,026.50
500	513.25		

Equivalents of new metric carats in old carats:

New carat.	Old carat.	New carat.	Old carat.
1	62-64	20	19 31-64
2	1 61-64	25	24 23-64
3	2 59-64	50	48 45-64
4	3 57-64	75	73 4-64
5	4 56-64	100	97 27-64
6	5 54-64	200	194 54-64
7	6 52-64	300	292 16-64
8	7 51-64	400	389 43-64
9	8 49-64	500	487 6-64
10	9 47-64	1,000	974 12-64
15	14 39-64		

The fineness of gold is also expressed in carats. Pure gold is said to be twenty-four carats fine. If it contains eight parts of a baser metal or alloy it is only sixteen carats fine. The carats therefore indicate the proportion of pure gold to alloy. Most of the gold used by jewelers is about fourteen carats fine, having ten parts of alloy.

THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS DIAMONDS.

Name.	Carats.	Name.	Carats.	Name.	Carats.
Cullinan	3,025	Imperatrice Eugenie	51	Pacha d'Egypt	40
D'Angleterre (blue)	44¼	Kohinoor (1st cutt'g)	279	Regent	136¾
Etoile Polaire	40	Kohinoor (2d cutt'g)	106 1-16	Sancy	53½
Etoile du Sud	124	Loterie d'Angleterre	49	Shah	86
Grand Duc de Toscane	133.16	Nassak	78⅝	Tiffany	969
Great Mogul	279 3-16	Orloff	194¾	Tiffany (yellow)	125

ABBREVIATIONS OF TITLES, DEGREES, ETC.

Abbreviations used after the names of persons to designate title, rank, degree, membership in societies, orders or public bodies, etc.:

A. R. A.—Associate of the Royal Academy.
B. A.—Bachelor of Arts.
B. D.—Bachelor of Divinity.
B. Sc.—Bachelor of Science.
C. B.—Companion of the Bath.
C. E.—Civil Engineer.
C. I. E.—Companion of Order of Indian Empire.
C. J.—Chief Justice.
C. M. G.—Companion of Order of St. Michael and St. George.
C. V. O.—Companion of Victorian Order.
D. D.—Doctor of Divinity.
D. Sc.—Doctor of Science.
D. S. O.—Distinguished Service Order.
F. R. G. S.—Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.
F. R. S.—Fellow of the Royal Society.
J. P.—Justice of the Peace.
K. C.—King's Counsel.
K. C. B.—Knight Commander of the Bath.
K. C. M. G.—Knight Commander of Order of St. Michael and St. George.
K. C. V. O.—Knight Commander Victorian Order.
K. G.—Knight of the Garter.
L. H. D.—Doctor of Humanities.
LL. B.—Bachelor of Laws.
LL. D.—Doctor of Laws.
Litt. D.—Doctor of Literature.
M. A.—Master of Arts.
M. C.—Member of Congress.
M. D.—Doctor of Medicine.
M. P.—Member of Parliament.
M. V. O.—Member of the Victorian Order.
N. A.—National Academician.
O. M.—Order of Merit.
P. C.—Privy Councilor.
Ph. D.—Doctor of Philosophy.
R. A.—Royal Academician.
S. J.—Society of Jesus.
S. T. D.—Doctor of Sacred Theology.
U. S. A.—United States Army.
U. S. N.—United States Navy.
V. C.—Victoria Cross.

BURIAL PLACES OF PRESIDENTS.

George Washington—Mount Vernon, Va.
John Adams—Quincy, Mass.
Thomas Jefferson—Monticello, Va.
James Madison—Montpelier, Va.
James Monroe—Richmond, Va.
John Quincy Adams—Quincy, Mass.
Andrew Jackson—Hermitage, Nashville, Tenn.
Martin Van Buren—Kinderhook, N. Y.
William Henry Harrison—North Bend, O.
John Tyler—Richmond, Va.
James Knox Polk—Nashville, Tenn.
Zachary Taylor—Springfield, Ky.
Millard Fillmore—Buffalo, N. Y.
Franklin Pierce—Concord, N. H.
James Buchanan—Lancaster, Pa.
Abraham Lincoln—Springfield, Ill.
Andrew Johnson—Greenville, Tenn.
Ulysses S. Grant—New York, N. Y.
Rutherford B. Hayes—Fremont, O.
James A. Garfield—Cleveland, O.
Chester A. Arthur—Albany, N. Y.
Benjamin Harrison—Indianapolis, Ind.
William McKinley—Canton, O.
Grover Cleveland—Princeton, N. J.
Theodore Roosevelt—Oyster Bay, N. Y.
Warren G. Harding—Marion, O.
Woodrow Wilson—Washington, D. C.

ROMAN AND ARABIC NUMERALS.

I	1	IX	9
II	2	X	10
III	3	L	50
IV	4	C	100
V	5	D	500
VI	6	M	1000
VII	7	MCMX	1910
VIII	8	MCMXXVI	1926

THE PULSE AT DIFFERENT AGES.

Newborn infants, per minute	130 to 140
First year, per minute	115 to 130
Second year, per minute	95 to 110
Third year, per minute	85 to 95
Seventh to fourteenth year, per min.	80 to 90
In adult age, per minute	70 to 75
In old age, per minute	60 to 75

STATE MOTTOES.

Following are the mottoes adopted by the various states of the union and appearing on their state seals except as otherwise noted:

Alabama—Here we rest.
Arizona—Ditat Deus (God enriches).
Arkansas—Regnant populi (The people rule).
California—Eureka (I have found it).
Colorado—Nil nisi numine (Nothing without Providence).
Connecticut—Qui transtulit sustinet (Who transplanted sustains).
Delaware—Liberty and independence.
District of Columbia—Justitia omnibus (Justice to all).
Florida—In God we trust.
Georgia—Wisdom, justice, moderation.
Idaho—Esto perpetua (May it be perpetual).
Illinois—State sovereignty, national union.
Indiana—(No motto).
Iowa—Our liberties we prize and our rights we will maintain.
Kansas—Ad astra per aspera (To the stars through difficulties).
Kentucky—United we stand, divided we fall.
Louisiana—Union, justice, confidence.
Maine—Dirigo (I direct).
Maryland—Fatti maschii, parole femine (Deeds, men; words, women).
Massachusetts—Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem (By the sword he seeks repose settled under liberty).
Michigan—Si quæris peninsulam amœnam, circumspice (If you seek a delightful peninsula, look about you).
Minnesota—L'etoile du nord (Star of the north).
Mississippi—Virtute et armis (By valor and arms).
Missouri—Salus populi suprema lex esto (Let the people's safety be the supreme law).
Montana—Oro y plata (Gold and silver).
Nebraska—Equality before the law.
Nevada—All for our country.
New Hampshire—(No motto).
New Jersey—Liberty and prosperity.
New Mexico—Crescit eundo (It increases as it advances).
New York—Excelsior (Higher)
North Carolina—Esse quam videri (To be rather than to seem).
North Dakota—Liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable.
Ohio—Imperium in imperio (An empire within an empire).
Oklahoma—Labor omnia vincit (Labor conquers all things).
Oregon—The union.
Pennsylvania—Virtue, liberty and independence.
Rhode Island—Hope.
South Carolina—Animis opibusque parati (Ready in soul and resource) and Dum spiro spero (While I breathe I hope).
South Dakota—Under God the people rule.
Tennessee—Agriculture, commerce.
Texas—Has no official motto, but "Texas—one and indivisible," adopted by the Daughters of the Republic of Texas, is sometimes used.
Utah—Industry. (State seal indicates industry and independence.)
Vermont—Freedom and unity.
Virginia—Sic semper tyrannis (Thus ever to tyrants).
Washington—Ai-ki (By and by).
West Virginia—Montani semper liberi (Mountaineers are always free).
Wisconsin—Forward.
Wyoming—Cedant arma togæ (Let arms yield to the gown).
United States—E pluribus unum (Out of many, one).

STATE NICKNAMES AND FLOWERS.

State.	Nickname.	Flower.
Alabama	Cotton state	Goldenrod.
Arizona	Apache	Sahuaro cactus.
Arkansas	Bear state	Apple blossom.
California	Golden state	Poppy.
Colorado	Centennial state	Columbine.
Connecticut	Nutmeg state	Mountain laurel.
Delaware	Blue Hen state	Peach blossom.
Florida	Peninsula state	Orange blossom.
Georgia	Cracker state	Cherokee rose.
Idaho	Gem	Syringa.
Illinois*	Sucker state	Violet.
Indiana†	Hoosier state	Carnation.
Iowa	Hawkeye state	Wild rose.
Kansas	Sunflower state	Sunflower.
Kentucky	Blue Grass state	Trumpet vines.
Louisiana	Pelican state	Magnolia.
Maine	Pine Tree state	Pine cone.
Maryland	Old Line state.	Blackeyed susan
Massachusetts	Bay State	Mayflower
Michigan	Wolverine state	Apple blossom.
Minnesota	Gopher state	Moccasin.
Mississippi	Bayou state	Magnolia.
Missouri	Show Me	Hawthorn.
Montana	Stub Toe state.	Bitter root.
Nebraska	Cornhusker	Golden-rod.
Nevada	Silver state	Sage brush.
N. Hampshire.	Granite state	Purple lilac.
New Jersey	Jersey Blue state	Violet.
New York	Empire state	Rose.
New Mexico	Sunshine state	Cactus.
North Carolina	Old North state	Golden-rod.
North Dakota.	Flickertail state.	Prairie rose.
Ohio	Buckeye state.	Scarletcarnation
Oklahoma	Sooner	Mistletoe.
Oregon	Beaver state	Oregon grape.
Pennsylvania	Keystone state.	
Rhode Island.	Little Rhody	Violet.
South Carolina	Palmetto state.	Yel. jessamine.
South Dakota.	Sunshine state.	Pasque flower.
Tennessee	Big Bend state.	Passion flower.
Texas	Lone Star state.	Bluebonnet.
Utah	Desert	Sego lily.
Vermont	Green Mtn. state	Red clover.
Virginia	The Old Dominion	Am. dogwood.
Washington	Evergreen state.	Rhododendron.
West Virginia.	The Panhandle.	Rhododendron.
Wisconsin	Badger state	Violet.
Wyoming	Equality	Ind. paint brush

Note—Only nicknames that are well known and "state flowers" officially adopted or commonly accepted are given in the foregoing list.
*Native state tree, the native oak. †Official state song, "On the Banks of the Wabash."

FLOWER AND GEM SYMBOLS OF MONTHS.

Month.	Flower.	Gem.
January	Snowdrop	Garnet.
February	Primrose	Amethyst.
March	Violet	Bloodstone.
April	Daisy	Diamond.
May	Hawthorn	Emerald.
June	Honeysuckle	Chalcedony.
July	Water lily	Ruby.
August	Poppy	Sardonyx.
September	Morning glory	Sardonyx.
October	Hops	Aquamarine.
November	Chrysanthemum	Topaz.
December	Holly	Turquoise.

The above gem symbols are those of Polish tradition. The Jewish gem symbols of the months are: January, garnet; February, amethyst; March, jasper; April, sapphire; May, chalcedony, carnelian or agate; June, emerald; July, onyx; August, carnelian; September, chrysolite; October, aquamarine or beryl; November, topaz; December, ruby.

The birth stones authorized by the American Jewelers' association are: January, garnet; February, amethyst; March, aquamarine, bloodstone; April, diamond; May, emerald; June, pearl, moonstone; July, ruby; August, moonstone, peridot; September, sapphire; October, opal, tourmaline; November, topaz; December, turquoise, lapis lazuli.

PUBLIC DOMAIN OF THE UNITED STATES.

June 30, 1924.

HOMESTEAD LAWS.

For full information as to the method of acquiring homesteads on unappropriated public lands of the United States apply at the nearest federal land office or write to the general land office in the department of the interior, Washington, D. C. In general, it may be said that any person who is the head of a family or is 21 years old and a citizen of the United States, or has declared his intention to be such, and who is not the proprietor of more than 160 acres of land, is entitled to enter 160 acres of public land as a homestead. He is obliged to pay certain fees and commissions, ranging from $7 to $18, according to the amount of land entered and its location, to live upon the land for a certain length of time and to cultivate a certain amount of it. Recent laws provide for enlarged homesteads of 320 acres in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming, on nonmineral, nonirrigable and nontimbered land; also for stock raising homesteads of 640 acres on land fit only for grazing or forage-growing purposes.

DISTRICT LAND OFFICES.

There are eighty-four district land offices in the United States, distributed as follows:

Alabama—Montgomery.
Alaska—Anchorage.
Fairbanks.
Nome.
Arizona—Phoenix.
Arkansas—Harrison.
Little Rock.
California—El Centro.
Eureka.
Independence.
Los Angeles.
Sacramento.
San Francisco.
Susanville.
Visalia.
Colorado—Del Norte.
Denver.
Durango.
Glenwood Springs.
Lamar.
Leadville.
Montrose.
Pueblo.
Sterling.
Florida—Gainesville.
Idaho—Blackfoot.
Boise.
Coeur d'Alene.
Hailey.
Lewiston.
Kansas—Topeka.
Louisiana—Baton Rouge.
Michigan—Marquette.
Minnesota—Cass Lake.
Crookston.
Duluth.
Mississippi—Jackson.
Montana—Billings.
Bozeman.
Glasgow
Great Falls.
Havre.
Helena.
Kalispell.
Lewistown.
Miles City.
Missoula
Nebraska—Alliance.
Lincoln.
Nevada—Carson City.
Elko.
New Mexico—Clayton.
Fort Sumner.
Las Cruces.
Roswell.
Santa Fe.
North Dakota—Bismarck.
Dickinson.
Oklahoma—Guthrie.
Oregon—Burns.
La Grande.
Lakeview.
Portland.
Roseburg.
The Dalles.
Vale.
South Dakota—Belle-fourche.
Pierre
Rapid City.
Utah—Salt Lake City.
Vernal.
Washington—Seattle.
Spokane.
Vancouver
Walla Walla.
Waterville.
Yakima.
Wisconsin—Wausau.
Wyoming—Buffalo.
Cheyenne
Douglas.
Evanston.
Lander.
Newcastle.

VACANT PUBLIC LANDS.

Area in acres of vacant, unappropriated and unreserved public lands in the United States:

State.	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.
Alabama ..	36,140	.....	36,140
Arizona ..	4,591,100	9,305,760	13,896,860
Arkansas .	233,599	.....	233,599
California.	15,394,903	4,231,269	19,626,172
Colorado .	6,446,425	1,150,545	7,596,970
Florida ...	78,606	1,000	79,606
Idaho	7,897,659	1,913,372	9,811,031
Kansas ...	2,038	.....	2,038
Louisiana .	8,876	.....	8,876
Michigan .	71,691	.....	71,691
Minnesota.	264,225	.....	264,225
Mississippi.	18,546	.....	18,546
Montana .	5,775,933	1,008,353	6,784,286
Nebraska .	30,671	.....	30,671
Nevada ...	31,708,466	20,573,812	52,282,278
N. Mexico	14,315,523	2,048,246	16,363,769
N. Dakota	131,659	.....	131,659
Oklahoma.	34,533	.....	34,533
Oregon .	13,233,611	186,610	13,420,221
S. Dakota.	212,606	29,399	242,005
Utah	12,447,778	16,319,909	28,767,687
Washington	981,462	227,923	1,209,385
Wisconsin .	4,652	.....	4,652
Wyoming .	15,265,669	422,164	15,687,833
Total ...	129,186,371	57,418,362	186,604,733

Note—A circular on "Vacant Public Lands" can be had on application to the commissioner of the general land office, Washington, D. C., which shows by states, land districts and counties the area of vacant, unappropriated and unreserved public lands, surveyed and unsurveyed, with a brief statement of their character.

FINAL HOMESTEAD ENTRIES.

Year.	No.	Acres.
1868	2,772	355,086.04
1869	3,965	504,301.97
1870	4,041	519,727.84
1871	5,087	629,162.25
1872	5,917	707,409.83
1873	10,311	1,224,890.93
1874	14,129	1,585,781.56
1875	18,293	2,068,537.74
1876	22,330	2,590,552.81
1877	19,900	2,407,828.19
1878	22,460	2,662,980.82
1879	17,391	2,070,842.39
1880	15,441	1,938,234.89
1881	15,077	1,928,204.76
1882	17,174	2,219,453.80
1883	18,988	2,504,414.51
1884	21,843	2,945,574.72
1885	22,066	3,032,679.11
1886	19,356	2,663,531.83
1887	19,866	2,749,037.48
1888	22,413	3,175,400.64
1889	25,549	3,681,708.80
1890	28,080	4,060,592.77
1891	27,686	3,954,387.77
1892	22,822	3,259,897.07
1893	24,204	3,477,231.63
1894	20,544	2,929,947.41
1895	20,922	2,980,809.30
1896	20,099	2,790,242.55
1897	20,115	2,778,404.20
1898	22,281	3,095,017.75
1899	22,812	3,134,140.44
1900	25,286	3,477,842.71
1901	37,568	5,241,120.76
1902	31,627	4,342,747.70
1903	26,373	3,576,964.14
1904	23,932	3,232,716.75
1905	24,621	3,419,387.15
1906	25,546	3,526,748.58
1907	26,485	3,740,567.71
1908	29,636	4,242,710.59
1909	25,510	3,690,466.79
1910	23,253	3,795,862.89
1911	25,908	4,620,197.12
1912	24,326	4,306,068.52
1913	53,252	10,009,285.16
1914	48,724	9,291,121.46
1915	37,343	7,180,981.62

Year.	No.	Acres.
1916	37 958	7.278.280.60
1917	43.727	8.497.389.68
1918	41.319	8.236.438.18
1919	32.623	6.524.759.68
1920	39.774	8.372.695.79
1921	33.889	7.726.740.44
1922	30.919	7.307.034.42
1923	22.420	5.594.258.69
1924	18 046	4.791.436.44
Total	1,364,209	218,659,037.37

ENLARGED HOMESTEAD DESIGNATIONS.

Areas classified as arid and nonirrigable. Designations outstanding June 30, 1924:

State.	Acres.	State.	Acres.
Arizona	25,937,055	N. Dakota	12,267,257
California	12 941,321	Oregon	20.265,272
Colorado	33.211,098	S. Dakota	15.982.411
Idaho	13.083.103	Utah	10.940,025
Kansas	646 034	Washington	6.383.558
Montana	53.059.227	Wyoming	29 176.643
Nevada	46.555.353		
New Mex.	43,489,513	Total	323,937,877

STOCK-RAISING HOMESTEAD DESIGNATIONS.

Areas classified as nonirrigable, nontimbered, chiefly valuable for grazing and raising forage crops, of such a character that 640 acres are reasonably required for the support of a family. Designations outstanding June 30, 1924:

State.	Acres.	State.	Acres.
Arizona	13,035,222	New Mex.	30,998,926
Arkansas	1.120	N. Dakota.	363 185
California	7 619.863	Oklahoma.	73.201
Colorado	7,938 965	Oregon	6,140.845
Idaho	5,144.247	S. Dakota	6,454,124
Kansas	100 299	Utah	646.940
Michigan	3,451	Washington	1,176,350
Montana	14,804.175	Wyoming	19,646,216
Nebraska	162.034		
Nevada	468,140	Total	114,786,312

Stock-Raising Homestead Entries.

State.	Entries.	Acres.
Arizona	2,461	1,098.534.06
Arkansas	3	1,120.00
California	4,642	1,843,748.11
Colorado	13,188	5.013,289.52
Idaho	4,458	1,894,587.33
Kansas	209	55.499.97
Michigan	5	1 820.90
Montana	13,373	4,522,632.85
Nebraska	360	60,073.53
Nevada	428	226.344.41
New Mexico	18,367	7,840,284.95
North Dakota	642	194.655.56
Oklahoma	270	54,728.75
Oregon	5,796	2,272,073.20
South Dakota	6,357	2,149,094.00
Utah	1,853	979.624.79
Washington	1,239	386.297.89
Wyoming	24,397	9,884,196.04
Total	98,048	38.478,606.65

COAL-LAND WITHDRAWALS.

State.	Acres.
Arizona	139,415.00
California	17,603.00
Colorado	4,238,497.00
Idaho	4,761.00
Montana	8,796,938.00
Nevada	83 673.00
New Mexico	5,137,063.00
North Dakota	6,192,376.00
Oregon	4,361.00
Utah	4,286 508.00
Washington	692,675.54
Wyoming	2,358,363.00
Total	31,951,633.54

Coal-Land Entries.

State or territory.	Entries.	Acres.
Alabama	2	239.40
Arizona	43	6.693.35
California	38	5.535.06
Colorado	1.059	158.113.38
Colorado*	447	58.495.65
Dakota territory	8	583.57
Idaho	14	3.277.41
Montana	506	64.758.47
Nevada	14	1.661.01
New Mexico	253	26.573.38
North Dakota	163	9.503.59
Oregon	69	10.571.96
South Dakota	56	3.623.64
Utah	518	75.070.84
Washington	402	64.453.51
Wyoming	809	113.843.87
In general land office	1	7.95
Total	4,402	603,006.04

*Within the Ute reservation.

OIL-LAND WITHDRAWALS.

State.	Acres.
Arizona	230.400.00
California	1.178.392.00
Colorado	222.977.00
Louisiana	466 990.00
Montana	1.344.640.00
North Dakota	84.894.00
Utah	1.448 885.00
Wyoming	1.018.761.00
Total	5,995,939.00

PHOSPHATE-LAND WITHDRAWALS.

State.	Acres.
Florida	84 942.00
Idaho	720.534.00
Montana	287,883.00
Utah	302.465.00
Wyoming	995.049.00
Total	2.390,873.00

POWER-SITE RESERVES.

Includes all areas reserved up to June 30, 1924, as valuable for power purposes and withheld subject to disposal only under the federal water-power act of June 10, 1920.

State.	Acres.	State.	Acres.
Alabama	749	Nebraska	761
Alaska	167,988	Nevada	300.270
Arizona	1,049,969	New Mexico	207.548
Arkansas	28 551	Oregon	467,237
California	976 095	South Dakota	12
Colorado	298,376	Utah	468,678
Florida	486	Washington	151,181
Idaho	266,659	Wisconsin	870
Michigan	1,240	Wyoming	148,987
Minnesota	12,309		
Montana	214,830	Total	4,762,844

DESERT-LAND ENTRIES—FINAL.

State.	Entries.	Acres.
Arizona	1,416	336.049.26
California	4,821	864,608.54
Colorado	3,999	696,462.88
Dakota Territory	1	300.00
Idaho	5,163	1,004 564.12
Montana	14,600	2,750,571.10
Nevada	756	146,939.24
New Mexico	1,586	230,537.24
North Dakota	117	20.094.18
Oregon	1,881	293,426.52
South Dakota	612	101,681.12
Utah	2,826	436 573.21
Washington	668	70,674.19
Wyoming	7,159	1,485,279.49
Total	45,605	8,437,761.09

PRODUCING OIL AND GAS FIELDS.

[From report of the secretary of the interior for fiscal year ended June 30, 1924.]

Field and date defined.	Acres.
California—Buena Vista Hills, Aug. 11, 1920	23,772
Buena Vista Hills, May 18, 1923	29,189
Buena Vista Hills, Aug. 15, 1923	29,589
Buena Vista Hills, Feb. 11, 1924	29,989
Coalinga East Side, July 20, 1920	9,760
Coalinga West Side, July 20, 1920	15,002
Elk Hills, Aug. 11, 1920	46,640
Elk Hills, Nov. 19, 1923	38,902
Kern River, July 15, 1920	34,866
Lost Hills, July 20, 1920	4,206
McKittrick front, Aug. 11, 1920	4,882
McKittrick, Aug. 11, 1920	5,935
McKittrick, May 18, 1923	6,415
Midway, Aug. 17, 1920	26,341
Midway, May 18, 1923	26,541
Sunset, Aug. 11, 1920	12,183
Colorado—Hamilton Dome, Feb. 19, 1924	4,357
Wellington Anticline, Jan. 28, 1924	4,365
Williams Park Anticline, May 17, 1923	4,266
White River Dome, Dec. 19, 1922	13,208
Montana—Baker, Jan. 5, 1922	5,629
Cat Creek, April 2, 1920	47,205
Cat Creek, April 4, 1921	24,929
Gas City, Jan. 5, 1922	1,275
Gas Ridge, Dec. 9, 1922	9,965
Kevin-Sunburst, Dec. 9, 1922	38,242
Shelby, Dec. 9, 1922	2,512
New Mexico—Aztec, Jan. 9, 1924	1,600
Utah—Woodside, May 19, 1924	13,275
Wyoming—Alkali Butte, Dec. 1, 1923	399
Big Muddy, Aug. 20, 1920	6,427
Big Polecat, April 2, 1923	1,697
Big Sand Draw, April 2, 1920	7,393
Billy Creek, Feb. 8, 1924	3,560
Bolton Creek, Nov. 30, 1921	720
Boone Dome, Feb. 4, 1924	2,320
Buffao Basin, Aug. 18, 1920	7,922
Byron, July 20, 1920	224.3
Derby Dome, Dec. 19, 1922	926
Dry Piney, April 2, 1920	2,559
Elk Butte, July 15, 1920	2,002
Garland, July 20, 1920	587.94
Grass Creek, Aug. 18, 1920	3,067
Greybull, April 26, 1921	95.93
Hamilton Dome, April 5, 1920	11,087
Hidden Dome, April 20, 1922	1,067
Iron Creek, Sept. 17, 1920	920
Lance Creek, April 2, 1920	10,736
Little Grass Creek, Sept. 19, 1921	1,240
Little Polecat, April 2, 1923	1,076
Mahoney Dome, Dec. 15, 1920	5,232
Mahoney Dome, Aug. 11, 1921	6,909
Mule Creek, April 5, 1920	1,527
Notches Dome, Dec. 13, 1923	960
Osage, Aug. 25, 1920	14,151
Osage, Oct. 5, 1920	15,224
Poison Spider, Sept. 17, 1920	5,359
Rock Creek, April 2, 1920	4,354
Salt Creek, April 2, 1920	34,398
Thornton, April 5, 1920	1,274
Torchlight Dome, Oct. 30, 1920	1,004
Torchlight Dome, Oct. 26, 1923	1,004
Wertz Dome, Dec. 15, 1920	686
Wiley Anticline, July 20, 1920	879

AREA OF NATIONAL FORESTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

June 30, 1924.

State.	Acres.	State.	Acres.
Alabama	198,385	Idaho	20,482,621
Alaska	20,708,116	Maine	115,558
Arizona	12,226,057	Michigan	167,492
Arkansas	1,470,393	Minnesota	1,581,197
California	24,283,128	Montana	18,839,793
Colorado	14,738,446	Nebraska	217,808
Florida	719,979	Nevada	5,244,364
Georgia	680,550	N. Hamp.	870,554
N. Mexico	9,611,491	Tennessee	881,763
N. Carolina	1,730,453	Utah	7,984,509
Oklahoma	61,640	Virginia	1,292,375
Oregon	15,448,250	Washingt'n	11,562,345
Penna.	739,277	W. Virginia	845,516
Porto Rico	65,950	Wyoming	8,636,471
S. Carolina	137,216		
S. Dakota	1,275,462	Total	182,817,159

BIRD RESERVES IN THE UNITED STATES.

June 30, 1924.

Pelican Island — East Florida coast.
Breton Island—Southeast coast of Louisiana.
Stump Lake — North Dakota.
Huron Islands — Lake Superior, Mich.
Siskiwit Island, Lake Superior, Mich.
Passage Key — Tampa Bay, Fla.
Indian Key — Tampa Bay, Fla.
Tern Islands—Mouths of Mississippi river, Louisiana.
Shell Keys — South Louisiana coast.
Three Arch Rocks — West Oregon coast.
Flattery Rocks—West Washington coast.
Quillayute Needles — W. Washington coast.
Copalis Rock — West Washington coast.
East Timbalier Island —S. Louisiana coast.
Mosquito Inlet — East Florida coast.
Tortugas Keys—Florida Keys, Florida.
Klamath Lake—Oregon and California.
Key West — Florida Keys, Florida.
Lake Malheur—Oregon.
Chase Lake— N. Dak.
Pine Island — West Florida coast.
Matlatcha Pass—West Florida coast.
Palma Sola — West Florida coast.
Island Bay—Florida.
Hawaiian Islands—Hawaii.
East Park—California.
Cold Springs—Oregon.
Bellefourche — South Dakota.
Strawberry Valley — Utah.
Salt River—Arizona.
Deer Flat—Idaho.
Minidoka—Idaho.
Willow Creek — Montana.
Carlsbad—N. Mexico.
Rio Grande—N. Mexico.
Conconully — Washington.
Bering Sea—Alaska.
Pribilof—Alaska.
Tuxcedni—Alaska.
Farallon—California.
Culebra—Porto Rico.
St. Lazaria—Alaska.
Bogoslof—Alaska.
Clear Lake—California.
Forrester Island — Alaska.
Hazy Island—Alaska.
Niobrara—Nebraska.
Green Bay—Wisconsin.
Chamisso Island—Alaska.
Pishkun—Montana.
Desecheo Island — Porto Rico.
Gravel Island—Wisconsin.
Aleutian Islands — Alaska.
Canal Zone—Panama.
Walker Lake—Ark.
Petit Bois Island — Alabama and Mississippi.
Anaho Island—Nevada.
Smith Island — Washington.
Blackbeard Island — Georgia.
Dungeness Spit—Washington.
Ediz Hook—Washington.
Mille Lacs—Minnesota.
Big Lake—Arkansas.
North Platte — Nebraska.
Caloosahatchie—Florida.
Nine-pipe—Montana.
Pablo—Montana.
National Bison Range —Montana.
Sullys Hill Park—N. Dakota.
Elk Refuge—Wyoming.
Flat Creek—Wyoming.

SEVEN WONDERS OF ANCIENT WORLD.

The seven most remarkable structures of the ancient world were:

The pyramids.
Hanging gardens of Babylon.
Mausoleum at Halicarnassus.
Temple of Diana at Ephesus.
Colossus of Rhodes.
Statue of Jupiter by Phidias.
Pharos (lighthouse) of Alexandria.

NATIONAL PARKS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Under supervision of the secretary of the interior.

Name.	Location.	Created.	Acres.
Abraham Lincoln Homestead*	Kentucky	July 17, 1916	137
Antietam	Maryland	Aug. 20, 1890	43
Chickamauga and Chattanooga	Georgia and Tennessee	Aug. 18, 1890	6,195
Crater Lake	Oregon	May 22, 1902	159,360
General Grant	California	Oct. 1, 1890	2,560
Gettysburg	Pennsylvania	Feb. 11, 1895	877
Glacier	Montana	May 11, 1910	981,681
Grand Canyon	Arizona	Feb. 26, 1919	806,400
Guilford Courthouse*	North Carolina	Mar. 2, 1917	125
Hawaii	Hawaii	Aug. 1, 1916	74,935
Hot Springs Reservation	Arkansas	Apr. 20, 1832	912
Lafayette	Maine	Feb. 26, 1919	5,000
Lassen Volcanic	California	Aug. 9 1916	82,880
Mesa Verde	Colorado	June 29, 1906	42,376
Mount McKinley	Alaska	Feb. 26, 1917	1,408,000
Mount Rainier	Washington	Mar. 2, 1899	207,360
Palm Canyons	California	Aug. 26, 1922	1,600
Platt	Oklahoma	Apr. 21, 1904	848
Rock Creek	District of Columbia	Sept. 27, 1890	1,606
Rocky Mountain	Colorado	Jan. 26, 1915	230,000
Sequoia	California	Sept. 25, 1890	160,000
Shiloh	Tennessee	Dec. 27, 1894	3,000
Sully's Hill	North Dakota	Apr. 27, 1904	960
Vicksburg	Mississippi	Feb. 21, 1899	1,233
Wind Cave	South Dakota	Jan. 9, 1903	10,522
Yellowstone	Wyoming, Montana and Idaho	Mar. 1, 1872	2,142,720
Yosemite	California	Oct. 1, 1890	967,680
Zion	Utah	Nov. 19, 1919	15,840
Zoological	District of Columbia	Mar. 2, 1889	170

*In charge of secretary of war.

NOTES ON NATIONAL PARKS.

Abraham Lincoln Homestead—Farm near Hodgenville, Ky., with log cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born.

Antietam—Battle field of the civil war in Washington county, Maryland.

Chickamauga and Chattanooga—Battle fields of the civil war in the vicinity of Chattanooga, Tenn.

Crater Lake—Park contains remarkable mountain, lake and fine scenery in the Cascade range, Klamath county, Oregon; may be reached from Klamath Falls or from Medford on the Southern Pacific road.

General Grant—In Fresno and Tulare counties, California; forest and mountain scenery; reached from Sanger on the Southern Pacific road.

Gettysburg—Battle field of the civil war in southeastern Pennsylvania.

Glacier—Tract of mountainous country in northern Montana with glaciers, lakes, forests and peaks.

Grand Canyon—In northwestern Arizona; greatest eroded canyon within the United States.

Guilford Courthouse National Military Park—Scene of battle between Gen. Greene and Gen. Cornwallis, near Greensboro, N. C., in war of the revolution.

Hawaii—Includes celebrated volcanoes Kilauea, Mauna Loa and Haleakala; main feature is Lava lake at Kilauea.

Hot Springs Reservation—Tract of land in Garland county, Arkansas, noted for its springs of warm mineral waters.

Lafayette—Lands on Mount Desert island, Maine, which island was discovered by Samuel de Champlain and upon which he first landed when, acting under the authority of Sieur de Monts, he explored and described the present New England coast; the geology, fauna and flora on the island are of great scientific interest.

Lassen Volcanic—On the boundary of Plumas and Shasta counties, California, contains volcanic and other peaks, hot springs, mud geysers, ice caves, lakes of volcanic glass, canyons and forests.

Mesa Verde—In the extreme southwestern part of Colorado; contains pueblo and other ruins; reached from Mancos on the Rio Grande Southern road.

Mount McKinley—Area of 2,200 square miles in south central Alaska, containing Mount McKinley, the highest mountain in America; many large glaciers and beautiful lakes and forests.

Mount Rainier—Mountain district in southern Washington; reached from Ashford on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad.

Platt—Tract of land containing sulphur springs in Murray county, Oklahoma; reached by Santa Fe and St. Louis-San Francisco railroads.

Rock Creek—Park in outskirts of Washington, D. C.

Rocky Mountain—Tract of mountainous land of great scenic beauty in Grand, Boulder and Larimer counties, Colorado; contains forests, lakes and peaks; reached by Union Pacific and other roads.

Sequoia—Mountain tract in Tulare county, California, containing forest of big trees; reached from Visalia.

Shiloh—Battle field of civil war in Hardin county, southern Tennessee.

Sully's Hill—On the shore of Devil's lake, North Dakota; contains elevation on which Gen. Alfred Sully with a few men withstood a band of Indians for several days in 1863; reached from Devil's Lake, Narrows and Tokio stations on the Great Northern road.

Vicksburg—Battle field of civil war near city of same name in Mississippi.

Wind Cave—Canyon and extensive cave in Custer county, South Dakota, twelve miles from Hot Springs, on the Northwestern and Burlington roads; in Black Hills region.

Yellowstone—Famous park in Wyoming, Montana and Idaho, containing geysers and many other natural phenomena as well as beautiful mountain, lake and river scenery; reached from stations on the Northern Pacific, Burlington and Oregon Short Line roads.

Yosemite—Splendid valley in the Sierras in Mariposa county, California; reached from Merced on the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific roads by way of the Yosemite Valley railroad.

Zion—Canyon in southwestern Utah through which flows the north fork of the Virgin or Zion river; an extraordinary example of canyon erosion; nearest railroad, Los Angeles & Salt Lake.

Zoological—Park in Washington, D. C., devoted to the zoological collection of the government; adjoins Rock Creek park.

PRESERVATION OF AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.

By law approved June 8, 1906, entitled "An act for the preservation of American antiquities," the president of the United States is authorized, in his discretion, to declare by proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon lands owned or controlled by the United States, to be national monuments. Under such authority the following monuments have been created:

Name and state.	Year.	Acres.
Aztec ruin, N. M.	1923	4.6
Bandelier, N. M.	1916	22,075
Big Hole battle field, Mont.	1910	5
Bryce canyon,* Utah	1923	7,440
Cabrillo, Cal.	1913	1.5
Capulin mountain, N. M.	1916	681
Carlsbad cave, N. M.	1923	719
Casa Grande, Ariz.	1889	480
Castle Pinckney, S. C.	1924	3.5
Chaco canyon, N. M.	1907	20,629
Cinder Cone,* Cal.	1907	5,120
Colorado, Col.	1911	13,883
Craters of the Moon, Idaho	1924	23,040
Devil's tower, Wyo.	1906	1,152
Devil postpile,* Cal.	1911	800
Dinosaur, Utah	1915	80
El Morro, N. M.	1906	160
Fort Marion, Fla.	1924	18.09
Fort Matanzas, Fla.	1924	1
Fort Pulaski, Ga.	1924	20
Fort Wood, N. Y.	1924	2.5
Fossil Cycad, S. D.	1922	320
Gila cliff dwellings,* N. M.	1907	160
Glacier bay, Alaska	1925	1,820
Gran Quivira, N. M.	1909	560
Hovenweep, Utah-Col.	1923	285.8
Jewel cave,* S. D.	1908	1,280
Katmai, Alaska	1919	1,088,000
Lassen peak,* Cal.	1907	1,280
Lehman caves*	1922	593
Lewis and Clark cavern, Mont.	1908	160
Meriwether Lewis, Tenn.	1925	50
Montezuma castle, Ariz.	1906	160
Mound City group, O.	1923	57
Mount Olympus,* Wash.	1909	299,370
Muir Woods, Cal.	1908	295
Natural bridges, Utah	1909	2,740
Navajo, Ariz.	1909	360
Old Kasaan, Alaska	1916	38
Oregon caves,* Ore.	1909	480
Papago Saguaro, Ariz.	1914	1,940
Petrified forest, Ariz.	1906	25,625
Pinnacles, California	1908	2,980.26
Pipe Spring, Ariz.	1923	40
Rainbow bridge, Utah.	1910	160
Scott's bluff, Neb.	1919	2,054
Shoshone cavern, Wyo.	1909	210
Sitka, Alaska	1910	57
Timpanogos cave,* Utah	1922	250
Tonto,* Ariz.	1907	640
Tumacacori, Ariz.	1908	10
Verendrye, N. D.	1917	253
Walnut canyon, Ariz.	1915	960
Wheeler,* Col.	1908	300
Wupatki	1924	2,234.10
Yucca house, Cal.	1919	9.6

*Administered by department of agriculture; others by interior department, except the Big Hole battle field, the Cabrillo monument and the Mound City group monument, which are under the war department.

NOTES ON NATIONAL MONUMENTS.

Aztec ruin—Area of 4.6 acres in New Mexico, on which is located a ruin of prehistoric type, containing 500 rooms; reached from Aztec on Denver & Rio Grande Western railroad; land presented by the United States Museum of Natural History.

Bandelier—Prehistoric aboriginal ruins in Sandoval and Santa Fe counties, New Mexico, with cliff dwellings, ceremonial cave and other relics of a vanished people.

Big Hole battle field—Scene of fight at Big Hole pass on Big Hole or Wisdom river, Aug. 9, 1877, between Nez Perce Indians under Chief Joseph and a small force of soldiers commanded by Col. John Gibbons in Silver Bow county, Montana; reached from Melrose.

Bryce canyon—Box canyon in Utah filled with countless array of fantastically eroded pinnacles; best exhibit of vivid coloring of earth's materials. (To be included in Utah National park.)

Cabrillo statue—At Point Loma, Cal.; land first sighted by Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, discoverer of California, when he approached San Diego bay, Sept. 28, 1542; site of about 1½ acres set aside for heroic statue of Cabrillo.

Capulin mountain—Striking example of recent extinct volcanoes in Union county, New Mexico, near town of Des Moines.

Carlsbad cave—This limestone cavern of extraordinary proportions contains stalactites, stalagmites and other formations in such unusual number, size, beauty of form and variety of figure as to make this a cave equal, if not superior, in both scientific and popular interest, to better known caves. It is near the town of Carlsbad, N. M.

Casa Grande—Ruins of a large prehistoric dwelling near Florence, Arizona.

Castle Pinckney—Is a tract of three and one-half acres on Shutes Folly island at the mouth of Cooper river about one mile south of Charleston, S. C.

Chaco canyon—Located in San Juan and McKinley counties, New Mexico; contains extensive prehistoric communal or pueblo ruins.

Cinder cone—An elevation in Lassen county in northern California; is of importance as illustrating volcanic activity in the vicinity 200 years ago.

Colorado—Extraordinary examples of erosion in Mesa county, western Colorado; reached from Grand Junction.

Craters of the Moon—An area in Butte and Blaine counties, Idaho, containing a remarkable fissure eruption, together with its associated volcanic cones, craters, rifts, lava flows, caves, natural bridges and other phenomena of unusual scientific value and general interest.

Devil postpile—Natural formations, including Rainbow waterfalls, within the Sierra national forest in California; area set aside is on middle fork of San Joaquin river.

Devil's tower—A lofty and isolated rock in Crook county, Wyoming; is an extraordinary example of the effect of erosion in the higher mountains.

Dinosaur—Section in eastern Utah containing an extraordinary deposit of dinosaurian and other gigantic reptilian remains of the Jura-Trias period, which are of great scientific interest and value.

El Morro—An elevation near Wingate station on the Santa Fe railroad in New Mexico; contains prehistoric ruins and interesting rock inscriptions.

Fort Marion—Site of ancient fort of San Marco, now Fort Marion, in the city of St. Augustine, Fla.

Fort Matanzas—Site of old fortification on marshy island fifteen miles from the city

of St. Augustine, Fla., and about one mile from Matanzas inlet.

Fort Pulaski—Area comprising site of old fortification still clearly defined by ditches and embankments; located on Cockspur island, Georgia.

Fort Wood—Site of the statue of Liberty enlightening the world; located on island in New York harbor.

Fossil Cycad—Reached from Minnehahata on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad; contains 320 acres and is an area containing deposits of plant fossils.

Gila cliff dwellings—In the Mogollon mountains, New Mexico; known also as the Gila Hot Springs cliff houses; are among the best preserved remains of the cliff dwellers of the southwest.

Gran Quivira—Ruined town not far from Manzano in the central part of New Mexico; remains of large cathedral and chapel and of many houses thought to date from prehistoric times.

Hovenweep—An area of 285.8 acres partly in Utah and partly in Colorado; includes four groups of prehistoric towers, pueblos and cliff dwellings; reached from Mancos, Col., on the Denver & Rio Grande Western railroad.

Jewel cave—A natural formation of scientific interest within the Black Hills national forest in Custer county, South Dakota.

Katmai—Belt of unusual volcanic activity on the southern coast of Alaska, including Mount Katmai and the "Valley of the Ten Thousand Smokes," exhibiting remarkable natural phenomena.

Lassen peak—In natural forest of same name in Shasta county, northern California; marks the southern terminus of the long line of extinct volcanoes in the Cascade range, from which one of the greatest volcanic fields in the world extends.

Lehman caves—Limestone caverns of much beauty and of scientific interest and importance in White Pine county, Nevada; best reached from the town of Ely on the Nevada Northern railroad and also on the Lincoln highway.

Lewis and Clark cavern—An extraordinary limestone cavern near Limespur, Jefferson county, Montana.

Meriwether Lewis—Tract of land in Lewis county, Tennessee, containing grave of leader of Lewis and Clark expedition and marked by monument erected by the state of Tennessee.

Montezuma castle—Large prehistoric ruin or cliff dwelling on Beaver creek, Arizona.

Mound City group—In Camp Sherman military reservation, Ohio; area, 57 acres; preserves famous group of prehistoric mounds; reached from Chillicothe, O., on the Baltimore & Ohio and the Norfolk & Western railroads.

Mount Olympus—Mountain in the state of Washington; has extensive glaciers and on its slopes are the breeding grounds of the Olympic elk.

Muir woods—In Marin county, California; an extensive growth of redwood trees of great age and size; land presented to the government by William Kent, formerly of Chicago.

Natural bridges—Rock formations in southeastern Utah extending over streams or chasms; have loftier heights and greater spans than any other similar formations known; reserved as extraordinary examples of stream erosion.

Navajo—Within the Navajo Indian reservation in Arizona; includes a number of prehistoric cliff dwellings and pueblo ruins new to science.

Old Kasaan—Abandoned Indian village in Alaska in which are numerous totem poles and other objects of historical interest.

Oregon caves—Within the Siskiyou national forest in Oregon; caves are of natural formation and of unusual scientific interest and importance.

Palm Canyons—Three canyons in Riverside county containing only group of wild Washington palms in existence; of botanical interest.

Papago Saguaro—Splendid collection of characteristic desert flora, interesting rock formations and numerous pictographs in Maricopa county, Arizona; reached by Arizona Eastern railroad.

Petrified forest—Fossilized or mineralized wood in Gila and Apache counties, Arizona.

Pinnacles—A series of natural formations of rock with a number of caves underlying them; located within Pinnacles national forest in California.

Pipe spring—Old stone fort and spring of pure water in desert region of Arizona; serves as memorial to early western pioneer life. The spring is on the road between Zion National park in Utah and the north rim of the Grand Canyon National park in Arizona.

Rainbow bridge—An extraordinary natural bridge in southeastern Utah, having an arch which in form and appearance is much like a rainbow; is 309 feet high and 278 feet span; of scientific interest as an example of eccentric stream erosion.

Scott's bluff—This bluff is the highest known point in Nebraska and was used as a landmark and rendezvous by immigrants and frontiersmen traveling over Mitchell pass lying to the south of the elevation and forming part of the old Oregon trail. It is on the North Platte river and is reached by the Union Pacific railroad.

Shoshone cavern—A cave in Big Horn county, Wyoming, of unknown extent, but of many windings and ramifications and containing vaulted chambers of large size, magnificently decorated with sparkling crystals and beautiful stalactites, and containing pits of unknown depth.

Sitka—Tract of about fifty-seven acres within public park, near Sitka, Alaska; battle ground of Russian conquest of Alaska in 1804; site of former village of Kiki-Siti tribe, the most warlike of Alaska Indians; contains numerous totem poles constructed by the Indians, recording the genealogical history of their several clans.

Timpanogos cave—Area of 250 acres in Utah, containing a limestone cavern of much beauty and of scientific interest and importance; reached from American Fork on the Union Pacific system and the Denver & Rio Grande Western railroad.

Tonto—Comprises two prehistoric ruins of ancient cliff dwellings in Gila county, Arizona.

Tumacacori—Ruin of an ancient Spanish mission of brick, cement and mortar in Santa Cruz county, Arizona.

Verendrye—A high and imposing butte, locally known as Crowhigh mountain, on the Missouri river, near Spanish, N. D.; used as observation point by Verendrye, an explorer, between 1738 and 1742; place of historic interest.

Walnut canyon—Canyon eight miles southeast of Flagstaff, Arizona; contains ruins of cliff dwellings of great ethnograpic, scientific and educational interest.

Wheeler—Volcanic formations illustrating eratic erosion; in Rio Grande and Cochetopa national forests in southwestern Colorado.

Wupatki—Two groups of prehistoric ruins built by ancestors of the Hopi tribe of Indians, or "People of Peace," still surviving in the United States; located about thirty miles northeast of Flagstaff Ariz.

Yucca house—An imposing pile of masonry of great archæological value, a relic of the

prehistoric inhabitants of that part of the country; located on the eastern slope of Sleeping Ute mountain in Montezuma county, Colorado.

VISITORS TO NATIONAL PARKS.

[From report of the director of the national park service.]

Year.	Visitors.	Year.	Visitors.
1908	69.018	1917	488,268
1909	86.089	1918	451,661
1910	198,606	1919	755,325
1911	223,957	1920	919,504
1912	229.084	1921	1,007.335
1913	251,703	1922	1.044,502
1914	235,193	1923	1.280.886
1915	334,799	1924	1,422,353
1916	356,097		

Visitors to Parks in 1924.

Park.	Visitors.	Park.	Visitors.
Hot Springs	164,175	Yosemite	105,894
Yellowstone	144,158	General Grant.	35,020
Sequoia	341,468	Mount Rainier.	161,473
Crater Lake	64,312	Lassen Volcanic	12,500
Wind Cave	52,166	Mt. McKinley	62
Platt	134,874	Grand Canyon.	108,256
Sully's Hill	8,035	Lafayette	71,758
Mesa Verde	7,109	Zion	8,400
Glacier	33,372		
Rocky Mtn.	224,211	Total	1,422,353
Hawaii	52,110		

Visitors to Monuments in 1924.

Monument.	Visitors.	Monument.	Visitors.
Aztec Ruin	5,968	Natural Bridges	62
Capulin Mtn.	7,000	Navajo	85
Carlsbad Cave	1,280	Papago Saguaro	10,000
Casa Grande	9,583	Petrified Forest	42,781
Colorado	8,000	Pinnacles	8,973
Devil's Tower	7,800	Rainbow Bridge	115
El Morro	3,200	Scott's Bluff	35,000
Katmai	17	Tumacacori	8,800
Montezuma Casa	7,500		
Muir Woods	92,391	Total	248,555

Note—No record of visitors to other national monuments was kept in 1924.

ORDER OF PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

Following is the act of congress, approved Jan. 19, 1886, providing for the performance of the duties of the office of president in case of the removal, death, resignation or inability both of the president and vice-president of the United States:

"Be it enacted, etc., That in case of the removal, death, resignation or inability of both the president and vice-president of the United States, the secretary of state, or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation or inability, then the secretary of the treasury, or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation or inability, then the secretary of war, or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation or inability, then the attorney-general, or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation or inability, then the postmaster-general, or if there be none, or in the case of his removal, death, resignation or inability, then the secretary of the navy, or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation or inability, the secretary of the interior shall act as president until the disability of the president or vice-president is removed or a president shall be elected.

"Provided, That whenever the powers and duties of the office of president of the United States shall devolve upon any of the persons named herein, if congress be not then in session, or if it should not meet in accordance with law within twenty days thereafter, it shall be the duty of the person upon whom said powers and duties shall devolve to issue a proclamation convening congress in extraordinary session, giving twenty days' notice of the time of meeting.

"Sec. 2. That the preceding section shall only be held to apply to such officers as shall have been appointed by the advice and consent of the senate to the offices therein named, and such as are eligible to the office of president under the constitution, and not under impeachment by the house of representatives of the United States at the time the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon them respectively."

It is assumed that should the remote contingency arise that the foregoing cabinet officers are all ineligible or unavailable then the other cabinet officers in the order in which their offices were created will fill the office of president temporarily. Thus the order of succession would be:

Secretary of state.
Secretary of the treasury.
Secretary of war.
The attorney-general.
The postmaster-general.
Secretary of the navy.
Secretary of the interior.
Secretary of agriculture.
Secretary of commerce.
Secretary of labor.

Should the man elected president die or in any way become ineligible between the time of the meeting of the electoral college and the following March 4th the vice-president would become president.

COLLEGE COLORS.

Amherst—Purple and white.
Armour Institute—Yellow and black.
Beloit—Old gold.
Bowdoin—White.
Brown—Brown and white.
California—Blue and gold.
Columbia—Light blue and white.
Cornell—Carnelian and white.
Dartmouth—Green.
DePauw—Old gold and black.
Harvard—Crimson.
Holy Cross—Purple.
Indiana—Crimson and cream.
Iowa—Scarlet and black.
Iowa State—Cardinal and gold.
Johns Hopkins—Black and old gold.
Lake Forest—Red and black.
Leland Stanford—Cardinal.
Nebraska—Scarlet and cream.
Northwestern—Royal purple.
Oberlin—Crimson and gold.
Ohio State—Scarlet and gray.
Ohio university—Olive green and gold.
Princeton—Orange and black.
Purdue—Old gold and black.
University of Chicago—Maroon.
University of Illinois—Orange and navy blue.
University of Michigan—Maize and blue.
University of Minnesota—Old gold and maroon.
University of Notre Dame—Gold and blue.
University of Pennsylvania—Red and blue.
University of Rochester—Dandelion yellow.
University of Wisconsin—Cardinal.
U. S. Military Academy—Black, gold and gray.
U. S. Naval Academy—Blue and gold.
Vassar—Rose and gray.
Williams—Royal purple.
Yale—Blue.

FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Circular issued by Robert C. Davis, the adjutant-general of the army.]

DESCRIPTION

The flag of the United States has thirteen horizontal stripes—seven red and six white—the red and white stripes alternating, and a union, which consists of white stars of five points on a blue field placed in the upper quarter next the staff and extending to the lower edge of the fourth red stripe from the top. The number of stars is the same as the number of states in the union. The canton or union now contains forty-eight stars, arranged in six horizontal and eight vertical rows, each star with one point upward. On the admission of a state into the union a star will be added to the union of the flag, and such addition will take effect on the 4th day of July next succeeding such admission.

In the army regulations four kinds of national flags are described; viz., flags which are flown at military posts or on ships and are used for display generally; small flags or ensigns which are used on small boats; colors which are carried by unmounted regiments and standards which are carried by mounted regiments and are, therefore, smaller in size than colors.

National flags, with the exception of the colors and standards carried by troops, will be of the following proportions:

Hoist (width) of flag, 1.
Fly (length), 1.67.
Hoist (width) of union, 7-13.
Fly (length) of union, 0.76.
Width of each stripe, 1-13.

For a number of years there has been prescribed in army regulations a knotted fringe of yellow silk on the national standards of mounted regiments and on the national colors of unmounted regiments. The war department, however, knows of no law which either requires or prohibits the placing of a fringe on the flag of the United States. No act of congress or executive order has been found bearing on the question. In flag manufacture a fringe is not considered to be a part of the flag and it is without heraldic significance. In the common use of the word it is a fringe and not a border. Ancient custom sanctions the use of fringe on the regimental colors and standards, but there seems to be no good reason or precedent for its use on other flags.

FEDERAL LAWS.

There is no federal law now in force pertaining to the manner of displaying, hanging or saluting the United States flag, or prescribing any ceremonies that should be observed in connection therewith. In fact, there are but four federal laws on the statute books that have any bearing upon this subject, one, the act of congress approved Feb. 20, 1905 (33 Stat. L. p. 725), providing that a trade-mark cannot be registered which consists of or comprises, inter alia, "the flag, coat of arms or other insignia of the United States, or any simulation thereof"; the second, a joint resolution of congress approved May 8, 1914 (38 Stat. L. p. 771), authorizing the display of the flag on Mothers' day; the third, the act of congress approved Feb. 8, 1917 (39 Stat. L. p. 900), providing certain penalties for the desecration, mutilation or improper use of the flag within the District of Columbia; and the fourth, the act of congress approved May 16, 1918 (40 Stat. L. p. 554), providing, when the United States is at war, for the dismissal from the service of any employe or official of the United States government who criticizes in an abusive or violent manner the flag of the United States. Several states of the union have enacted laws which have more or less bearing upon the general subject, and it seems probable that many counties and municipalities have also passed ordinances concerning this matter to govern action within their own jurisdiction.

Warning against desecration of the American flag by aliens was issued by the department of justice, which sent the following notice to federal attorneys and marshals:

"Any alien enemy tearing down, mutilating, abusing or desecrating the United States flag in any way will be regarded as a danger to the public peace or safety within the meaning of regulation 12 of the proclamation of the president issued April 6, 1917, and will be subject to summary arrest and punishment."

PROPER METHOD OF DISPLAYING THE FLAG.

Many inquiries concerning the proper method of displaying, hanging and saluting the United States flag are being received in the war department with the evident object of securing some authoritative statement relating to the subject. In this connection it should be remarked that while it is within the province of the war department to prescribe rules and regulations governing the matter in question for observance within the army, yet it is beyond its province to prescribe any such rules or regulations for the guidance of civilians or to undertake to decide questions concerning the subject that are presented by civilians.

There are, however, certain fundamental rules of heraldry which, if understood generally, would indicate the proper method of displaying the flag. There are also certain rules of good taste which, if observed, would preclude the improper use of the flag. The matter becomes a very simple one and the answers to the various questions which arise will be evident if it is kept in mind that the national flag represents the living country and is itself considered as a living thing. The union of the flag is the honor point; the right arm is the sword arm and therefore the point of danger and hence the place of honor. The staff edge of the flag is the heraldic dexter or right edge. When the national flag is carried, as in a procession, with another flag or flags, the place of the national flag is on the right—i. e., the flag's own right. When the national flag and another flag are displayed together, as against a wall from crossed staffs, the national flag should be on the right, the flag's own right—i. e., the observer's left—and its staff should be in front of the staff of the other flag. When a number of flags are grouped and displayed from staffs the national flag should be in the center or at the highest point of the group. When the national flag is hung either horizontally or vertically against a wall the union should be uppermost and to the flag's own right—i. e., to the observer's left. When displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from a window sill or the front of a building, the same rules should be observed; the union should go clear to the "truck," as the peak of the staff is called, unless the flag be at half-staff. When the flag is suspended between buildings so as to hang over the middle of the street, a simple rule is to hang the union to the north in an east and west street or to the east in a north and south street.

When flags of states or cities or pennants of societies are flown on the same halyard with the national flag, the national flag must always be at the peak. When flown from adjacent staffs the national flag should be hoisted first. There is a chaplain's flag

authorized in army regulations, but there is no church pennant prescribed. Neither the chaplain's flag nor any other flag or pennant is authorized to be placed above or to the right of the national flag.

International usage forbids the display of the flag of one nation above that of any other nation in time of peace. When the flags of two or more nations are to be displayed they should be flown from separate staffs or from separate halyards of equal size and on the same level.

As already stated, there is no federal law governing the subject, but it is suggested that the national flag, when not flown from a staff, be always hung flat, whether indoors or out. It should not be festooned over doorways or arches nor tied in a bowknot nor fashioned into a rosette. When used on a rostrum it should be displayed above and behind the speaker's desk. It should never be used to cover the speaker's desk nor to drape over the front of the platform. For this latter purpose as well as for decoration in general bunting of the national colors should be used and since the blue union of the flag always goes to the honor point the colors should be arranged with the blue above, the white in the middle and the red below. Under no circumstances should the flag be draped over chairs or benches, nor should any object or emblem of any kind be placed above or upon it, nor should it be hung where it can be easily contaminated or soiled. No lettering of any kind should ever be placed upon the flag. It should not be used as a portion of a woman's costume nor of a man's athletic clothing. A very common misuse of the flag is the practice of embroidering the flag on cushions and handkerchiefs and the printing of the flag on paper napkins. These practices, while not strictly a violation of any present federal law, certainly are lacking in respect and dignity and cannot be considered as evidence of good taste. The war department sees no objection to flying the flag at night on civilian property, provided it is not so flown for advertising purposes.

It is the practice in the army, each day in the year, to hoist the flag briskly at sunrise, irrespective of the condition of the weather, and to lower it slowly and ceremoniously at sunset, indicating the commencement and cessation of the activities of the day. On Memorial day (May 30) at all army posts and stations the national flag is displayed at half-staff from sunrise until noon and at full staff from noon until sunset.

When flown at half-staff the flag is always first hoisted to the peak, the honor point, and then slowly lowered to the half-staff position in honor of those who gave their lives to their country, but before lowering the flag for the day it is raised again to the head of the staff, for the nation lives and the flag is the living symbol of the nation.

When flags are used in connection with the unveiling of a statue or monument they should not be allowed to fall to the ground, but should be carried aloft to wave out, forming a distinctive feature during the remainder of the ceremony.

When the national flag is used on a bier or casket at a military funeral, the rule is the reverse of that for hanging vertically against a wall. The union should be placed at the head of the casket and over the left shoulder of the soldier. The casket should be carried foot first. The flag should not be lowered into the grave and in no case should it be allowed to touch the ground.

When a body is shipped to relatives by the war department for private burial, the flag which drapes the shipping case is turned over to relatives, with the remains, for use at the funeral, and may be retained by them.

The flag should never be hung nor displayed union down except as a signal of distress at sea.

It is becoming the practice throughout the country among civilians to display the national flag on all patriotic occasions, especially on the following days:

Lincoln's birthday, Feb. 12; Washington's birthday, Feb. 22; Mothers' day, second Sunday in May; Memorial day, May 30; Flag day, June 14; Independence day, July 4; Armistice day, Nov. 11.

In certain localities other special days are observed in the same manner.

DISPOSITION OF OLD OR WORNOUT FLAGS.

Old or wornout flags should not be used either for banners or for any secondary purpose. When a flag is in such a condition that it is no longer a fitting emblem for display it should not be cast aside nor used in any way that might be viewed as disrespectful to the national colors, but should be destroyed as a whole, privately, preferably by burning or by some other method lacking in any suggestion of irreverence or disrespect to the emblem representing our country.

MILITARY SALUTE TO THE FLAG.

Existing regulations governing the army provide that when officers and enlisted men pass the national flag, not encased, as at regimental headquarters in the field or when the national flag is carried in a parade or procession, they will render honors as follows: If in civilian dress and covered, they will uncover, holding the headdress opposite the left shoulder with the right hand; if uncovered, they will salute with the right-hand salute. The hand salute is as follows:

"Raise the right hand smartly till the tip of the forefinger touches the lower part of the headdress or forehead above the right eye, thumb and fingers extended and joined, palm to the left, forearm inclined to about 45 degrees, hand and wrist straight; at the same time look toward the person saluted. Drop the arm smartly to the side."

NATIONAL ANTHEM.

No anthem, hymn or musical air has been recognized by any federal law as the national anthem, hymn or air, but army and navy regulations provide that the musical composition familiarly known as "The Star-Spangled Banner" shall be designated as the national air of the United States of America. It should be stated, however, that these regulations are binding only upon the personnel of the military and naval services.

Whenever the national anthem is played at any place where persons belonging to the military or naval services are present, all officers and enlisted men not in formation are required to stand at attention, facing toward the music, except when the flag is being lowered at sunset, on which occasion they are required to face toward the flag. If in uniform, covered, they shall salute at the first note of the anthem, retaining the position of salute until the last note of the anthem. If not in uniform and covered, they are required to stand and uncover at the first note of the anthem, holding the headdress opposite the left shoulder until the last note is played, except in inclement weather, when the headdress may be held slightly raised. The custom of rising and remaining standing and uncovered while "The Star-Spangled Banner" is being played has grown in favor among civilians.

"The Star-Spangled Banner" should be played through without repetition of any part not required to be repeated to make it complete.

It should not be played as part of a medley nor for dance music, nor at any point in a program or performance except at the beginning or the end. It is the practice in the army to play "The Star-Spangled Banner" at the end of a musical program.

While the regulations governing the use of the flag within the army have been outlined in this circular, it should be understood that it is not within the province of the war department to force their observance upon persons not in the military service.

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The national flag was officially adopted by congress June 14, 1777. Accordingly June 14 is now generally observed as Flag day.

It is generally accepted that the white color in the flag signifies purity and innocence; the red, strength and valor, and the blue, vigilance, perseverance and justice.

In an executive order issued May 20, 1916, the sizes of flags manufactured or purchased for the United States were limited to those with the following hoists:

(1) 20 feet; (2) 19 feet (standard); (3) 14.35 feet; (4) 12.19 feet; (5) 10 feet; (6) 8.94 feet; (7) 5.14 feet; (8) 5 feet; (9) 3.52 feet; (10) 2.90 feet; (11) 2.37 feet; (12) 1.31 feet.

Union jacks: The size of the jack shall be the size of the union of the national flag with which it is flown.

LEADING ART GALLERIES OF THE WORLD.

The following list includes only the principal collections of paintings and sculptures readily accessible to the public in Europe and America.

EUROPE.

Austria.
Academy of Art, Vienna.
Albertina, Vienna.
Imperial art gallery, Vienna.
Liechtenstein gallery, Vienna.

Hungary.
National gallery, Budapest.

Belgium.
Museum, Antwerp.
Palace of Fine Arts, Brussels.
Musee Wiertz, Brussels.

Denmark.
Thorvaldsen museum, Copenhagen.
Ny-Carlsberg Glyptothek, Copenhagen.
National art gallery, Copenhagen.

France.
Louvre,* Paris.
Luxembourg, Paris.
Museum, Versailles.

Germany.
National gallery, Berlin.
Old and New museums, Berlin.
Pergamon museum, Berlin.
Emperor Frederick museum, Berlin.
Dresden gallery,* Dresden.
Old and New Pinakothek,* Munich.
Glyptothek, Munich.

Holland.
Ryks museum, Amsterdam.
Fodor museum, Amsterdam.
Six Collection, Amsterdam.
Townhall, Haarlem.
Lakenhal, Leyden.
Boymans museum, Rotterdam.
Mauritshuis, The Hague.

Italy.
Vatican,* Rome.
Uffizi gallery,* Florence.
Pitti gallery,* Florence.
Brera gallery, Milan.
Poldi museum, Milan.
National museum, Naples.
Academy of Fine Arts, Venice.

Norway.
National gallery, Christiania.

Russia.
Hermitage, Leningrad (Petrograd).

Spain.
Museo del Prado,* Madrid.
Museo Provincial, Seville.

Sweden.
National gallery, Stockholm.

United Kingdom.
British museum, London.
National gallery,* London.
Dore gallery, London.
Walker art gallery, Liverpool.
Art galleries, Glasgow.

AMERICA.

Canada.
Fraser institute, Montreal.
The Basilica, Quebec.

Mexico.
National museum, City of Mexico.

United States.
Art institute, Chicago, Ill.
Art museum, Cincinnati, O.
Art museum, Cleveland, O.
Art museum, Worcester, Mass.
Carnegie institute, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Corcoran art gallery, Washington, D. C.
Layton art gallery, Milwaukee, Wis.
Lenox collection, public library, New York, N. Y.
Metropolitan Museum of Art,* New York, N. Y.
Museum of Art, Toledo, O.
Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Mass.
Museum of Fine Arts, St. Louis, Mo.
New York Historical society, New York, N. Y.
Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia, Pa.

*Of first rank.

WHEAT HARVEST CALENDAR.

January—Australia, New Zealand, Chile, Argentine Republic.

February and March—Upper Egypt, India.

April—Lower Egypt, India, Syria, Cyprus, Persia, Asia Minor, Mexico, Cuba.

May—Texas, Algeria, Central Asia, China, Japan, Morocco.

June—California, Oregon, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, Kansas, Arkansas, Utah, Colorado, Missouri, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Spain, Portugal, south of France.

July—New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, southern Minnesota, Nebraska, upper Canada, Roumania, Bulgaria, Austria, Hungary, south of Russia, Germany, Switzerland, south of England.

August—Central and northern Minnesota, Dakotas, Manitoba, lower Canada, British Columbia, Belgium, Holland, Great Britain, Denmark, Poland, central Russia.

September and October—Scotland, Sweden, Norway, north of Russia.

November—Peru, South Africa.

December—Burma, New South Wales.

THE MORTON ARBORETUM.

On Nov. 14, 1921, Joy Morton of Chicago announced that he had set aside 400 acres of land owned by him in DuPage county as an arboretum for the benefit of the people of Chicago and vicinity. In a memorandum announcing the project Mr. Morton said:

"The site of the proposed arboretum lies in DuPage county, ten miles due west of the new zoological gardens in Riverside. It consists of a wide valley through which runs the east fork of the DuPage river, bounded by hills wooded with splendid specimens of native trees and shrubs. The Kew gardens in London, the Jardin des Plantes in Paris, the Tervuern in Brussels, the Arnold arboretum at Boston and Shaw's garden in St. Louis have been carefully studied and their desirable features will be incorporated in the new arboretum."

The arboretum is to be endowed by the donor and will be known by his name.

THE AMERICAN DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

The unanimous declaration of the thirteen United States of America, in congress, July 4, 1776.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient suffering of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained, and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies, at places unusual, uncomfortable and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time after such dissolutions to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the state remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice by refusing his assent to laws for establishing his judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitutions and unacknowledged by our laws, giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them by a mock trial from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us in many cases of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offenses:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here by declaring us out of his protection and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the work of death, desolation and tyranny already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens taken captive upon the high seas to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrection amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war; in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly pub-

lish and declare that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that as free and independent states they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

Signed by order and in behalf of the congress.

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

Attested, CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

New Hampshire:
Josiah Bartlett.
William Whipple.
Matthew Thornton.

Massachusetts Bay:
Samuel Adams.
John Adams.
Robert Treat Paine.
Elbridge Gerry.

Rhode Island, Etc.:
Stephen Hopkins.
William Ellery.

Connecticut:
Roger Sherman.
Samuel Huntington.
William Williams.
Oliver Wolcott.

New York:
William Floyd.
Philip Livingston.
Francis Lewis.
Lewis Morris.

New Jersey:
Richard Stockton.
John Witherspoon.
Francis Hopkinson.
John Hart.
Abraham Clark.

Delaware:
Cæsar Rodney.
George Read.
Thomas McKean.

Pennsylvania:
Robert Morris.
Benjamin Rush.
Benjamin Franklin.
John Morton.
George Clymer.
James Smith.
George Taylor.
James Wilson.
George Ross.

Maryland:
Samuel Chase.
William Paca.
Thomas Stone.
Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

Virginia:
George Wythe.
Richard Henry Lee.
Thomas Jefferson.
Benjamin Harrison.
Thomas Nelson, Jr.
Francis Lightfoot Lee.
Carter Braxton.

North Carolina:
William Hooper.
Joseph Hewes.
John Penn.

South Carolina:
Edward Rutledge.
Thomas Heyward, Jr.
Thomas Lynch, Jr.
Arthur Middleton.

Georgia:
Button Gwinnett.
Lyman Hall.
George Walton.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

September 17, 1787.

PREAMBLE. We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America:

ARTICLE I.

Section I. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives.

Sec. II. 1. The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

2. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of 25 years and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every 30,000, but each state shall have at least one representative, and until such enumeration shall be made the state of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three; Massachusetts, eight; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, one; Connecticut, five; New York, six; New Jersey, four; Pennsylvania, eight; Delaware, one; Maryland, six; Virginia, ten; North Carolina, five; South Carolina, five, and Georgia, three.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any state the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Sec. III. 1. The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years, and each senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election they shall be divided, as equally as may be, into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year, and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained the age of 30 years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

4. The vice-president of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

5. The senate shall choose their other officers and also a president pro tempore in the absence of the vice-president or when he shall exercise the office of president of the United States.

6. The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the president of the United States is tried the chief justice shall preside, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States, but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

Sec. IV. 1. The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof, but the congress may at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

2. The congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall, by law, appoint a different day.

Sec. V. 1. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

2. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

3. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither house, during the session of congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Sec. VI. 1. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses and in going to or returning from the same, and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time, and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

Sec. VII. 1. All bills for raising a revenue shall originate in the house of representatives, but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the president of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the president of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

Sec. VIII. The congress shall have power—

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States, but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states and with the Indian tribes.

4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

7. To establish postoffices and postroads.

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme court. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas and offenses against the law of nations.

10. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

11. To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

12. To provide and maintain a navy.

13. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

14. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions.

15. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress.

16. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased, by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards and all other needful buildings; and.

17. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States or in any department or officer thereof.

Sec. IX. 1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding $10 for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state. No preference shall

be given, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law, and a regular statement and account of receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States, and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince or foreign state.

Sec. X. 1. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No state shall, without the consent of the congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States, and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress. No state shall, without the consent of congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state or with a foreign power or engage in war, unless actually invaded or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

Section I. 1. The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and together with the vice-president, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the congress, but no senator or representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if there be more than one who have such majority and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose, by ballot, one of them for president; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said house shall, in like manner, choose the president. But in choosing the president the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case after the choice of the president the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the vice-president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes the senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the vice-president. [The foregoing provisions were changed by the 12th amendment.]

4. The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person except a natural-born citizen or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of 35 years and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

6. In case of the removal of the president from office or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice-president; and the congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability both of the president and vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed or a president shall be elected.

7. The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

8. Before he enters on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States.

Sec. II. 1. The president shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States and of the militia of the several states when called into the actual service of the United States. He may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have the power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur, and he shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme court and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for and which shall be established by law. But the congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they shall think proper in the president alone, in the courts of law or in the heads of departments.

3. The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Sec. III. He shall, from time to time, give to the congress information of the state of the union and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper. He shall receive ambassadors

and other public ministers. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all officers of the United States.

Sec. IV. The president, vice-president and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

Section I. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme court and in such inferior courts as the congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Sec. II. 1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States and treaties made or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls and those in which a state shall be a party the Supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned the Supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trials shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed, but when not committed within any state the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by law have directed.

Sec. III. 1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act or on confession in open court.

2. The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

Section I. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved and the effect thereof.

Sec. II. 1. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

2. A person charged in any state with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labor in one state under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

Sec. III. 1. New states may be admitted by the congress of this union, but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state, nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned as well as of the congress.

2. The congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States, and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

Sec. IV. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the legislature or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the congress; provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article, and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

ARTICLE VI.

Section I. 1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution as under the confederation.

2. This constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made under authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The senators and representatives before mentioned and the members of the several state legislatures and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound, by oath or affirmation, to support this constitution, but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention, by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Proposed by congress and ratified by the legislatures of the several states, pursuant to article V. of the original constitution. The dates given are those showing when each amendment went into effect or was proclaimed.

I. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances. (Dec. 15, 1791.)

II. A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. (Dec. 15, 1791.)

III. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in wartime but in a manner to be prescribed by law. (Dec. 15, 1791.)

IV. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized. (Dec. 15, 1791.)

V. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall he be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation. (Dec. 15, 1791.)

VI. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense. (Dec. 15, 1791.)

VII. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed $20, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise reexamined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law. (Dec. 15, 1791.)

VIII. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted. (Dec. 15, 1791.)

IX. The enumeration in the constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people. (Dec. 15, 1791.)

X. The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution nor prohibited by it to the states are preserved to the states respectively or to the people. (Dec. 15, 1791.)

XI. The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state. (Jan. 8, 1798.)

XII. Section 1. The electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice-president, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate; the president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for president shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, for president. But in choosing the president the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

Sec. 2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president shall be the vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the senate shall choose a vice-president. A quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

Sec. 3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States. (Sept. 28, 1804.)

XIII. Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. (Dec. 18, 1865.)

XIV. Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for president and vice-president of the United States, representatives in congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state or the members of the legislature thereof is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being 21 years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in such state.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a senator or representative in congress or elector of president and vice-president, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken the oath as a member of congress or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state, to support the constitution of the United States, shall have e-

gaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Sec. 5. The congress shall have the power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article. (July 28, 1868.)

XV. Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Sec. 2. The congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. (March 30, 1870.)

XVI. The congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several states, and without regard to any census or enumeration. (Feb. 25, 1913.)

XVII. Section 1. The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote. The electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

Sec. 2. When vacancies happen in the representation of any state in the senate, the executive authority of such state shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies; provided, that the legislature of any state may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

Sec. 3. This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the constitution. (May 31, 1913.)

XVIII. Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article, the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

Sec. 2. The congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Sec. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the constitution by the legislatures of the several states, as provided in the constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the states by congress. (Jan. 16, 1919.)

XIX. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. (Aug. 26, 1920.)

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

To the people of the United States:

Friends and Fellow Citizens: The period for a new election of a citizen to administer the executive government of the United States being not far distant, and the time actually arrived when your thoughts must be employed in designating the person who is to be clothed with that important trust, it appears to me proper, especially as it may conduce to a more distinct expression of the public voice, that I should now apprise you of the resolution I have formed, to decline being considered among the number of those out of whom a choice is to be made.

I beg you, at the same time, to do me the justice to be assured that this resolution has not been taken without a strict regard to all the considerations appertaining to the relation which binds a dutiful citizen to his country; and that, in withdrawing the tender of service which silence in my situation might imply, I am influenced by no diminution of zeal for your future interest, no deficiency of grateful respect for your past kindness; but am supported by a full conviction that the step is compatible with both.

The acceptance of and continuance hitherto in the office to which your suffrages have twice called me have been a uniform sacrifice of inclination to the opinion of duty and to a deference for what appeared to be your desire. I constantly hoped that it would have been much earlier in my power, consistently with the motives which I was not at liberty to disregard, to return to that retirement from which I had been reluctantly drawn. The strength of my inclination to do this previous to the last election had even led to the preparation of an address to declare it to you; but mature reflection on the then perplexed and critical posture of our affairs with foreign nations and the unanimous advice of persons entitled to my confidence impelled me to abandon the idea.

I rejoice that the state of your concerns, external as well as internal, no longer render the pursuit of inclination incompatible with the sentiment of duty or propriety; and am persuaded, whatever partiality may be retained for my services, that in the present circumstances of our country you will not disapprove my determination to retire.

The impressions with which I first undertook the arduous trust were explained on the proper occasion. In the discharge of this trust I will only say that I have, with good intentions, contributed towards the organization and administration of the government the best exertions of which a very fallible judgment was capable. Not unconscious in the outset of the inferiority of my qualifications, experience, in my own eyes, perhaps still more in the eyes of others, has strengthened the motives to diffidence of myself; and, every day, the increasing weight of years admonishes me more and more that the shade of retirement is as necessary to me as it will be welcome. Satisfied that if any circumstances have given peculiar value to my services they were temporary, I have the consolation to believe that, while choice and prudence invite me to quit the political scene, patriotism does not forbid it.

In looking forward to the moment which is to terminate the career of my political life my feelings do not permit me to suspend the deep acknowledgment of that debt of gratitude which I owe to my beloved country, for the many honors it has conferred upon me; still more for the steadfast confidence with which it has supported me; and for the opportunities I have thence enjoyed of manifesting my inviolable attachment, by services faithful and persevering, though in usefulness unequal to my zeal. If benefits have resulted to our country from these services, let it always be remembered to your praise, and as an instructive example in our annals, that under circumstances in which the passions, agitated in every direction,

were liable to mislead amidst appearances sometimes dubious, vicissitudes of fortune often discouraging—in situations in which not unfrequently want of success has countenanced the spirit of criticism—the constancy of your support was the essential prop of the efforts, and a guarantee of the plans, by which they were effected. Profoundly penetrated with this idea, I shall carry it with me to my grave as a strong incitement to unceasing vows that heaven may continue to you the choicest tokens of its beneficence—that your union and brotherly affection may be perpetual—that the free constitution, which is the work of your hands, may be sacredly maintained—that its administration in every department may be stamped with wisdom and virtue—that, in fine, the happiness of the people of these states, under the auspices of liberty, may be made complete by so careful a preservation and so prudent a use of this blessing as will acquire to them the glory of recommending it to the applause, the affection and adoption of every nation which is yet a stranger to it.

Here, perhaps, I ought to stop. But a solicitude for your welfare, which cannot end but with my life, and the apprehension of danger, natural to that solicitude, urge me, on an occasion like the present, to offer to your solemn contemplation and to recommend to your frequent review some sentiments which are the result of much reflection, of no inconsiderable observation, and which appear to me all important to the permanency of your felicity as a people. These will be offered to you with the more freedom, as you can only see in them the disinterested warnings of a parting friend, who can possibly have no personal motive to bias his counsel. Nor can I forget as an encouragement to it your indulgent reception of my sentiments on a former and not dissimilar occasion.

Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify or confirm the attachment.

The unity of government which constitutes you one people is also now dear to you. It is justly so, for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence; the support of your tranquillity at home, your peace abroad; of your safety; of your prosperity; of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But, as it is easy to foresee that from different causes and from different quarters much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed, it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens by birth, or choice, of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of American, which belongs to you in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, manners, habits and political principles. You have, in a common cause, fought and triumphed together; the independence and liberty you possess are the work of joint counsels and joint efforts, of common dangers, sufferings and successes.

But these considerations, however powerfully they address themselves to your sensibility, are greatly outweighed by those which apply more immediately to your interest. Here every portion of our country finds the most commanding motives for carefully guarding and preserving the union of the whole.

The north, in an unrestrained intercourse with the south, protected by the equal laws of a common government, finds in the productions of the latter great additional resources of maritime and commercial enterprise, and precious materials of manufacturing industry. The south, in the same intercourse benefiting by the same agency of the north, sees its agriculture grow and its commerce expand. Turning partly into its own channels the seamen of the north, it finds its particular navigation invigorated; and while it contributes, in different ways, to nourish and increase the general mass of the national navigation, it looks forward to the protection of a maritime strength, to which itself is unequally adapted. The east, in a like intercourse with the west, already finds, and in the progressive improvement of interior communications by land and water, will more and more find a valuable vent for the commodities which it brings from abroad or manufactures at home. The west derives from the east supplies requisite to its growth and comfort—and, what is perhaps of still greater consequence, it must of necessity owe the secure enjoyment of indispensable outlets for its own productions to the weight, influence and the future maritime strength of the Atlantic side of the union, directed by an indissoluble community of interest as one nation. Any other tenure by which the west can hold this essential advantage, whether derived from its own separate strength or from an apostate and unnatural connection with any foreign power, must be intrinsically precarious.

While then every part of our country thus feels an immediate and particular interest in union, all the parts combined cannot fail to find in the united mass of means and efforts greater strength, greater resources, proportionably greater security from external danger, a less frequent interruption of their peace by foreign nations; and, what is of inestimable value, they must derive from union an exemption from those broils and wars between themselves, which so frequently afflict neighboring countries not tied together by the same government, which their own relationship would be sufficient to produce, but which opposite foreign alliances, attachments and intrigues would stimulate and encourage. Hence, likewise, they will avoid the necessity of those overgrown military establishments which, under any form of government, are inauspicious to liberty, and which are to be particularly hostile to republican liberty. In this sense it is that your union ought to be considered as the main prop of your liberty, and that the love of the one ought to endear to you the preservation of the other.

These considerations speak a persuasive language to every reflecting and virtuous mind, and exhibit the continuance of the union as a primary object of patriotic desire. Is there a doubt whether a common government can embrace so large a sphere? Let experience solve it. To listen to mere speculation in such a case were criminal.

We are authorized to hope that a proper organization of the whole, with the auxiliary agency of governments for the respective subdivisions, will afford a happy issue to the experiment. It is well worth a fair and full experiment. With such powerful and obvious motives to union affecting all parts of our country, while experience shall not have demonstrated its impracticability, there always will be reason to distrust the patriotism of those who in any quarter may endeavor to weaken its hands.

In contemplating the causes which may disturb our union, it occurs as a matter of serious concern that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by geographical considerations — northern and southern, Atlantic and western—whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence within particular districts is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heartburnings which spring from these misrepresentations; they tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection. The inhabitants of our western country have lately had a useful lesson on this head. They have seen in the negotiation by the executive and the unanimous ratification by the senate of the treaty with Spain, and in the universal satisfaction at the event throughout the United States, a decisive proof how unfounded were the suspicions propagated among them of a policy in the general government and in the Atlantic states unfriendly to their interests in regard to the Mississippi. They have been witnesses to the formation of two treaties—that with Great Britain and that with Spain—which secure to them everything they could desire in respect to our foreign relations toward confirming their prosperity. Will it not be their wisdom to rely for the preservation of these advantages on the union by which they were secured? Will they not henceforth be deaf to those advisers, if such they are, who would sever them from their brethren and connect them with aliens?

To the efficacy and permanency of your union a government for the whole is indispensable. No alliances, however strict, between the parts can be an adequate substitute. They must inevitably experience the infractions and interruptions which all alliances in all times have experienced. Sensible of this momentous truth, you have improved upon your first essay by the adoption of a constitution of government better calculated than your former for an intimate union and for the efficacious management of your common concerns. This government, the offspring of your own choice, uninfluenced and unawed, adopted upon full investigation and mature deliberation, completely free in its principles, in the distribution of its powers, uniting security with energy, and containing within itself a provision for its own amendment, has a just claim to your confidence and your support. Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true liberty.

The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and alter their constitutions of government. But the constitution which at any time exists, until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power and the right of the people to establish government presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established government.

All obstructions to the executions of the laws, all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract, or awe the regular deliberations and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive of this fundamental principle and of fatal tendency. They serve to organize faction; to give it an artificial and extraordinary force; to put in the place of the delegated will of the nation the will of a party, often a small but artful and enterprising minority of the community, and, according to the alternate triumphs of the different parties, to make the public administration the mirror of the ill concerted and incongruous projects of faction rather than the organ of consistent and wholesome plans, digested by common counsels and modified by mutual interests.

However combinations or associations of the above description may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely in the course of time and things to become potent engines by which cunning, ambitious and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the will of the people, to usurp for themselves the reins of government, destroying afterwards the very engines which have lifted them to unjust dominion.

Toward the preservation of your government and the permanency of your present happy state it is requisite not only that you steadily discountenance irregular opposition to its acknowledged authority, but also that you resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretext. One method of assault may be to effect, in the forms of the constitution, alterations which will impair the energy of the system; and thus to undermine what cannot be directly overthrown. In all the changes to which you may be invited, remember that time and habit are at least as necessary to fix the true character of governments as of other human institutions—that experience is the surest standard by which to test the real tendency of the existing constitution of a country—that facility in changes, upon the credit of mere hypothesis and opinion, exposes to perpetual change from the endless variety of hypothesis and opinion; and remember, especially, that for the efficient management of your common interests in a country so extensive as ours a government of as much vigor as is consistent with the perfect security of liberty is indispensable. Liberty itself will find in such a government, with powers properly distributed and adjusted, its surest guardian. It is, indeed, little else than a name where the government is too feeble to withstand the enterprises of faction, to confine each member of the society within the limits prescribed by the laws, and to maintain all in the secure and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of person and property.

I have already intimated to you the danger of parties in the state, with particular references to the founding them on geographical discrimination. Let me now take a more comprehensive view, and warn you in the most solemn manner against the baneful effects of the spirit of party generally.

This spirit, unfortunately, is inseparable from our nature, having its root in the strongest passions of the human mind. It exists under different shapes in all governments, more or less stifled, controlled or repressed; but in those of the popular form it is seen in its greatest rankness, and it is truly their worst enemy.

The alternate domination of one faction over

another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge natural to party dissension, which in different ages and countries has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism. But this leads at length to a more formal and permanent despotism. The disorders and miseries which result gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual; and, sooner or later, the chief of some prevailing faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this disposition to the purpose of his own elevation on the ruins of public liberty.

Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind (which, nevertheless, ought not to be entirely out of sight), the common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.

It serves always to distract the public councils and enfeeble the public administration. It agitates the community with ill-founded jealousies and false alarms; kindles the animosity of one part against another; foments occasional riot and insurrection. It opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which finds a facilitated access to the government itself through the channels of party passions. Thus the policy and the will of one country are subjected to the policy and will of another.

There is an opinion that parties in free countries are useful checks upon the administration of the government, and serve to keep alive the spirit of liberty. This within certain limits is probably true; and in governments of a monarchial cast, patriotism may look with indulgence, if not with favor, upon the spirit of party. But in those of the popular character, in governments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency it is certain there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose. And there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be, by force of public opinion, to mitigate and assuage it. A fire not to be quenched, it demands a uniform vigilance to prevent it bursting into a flame, lest, instead of warming, it should consume.

It is important likewise that the habits of thinking in a free country should inspire caution in those intrusted with its administration to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding in the exercise of the powers of one department to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power and proneness to abuse it which predominate in the human heart is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the guardian of the public weal against invasions of the others, has been evinced by experiments ancient and modern; some of them in our country and under our own eyes. To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance in permanent evil any partial or transient benefit which the use can at any time yield.

Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked, where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice? And let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle.

It is substantially true that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government. The rule, indeed, extends with more or less force to every species of free government. Who that is a sincere friend to it can look with indifference upon attempts to shake the foundation of the fabric?

Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion it should be enlightened.

As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit. One method of preserving it is to use it as sparingly as possible, avoiding occasions of expense by cultivating peace, but remembering, also, that timely disbursements, to prepare for danger, frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it; avoiding likewise the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertions, in time of peace, to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burden which we ourselves ought to bear. The execution of these maxims belongs to your representatives, but it is necessary that public opinion should co-operate. To facilitate to them the performance of their duty, it is essential that you should practically bear in mind, that toward the payment of debts there must be revenue; that to have revenue there must be taxes; that no taxes can be devised which are not more or less inconvenient and unpleasant; that the intrinsic embarrassment inseparable from the selection of the proper object (which is always a choice of difficulties), ought to be a decisive motive for a candid construction of the conduct of the government in making it, and for a spirit of acquiescence in the measures for obtaining revenue which the public exigencies may at any time dictate.

Observe good faith and justice toward all nations. Cultivate peace and harmony with all. Religion and morality enjoin this conduct. And can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and at no distant period a great nation to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt that in the course of time and things the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? Can it be that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles

human nature. Alas! is it rendered impossible by its vices?

In the execution of such a plan nothing is more essential than that permanent, inveterate antipathies against particular nations and passionate attachments for others should be excluded, and that in place of them just and amicable feelings toward all should be cultivated. The nation which indulges toward another an habitual hatred or an habitual fondness is in some degree a slave. It is a slave to its animosity or to its affection, either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest. Antipathy in one nation against another disposes each more readily to offer insult and injury, to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, and to be haughty and intractable when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur.

Hence frequent collisions, obstinate, envenomed and bloody contests. The nation prompted by ill will and resentment sometimes impels to war the government contrary to the best calculations of policy. The government sometimes participates in the national propensity, and adopts through passion what reason would reject. At other times it makes the animosity of the nation subservient to projects of hostility, instigated by pride, ambition and other sinister and pernicious motives. The peace often, sometimes perhaps the liberty, of nations has been the victim.

So, likewise, a passionate attachment of one nation for another produces a variety of evils. Sympathy for the favorite nation, facilitating the illusion of an imaginary common interest in cases where no real common interest exists and infusing into one the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter without adequate inducement or justification. It leads also to concessions to the favorite nation of privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly to injure the nation making the concessions by unnecessarily parting with what ought to have been retained, and by exciting jealousy, ill will, and a disposition to retaliate in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld; and it gives to ambitious, corrupted or deluded citizens (who devote themselves to the favorite nation) facility to betray or sacrifice the interests of their own country without odium, sometimes even with popularity, gilding with the appearances of a virtuous sense of obligation, a commendable deference for public opinion or a laudable zeal for public good, the base or foolish compliances of ambition, corruption or infatuation.

As avenues to foreign influence in innumerable ways, such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domestic factions, to practice the arts of seduction, to mislead public opinion, to influence or awe the public councils! Such an attachment of a small or weak toward a great and powerful nation dooms the former to be the satellite of the latter. Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow citizens) the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake, since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government. But that jealousy, to be useful, must be impartial, else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defense against it. Excessive partiality for one foreign nation and excessive dislike of another cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil and even second the arts of influence on the other. Real patriots who may resist the intrigues of the favorite are liable to become suspected and odious, while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people to surrender their interests.

The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is in extending our commercial relations to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop.

Europe has a set of primary interests which to us have none or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves by artificial ties in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people, under an efficient government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humor or caprice?

It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world, so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me not be understood as capable of patronizing infidelity to existing engagements. I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs that honesty is always the best policy. I repeat, therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But in my opinion it is unnecessary and would be unwise to extend them.

Taking care always to keep ourselves by suitable establishments on a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

Harmony, liberal intercourse with all nations are recommended by policy, humanity and interest. But even our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand, neither seeking nor granting exclusive favors or preferences; consulting the natural course of things; diffusing and diversifying by gentle means the streams of commerce, but forcing nothing; establishing with powers so disposed, in order to give trade a stable course, to define the rights of our merchants, and to enable the government to support them, conventional rules of intercourse, the best that present circumstances and mutual opinion will permit, but temporary and liable to be from time to time abandoned or varied as experience and circumstances shall dictate; constantly keeping in view that it is folly in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another; that it must pay with a portion of its independence for whatever it may accept under that character; that by such acceptance it may place itself in the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favors, and yet of being reproached with ingratitude for not giving more. There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard.

In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish—that they will control the usual current of the passions or prevent our nation from running the course which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations. But if I may even flatter myself that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good—that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigue, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism—this hope will be a full recompense for the solicitude for your welfare by which they have been dictated.

How far in the discharge of my official duties I have been guided by the principles which have been delineated the public records and other evidences of my conduct must witness to you and to the world. To myself, the assurance of my own conscience is that I have at least believed myself to be guided by them.

In relation to the still subsisting war in Europe my proclamation of the 22d of April, 1793, is the index to my plan. Sanctioned by your approving voice and by that of your representatives in both houses of congress, the spirit of that measure has continually governed me, uninfluenced by any attempts to deter or divert me from it.

After deliberate examination, with the aid of the best lights I could obtain, I was well satisfied that our country, under all the circumstances of the case, had a right to take and was bound in duty and interest to take a neutral position. Having taken it, I determined as far as should depend upon me to maintain it with moderation, perseverance and firmness.

The considerations which respect the right to hold this conduct it is not necessary on this occasion to detail. I will only observe that, according to my understanding of the matter, that right, so far from being denied by any of the belligerent powers, has been virtually admitted by all.

The duty of holding a neutral conduct may be inferred, without anything more, from the obligation which justice and humanity impose on every nation, in cases in which it is free to act, to maintain inviolate the relations of peace and amity toward other nations.

The inducements of interest for observing that conduct will best be referred to your own reflections and experience. With me a predominant motive has been to endeavor to gain time to our country to settle and mature its yet recent institutions, and to progress without interruption to that degree of strength and consistency which is necessary to give it, humanly speaking, the command of its own fortunes.

Though in reviewing the incidents of my administration, I am unconscious of intentional error, I am nevertheless too sensible of my defects not to think it probable that I may have committed many errors. Whatever they may be, I fervently beseech the Almighty to avert or mitigate the evils to which they may tend. I shall also carry with me the hope that my country will never cease to view them with indulgence; and that, after forty-five years of my life dedicated to its service, with an upright zeal, the faults of incompetent abilities will be consigned to oblivion, as myself must soon be to the mansions of rest.

Relying on its kindness in this as in other things, and actuated by that fervent love towards it which is so natural to a man who views in it the native soil of himself and his progenitors for several generations, I anticipate with pleasing expectation that retreat in which I promise myself to realize, without alloy, the sweet enjoyment of partaking, in the midst of my fellow citizens, the benign influence of good laws under a free government—the ever favorite object of my heart, and the happy reward, as I trust, of our mutual cares, labors and dangers.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

United States, 17th September, 1796.

LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG SPEECH.

Address at the dedication of Gettysburg cemetery, Nov. 19, 1863.

Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place of those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth.

PROPORTIONATE USE OF LETTERS OF ALPHABET.

Relative frequency of the general use of the letters of the English language in writing:

E .. 1,000	H .. 540	F .. 236	B .. 120
T .. 770	R .. 528	W .. 190	K .. 88
A .. 728	D .. 392	Y .. 184	J .. 55
I .. 704	L .. 360	P .. 168	Q .. 50
S .. 680	U .. 296	G .. 168	X .. 46
O .. 672	C .. 280	V .. 158	Z .. 22
N .. 670	M .. 272		

The proportionate frequency of the use of letters as initials is as follows:

S .. 1,194	T .. 571	F .. 388	L .. 298
C .. 937	D .. 505	I .. 377	R .. 291
P .. 804	B .. 463	E .. 340	W .. 282
A .. 574	M .. 430	H .. 308	G .. 266
U .. 228	N .. 153	K .. 47	Z .. 18
O .. 206	J .. 69	Y .. 23	X .. 4
V .. 172	Q .. 58		

RACES OF THE WORLD.

The six great races of mankind according to Whitaker's Almanack are divided as follows:

Mongolian	655,000,000
Caucasian	645,000,000
Negro	190,000,000
Semitic	81,000,000
Malayan	52,000,000
Red Indian	23,000,000
Total	1,646,000,000

POPULATION OF THE WORLD.

By Grand Divisions—Africa	129,696,579
Asia	978,483,783
Europe	444,854,460
North America	150,229,986
Oceania	68,882,875
South America	66,292,368
Total	1,838,440,051
Africa—Abyssinia (est. 1925)	10,000,000
British colonies, etc. (1925)	50,397,000
Egypt (1917)	12,750,918
French Africa (est. 1925)	29,652,605
Italian Africa (est. 1925)	1,862,928
Belgian Congo (est. 1925)	8,510,037
Liberia (1925)	2,000,000
Morocco (1923)	6,000,000
Portuguese Africa (1925)	7,736,700
Spanish Africa (1925)	786,391
Total	129,696,579
Asia—Afghanistan (est. 1925)	12,000,000
Arabia (1925)	10,000,000
Bhutan (1924)	250,000
British colonies, etc. (1924)	332,640,000
China (1923)	444,968,000
French colonies (1923)	23,202,729
Japan (1923)	81,754,859
Nepal (1924)	5,600,000
Oman (1924)	500,000
Persia (1925)	9,500,000
Portuguese Asia (1924)	1,001,153
Russia in Asia (1923)	34,791,142
Siam (est. 1924)	9,618,000
Turkey in Asia (1922)	12,657,800
Total	978,483,783
Europe—Albania (1924)	831,877
Andorra (1925)	5,231
Austria (1923)	6,535,759
Belgium (1923)	7,666,055
Bulgaria (1923)	5,008,000
Czechoslovakia (1921)	13,613,172
Denmark (1921)	3,267,831
Esthonia (1922)	1,110,538
Finland (1922)	3,435,249
France (1921)	39,209,518
Germany (1919)	59,852,682
Greece (1920)	5,536,375
Hungary (1920)	7,987,144
Iceland (1920)	94,690
Irish Free State (1924)	3,165,000
Italy (1924)	39,659,944
Latvia (1924)	1,909,700
Lithuania (1923)	2,168,971
Luxemburg (1922)	260,767
Monaco (1913)	22,956
Netherlands (1922)	7,086,913
Norway (1920)	2,649,775
Poland (1921)	27,192,674
Portugal (1920)	6,032,991
Roumania (1920)	17,393,149
Russia (1920)	93,387,923
San Marino (1920)	12,027
Serb,Croat and Slovene State (1920)	12,017,323
Spain (1923)	21,763,147
Sweden (1923)	6,005,759
Switzerland (1920)	3,880,320
Turkey (1922)	1,891,000
United kingdom (1921)	44,200,000
Total	444,854,460
North America—Bermudas (1920)	21,987
Canada (1921)	8,788,483
Costa Rica (1923)	498,435
Cuba (1922)	3,143,210
Curacao (1922)	56,038
French islands (1921)	522,308
Greenland (1921)	14,355
Guatemala (1920)	2,004,900
Haiti (1924)	2,028,000
Honduras (1923)	773,408
Honduras, British (1921)	45,317
Mexico (1921)	14,234,799
Newfoundland, Labrador (1921)	264,033
Nicaragua (1920)	638,119
Panama (1920)	446,098
Porto Rico (1923)	1,365,349
Salvador (1923)	1,527,000
Santo Domingo (1921)	897,405
United States (1923)	110,718,538
Virgin islands of U. S. (1917)	26,051
West Indies, British (1920)	2,219,053
Total	150,229,986
Oceania—Australian Fed. (1921)	5,436,794
Dutch East Indies (1920)	49,350,834
Fiji islands (1921)	157,266
Guam (1920)	13,275
Hawaii (1923)	278,984
New Caledonia* (1922)	88,863
New Guinea† (1920)	530,000
New Zealand (1923)	1,378,129
Pacific islands, British (1922)	300,000
Philippine islands (1923)	11,075,674
Samoan islands (1920)	8,056
Solomon, Gilbert, Tonga (1921)	265,000
Total	68,882,875

*Including other French dependencies. †Including Samoan and other former German islands in the Pacific.

South America—Argentine Republic (1924)	9,548,092
Bolivia (1924)	2,990,220
Brazil (1924)	30,635,605
Chile (1920)	3,902,126
Colombia (1918)	5,855,077
Ecuador (est. 1922)	2,000,000
Falkland islands (1920)	3,000
Guiana, British (1921)	298,000
Guiana, Dutch (1923)	123,561
Guiana, French (1921)	44,202
Paraguay (1921)	1,000,000
Peru (1921)	5,550,000
Trinidad (1922)	365,913
Uruguay (1922)	1,564,620
Venezuela (1924)	2,411,952
Total	66,292,368

CONTINENTAL AREAS AND POPULATION (1920).

[Census bureau estimate.]

Continent.	Square miles.	Population.	Pct. area.	Pct. pop.
Asia	17,052,000	890,000,000	30.5	51.7
Europe	3,821,000	475,000,000	6.8	27.6
North America	8,040,000	145,000,000	14.4	8.4
South America	7,018,000	61,000,000	12.6	3.5
Africa	11,605,000	140,000,000	20.8	8.1
Australia and Oceania	3,457,000	9,000,000	6.2	0.5
Polar regions	4,892,000	.....	8.8	...
Aggregate	55,885,000	1,720,000,000	100.0	100.0

POPULATION OF THE LARGEST CITIES OF THE WORLD.

Aachen	1919	145,748	Akron	1920	208,435	Altoona	1919	168,729
Aberdeen	1924	159,900	Albany‖	1925	117,820	Amoy	1922	300,000
Adelaide*	1922	270,329	Aleppo	1920	250,000	Amritsar	1921	160,218
Agra	1921	185,532	Alexandria	1917	444,617	Amsterdam	1923	706,194
Ahmedabad	1921	274,007	Algiers	1921	206,595	Antung	1923	101,800
Ajmer	1921	113,512	Allahabad	1921	157,220	Antwerp	1923	300,677

Astrakhan	1913	162,482
Asuncion	1917	120,000
Athens	1920	292,991
Atlanta†	1924	227,710
Auckland	1924	172,935
Augsburg	1919	154,555
Bagdad	1912	225,000
Bahia	1920	283,422
Baltimore†	1925	796,296
Bangalore	1921	237,496
Bangkok	1920	931,171
Barcelona	1923	760,572
Bareilly	1921	129,459
Bari	1921	114,754
Barmen	1919	174,840
Basel	1920	135,976
Batavia	1918	234,697
Beirut	1920	180,000
Belem, Brazil	1920	236,402
Belfast	1923	429,000
Belgrade	1919	111,740
Benares	1921	198,447
Berlin‡	1919	3,803,770
Bern	1920	104,626
Bilbao	1923	120,369
Birm'gh'm,Al.†	1925	205,670
Birmingham,En	1923	946,400
Bochum	1919	142,760
Bogota	1923	166,148
Bologna	1921	211,157
Bolton	1921	178,678
Bombay	1921	1,175,914
Bordeaux	1921	267,409
Boston‖	1925	781,529
Bradford	1922	291,300
Bremen	1919	269,806
Brescia	1921	100,168
Breslau	1919	528,260
Bridgeport, Ct.	1920	143,555
Brisbane	1923	235,687
Bristol, Eng.	1923	385,600
Brunn	1921	221,422
Brunswick	1919	139,539
Brussa, Turkey	1920	110,000
Brussels*	1923	787,060
Bukharest	1917	308,987
Budapest	1920	928,996
Buenos Aires	1925	2,310,441
Buffalo‖	1925	538,016
Cairo, Egypt	1917	790,939
Calcutta	1921	1,132,256
Cambridge, M.‖	1925	120,053
Camden†	1925	128,642
Canton	1923	900,000
Canton, O.†	1925	106,260
Cape Town	1921	113,302
Cardiff	1922	223,830
Carlsruhe	1919	135,952
Cassel	1919	162,591
Catania	1921	252,448
Cawnpore	1921	216,436
Changsha	1922	535,800
Charlottenburg	1919	322,766
Chemnitz	1919	303,755
Chicago†	1925	2,995,239
Chinkiang	1922	102,200
Chisinau	1914	114,100
Cholon	1921	226,537
Christiania (see Oslo)		
Christchurch	1924	115,360
Chungking	1923	539,300
Cincinnati†	1925	409,333
Cleveland†	1925	936,485
Cologne	1919	633,904
Colombo	1921	244,163
Columbus†	1925	279,836
Constantinople	1924	880,998
Copenhagen*	1921	700,610
Cordoba, Arg.	1918	156,000
Coventry	1923	131,200
Cracow	1921	181,700
Crefeld	1919	125,201
Dacca	1921	119,450
Dairen	1923	175,200
Dallas†	1925	194,450
Damascus	1912	250,000
Danzig	1924	386,000
Dayton†	1925	172,942
Debreczen	1920	103,186
Delhi	1921	304,420
Denver†	1925	280,911
Des Moines†	1925	149,183
Detroit§	1925	1,242,044
Dortmund	1919	295,026
Dresden	1910	529,326
Dublin	1924	435,000
Duisburg	1919	294,302
Duluth†	1925	110,502
Dundee	1924	169,600
Durban	1921	146,310
Dusseldorf	1919	407,338
Dvinsk	1910	110,912
Edinburgh	1924	427,500
Elberfeld	1919	157,218
El Paso†	1925	104,929
Erfurt	1919	129,646
Erie†	1923	112,571
Essen	1919	439,257
Fall River‖	1925	129,662
Ferrara	1921	107,618
Fez	1919	109,189
Flint†	1925	130,216
Florence	1921	253,565
Fort Worth†	1925	154,847
Frankfort	1919	433,002
Fuchow	1922	350,000
Fukuoka	1916	101,100
Gelsenkirchen	1919	168,557
Geneva	1920	135,059
Genoa	1921	316,217
Ghent	1923	163,877
Glasgow	1924	1,051,000
Gomel	1913	104,582
Goteborg	1923	228,682
Grand Rapids†	1925	152,698
Granada	1923	113,783
Graz	1923	152,731
Guadalajara	1910	119,468
Guatemala	1921	115,938
Guayaquil	1924	105,000
Hakodate	1920	144,749
Halifax, Eng.	1914	100,701
Halle	1919	182,326
Hamborn, Ger.	1919	110,102
Hamburg	1919	985,779
Hamilton	1921	114,151
Hanchow	1923	340,200
Hankow	1923	1,646,800
Hanover	1919	310,431
Harbin	1922	392,805
Hartford†	1925	160,197
Havana	1922	432,353
Havre	1921	163,374
Helsingfors	1922	201,435
Hiroshima	1920	160,510
Hongkong	1922	625,166
Houston†	1925	164,954
Huddersfield	1922	111,600
Hull	1921	287,013
Hyderabad	1921	404,187
Ichang	1919	448,509
Irkutsk	1913	129,760
Indianapolis†	1925	358,819
Ivanovo	1910	168,498
Jacksonville†	1924	102,471
Jaipur	1921	120,207
Jersey City†	1925	315,280
Johannesburg	1921	288,131
Jubbulpore	1921	108,793
Kabul	1920	150,000
Kagoshima	1920	103,180
Kanazawa, Jap.	1920	129,265
Kansas City†	1925	367,181
Kansas City, Ks.	1925	123,243
Karachi	1921	216,436
Kazan	1913	195,300
Kharkov	1913	238,360
Kiel	1919	213,947
Kiev	1923	403,730
Kingston-Hull	1922	249,000
Kishinev	1913	128,700
Kiungchow	1919	586,870
Kobe	1920	608,644
Kokland	1911	118,854
Konigsberg	1919	260,895
Kure	1920	130,362
Kyoto	1920	591,325
Lahore	1921	281,781
La Paz	1924	118,250
La Plata	1922	151,000
Leeds	1923	469,900
Leicester	1923	239,700
Leipzig	1919	604,380
Lemberg	1920	206,113
Leningrad	1923	1,067,328
Lichtenburg	1919	144,643
Liege	1923	165,096
Lille	1921	200,952
Lima	1920	176,467
Linz	1923	102,081
Lisbon	1920	486,372
Liverpool	1923	837,600
Livorno	1921	114,809
Lodz	1921	452,079
London‡	1923	7,616,229
Los Angeles†	1923	666,853
Louisville†	1925	259,259
Lowell ‖	1925	110,542
Lubeck	1921	113,071
Lucknow	1921	249,566
Lungchow	1919	200,000
Lvov	1921	219,388
Lynn‖	1925	103,147
Lyons	1921	561,592
Madras	1921	526,911
Madrid	1923	813,991
Madura	1921	138,894
Magdeburg	1919	285,856
Mainz	1919	107,930
Malaga	1923	159,535
Malmo	1923	115,556
Manchester,En.	1923	752,100
Mandalay	1921	148,917
Manila	1918	283,613
Mannheim	1919	229,576
Marakesh	1919	104,750
Marseilles	1921	586 341
Meerut	1921	122,609
Melbourne	1923	852,850
Memphis†	1925	174,483
Messina	1921	176,405
Mexico City	1910	1,080,000
Milan	1921	836,046
Milwaukee†	1925	509,192
Minneapolis†	1925	425 435
Minsk	1913	117,600
Montevideo	1923	407,249
Montreal	1921	618,506
Moscow	1924	1,511,045
Mukden	1919	158,132
Mulheim	1919	128,205
Munchen-Gl.	1919	106,738
Munich	1919	630,711
Munster	1921	100,452
Murcia	1923	146,517
Nagasaki	1920	176,534
Nagoya	1920	429,997
Nagpur	1921	145,193
Nancy	1921	113,226
Nanking	1923	401,500
Nantes	1921	183,704
Naples	1921	772,405
Nashville†	1925	136,220
Newark, N. J.†	1925	452,513
New Bedford†	1922	120,494
Newcastle-Tyne	1923	283 800
New Haven†	1925	178,927
New Orleans†	1925	414,493
New York†	1925	6,103,384
Nice	1921	155,839
Nikolayev	1913	106,279
Ningpo	1923	284,300
Nizhni-Novg'd.	1913	112,300
Norfolk, Va.†	1924	164,105

Norwich, Eng.	1923	123,600
Nottingham	1923	269,300
Nurnberg	1919	362,273
Oakland†	1925	253,700
Odessa	1912	631,040
Okla. City	1924	103,980
Omaha†	1925	211,768
Omsk	1913	135,800
Oporto	1920	203,091
Oran	1921	141,156
Orenburg	1913	146,800
Osaka	1920	1,252,972
Oslo	1920	258,483
Otaru	1920	108,113
Ottawa	1921	107,843
Padua	1921	112,021
Palermo	1921	393,612
Paris	1921	2,906,472
Paterson†	1925	141,695
Patna	1921	119,976
Peking	1921	1,300,000
Perm	1913	105,410
Pernambuco	1913	216,484
Perth, Australia	1923	171,859
Peshawar	1921	104,452
Petrograd	(See Leningrad)	
Philadelphia†	1925	1,979,364
Pingyang	1920	173,273
Piræus	1920	133,482
Pittsburgh†	1925	631,563
Plauen	1919	104,918
Plymouth, Eng.	1921	209,857
Poona	1921	214,796
Port au Prince	1920	120,000
Porto Alegre	1920	179,263
Portland, Ore.†	1925	282,383
Portsmouth, En.	1921	247,343
Posen	1921	169,793
Prague	1921	676,476
Preston	1914	118,118
Providence‖	1925	267,918
Puebla	1910	101,214
Puket	1910	179,600
Quebec	1917	103,000
Rangoon	1921	341,962
Rawalpindi	1921	101,142
Reading, Pa.†	1925	112,707
Recife	1920	238,843
Reims	1911	115,178
Reval	1924	130,000
Richmond†	1925	186,403
Riga	1923	285,000
Rio de Janeiro	1920	1,157,873
Rochester‖	1925	316,786
Rome	1921	692,353
Rosario	1922	265,000
Rostov-on-Don	1913	204,725
Rotterdam	1923	536,838
Roubaix	1921	113,265
Rouen	1921	123,712
Saarbrucken	1919	110,623
Saigon	1915	100,000
St. Etienne	1921	167,967
St. Louis†	1925	821,543
St. Paul†	1925	246,001
Saliany, Rus.	1913	120,904
Saloniki	1920	170,321
Salt Lake City†	1925	130,948
Samara	1920	171,000
Samarang	1920	106,852
Samshui	1919	188,860
San Antonio†	1925	198,069
San Diego†	1925	106,047
San Francisco†	1925	557,530
San Salvador	1920	283,422
Santiago, Chile	1920	507,296
Sao Paulo	1920	579,033
Sapporo	1920	102,580
Saratov	1913	235,300
Saseho	1918	123,555
Schenectady†	1925	102,161
Schoeneberg	1919	173,082
Scranton†	1925	142,266
Seattle	1920	315,312
Sendai	1920	118,984
Seoul	1922	271,414
Seville	1923	226,969
Shanghai	1921	1,500,000
Shasi	1922	161,300
Sheffield	1923	524,200
Sholapur	1921	119,581
Singapore	1922	441,457
Smyrna	1912	375,000
Soerabaya	1918	160,801
Soerakarta	1918	137,882
Sofia	1920	154,431
Somerville†	1925	102,073
Sosnowiec	1920	119,000
Southampton	1922	163,700
Spokane†	1925	108,897
Springfield, M.‖	1925	142,724
Srinagar	1921	141,735
Stettin	1919	232,726
Stockholm	1923	429,812
Stockport	1921	123,315
Stoke-on-Trent	1921	240,440
Strassburg	1921	166,767
Stuttgart	1919	323,572
Subotica		101,857
Suchow	1922	500,000
Sunderland	1922	162,900
Surat	1921	117,434
Swansea	1922	161,000
Sydney, N.S.W.	1925	1,000,000
Syracuse‖	1925	182,003
Szeged	1920	119,109
Tabriz	1918	200,000
Tacoma†	1925	104,455
Taihoku	1920	162,782
Taranto	1921	103,807
Tashkent	1913	272,300
Teheran	1918	220,000
The Hague	1923	382,581
Tientsin	1922	800,000
Tiflis	1915	346,766
Tokyo	1923	2,173,201
Toledo†	1925	287,300
Tomsk	1913	116,664
Toronto	1921	521,893
Toulon	1921	106,331
Toulouse	1921	175,434
Trenton†	1925	132,020
Trichinopoly	1921	120,422
Trieste	1921	238,655
Tsaritsyn	1910	100,817
Tsingtau	1920	308,738
Tula	1913	140,620
Tulsa†	1925	124,478
Tunis	1921	171,672
Turin	1921	502,274
Ufa	1913	106,200
Utica‖	1924	101,664
Utrecht	1923	148,610
Valencia	1923	256,263
Valparaiso	1920	182,242
Vancouver	1921	117,217
Venice	1921	171,665
Vienna	1923	1,866,142
Vilna	1921	128,954
Vitebsk	1913	108,900
Wanhsien	1919	751,834
Warsaw	1921	936,046
Washington†	1925	497,906
Wellington	1924	114,510
Wenchow	1923	202,000
West Ham	1922	310,200
Wilmersdorf	1919	139,406
Wilmington†	1925	122,049
Winnipeg	1921	179,087
Worcester, M.‖	1925	192,742
Wirchow	1919	348,220
Wuhu	1922	126,900
Yahata	1920	100,235
Yaroslav	1913	120,400
Yekaterinoslav	1912	220,446
Yokohama	1920	422,942
Yonkers†	1925	113,647
Youngstown‖	1925	159,870
Zagreb	1919	108,338
Zaragoza, Spain	1922	153,570
Zurich	1920	207,161

*With suburbs. †Estimated by U. S. census bureau. ‡Greater. §Special census. ‖State census.

RANK OF LARGEST CITIES.

City.	Rank.	Population.
London* (1923)	1	7,616,229
New York† (1925)	2	6,103,384
Berlin* (1919)	3	3,803,770
Chicago (1925)	4	2,995,239
Paris (1921)	5	2,906,472
Buenos Aires (1925)	6	2,310,441
Philadelphia (1925)	7	1,979,364
Vienna (1923)	8	1,866,142

*Greater. †Within limits.

DEATH OF DR. NORMAN BRIDGE.

Dr. Norman Bridge, widely known as a physician, philanthropist and author, died in Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 10, 1924, at the age of 80. He was born in Windsor, Vt., Dec. 30, 1844. Choosing medicine as his profession, he studied at Chicago Medical college and the Rush Medical college, graduating from the latter institution in 1878. He became a member of the faculty of the Rush school, of which he was a professor emeritus at the time of his death. From 1881 to 1884 Dr. Bridge was a member of the Chicago board of education and for two years was its president. From 1886 to 1890 he was a member of the board of election commissioners.

In 1892 he moved to Los Angeles, Cal., where later he became interested in oil enterprises, from which he made a fortune. Much of this he gave before his death to educational and other worthy institutions, Rush Medical college of the University of Chicago, the University of Southern California and the California Institute of Technology profiting largely by his generosity.

Dr. Bridge was a thinker and philosopher and several volumes of recognized literary merit came from his pen. Among them were "The Penalties of Taste," "The Rewards of Taste" and "The Marching Years," the last named being of an autobiographical character.

Funeral services for Dr. Bridge were held at Los Angeles and Chicago. Burial took place at Rosehill, Chicago, Feb. 7, 1925.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

JULY 1, 1925.

[Estimated by federal census bureau.]

State.	Population.
Alabama	2,467,190
Arizona	407,702
Arkansas	1,852,905
California	4,021,320
Colorado	1,019,286
Connecticut	1,531,255
Delaware	234,720
District of Columbia	497,906
Florida	*1,253,957
Georgia	3,058,260
Idaho	492,071
Illinois	6,964,950
Indiana	3,060,416
Iowa	2,505,569
Kansas	1,813,621
Kentucky	2,488,423
Louisiana	1,879,024
Maine	782,541
Maryland	1,537,085
Massachusetts	4,127,653
Michigan	4,154,625
Minnesota	2,563,550
Mississippi	†1,790,618
Missouri	3,466,781
Montana	646,806
Nebraska	1,355,371
Nevada	†77,407
New Hampshire	450,171
New Jersey	3,506,428
New Mexico	379,074
New York	11,105,625
North Carolina	2,759,014
North Dakota	686,424
Ohio	6,321,539
Oklahoma	2,253,536
Oregon	846,061
Pennsylvania	9,317,647
Rhode Island	*672,327
South Carolina	1,779,084
South Dakota	666,380
Tennessee	2,424,616
Texas	5,097,574
Utah	492,478
Vermont	†352,428
Virginia	2,449,443
Washington	1,478,214
West Virginia	1,601,130
Wisconsin	2,801,008
Wyoming	221,842
Total	113,493,720

*Preliminary state census figures. †Population Jan. 1, 1920.

JAN. 1, 1920.

[From report of United States census bureau.]

State.	Population.	*Increase.	Pct.
Alabama	2,348,174	210,081	9.8
Arizona	334,162	129,808	63.5
Arkansas	1,752,204	177,755	11.3
California	3,426,861	1,049,312	44.1
Colorado	939,629	140,605	17.6
Connecticut	1,380,631	265,875	23.9
Delaware	223,003	20,681	10.2
Dist. of Columbia	437,571	106,502	32.2
Florida	968,470	215,851	28.7
Georgia	2,895,832	286,711	11.0
Idaho	431,866	106,272	32.6
Illinois	6,485,280	846,689	15.0
Indiana	2,930,390	229,514	8.5
Iowa	2,404,021	179,250	8.1
Kansas	1,769,257	78,308	4.6
Kentucky	2,416,630	126,725	5.5
Louisiana	1,798,509	142,121	8.6
Maine	768,014	25,643	3.5
Maryland	1,449,661	154,315	11.9
Massachusetts	3,852,356	485,940	14.4
Michigan	3,668,412	858,239	30.5
Minnesota	2,387,125	311,417	15.0
Mississippi	1,790,618	—6,496	—0.4
Missouri	3,404,055	110,720	3.4
Montana	548,889	172,836	46.0
Nebraska	1,296,372	104,158	8.7
Nevada	77,407	—4,468	—5.5
New Hampshire	443,083	12,511	2.9
New Jersey	3,155,900	618,733	24.4
New Mexico	360,350	33,049	10.1
New York	10,385,227	1,271,613	14.0
North Carolina	2,559,123	352,836	16.0
North Dakota	646,872	69,813	11.9
Ohio	5,759,394	992,273	20.8
Oklahoma	2,028,283	371,128	22.4
Oregon	783,389	110,624	16.4
Pennsylvania	8,720,017	1,054,906	13.8
Rhode Island	604,397	61,787	11.4
South Carolina	1,683,724	168,324	11.1
South Dakota	636,547	52,659	9.0
Tennessee	2,337,885	153,096	7.0
Texas	4,663,228	766,686	19.7
Utah	449,396	76,045	20.4
Vermont	352,428	—3,528	—1.0
Virginia	2,309,187	247,575	12.0
Washington	1,356,621	214,631	18.8
West Virginia	1,463,701	242,582	19.9
Wisconsin	2,632,067	298,207	12.8
Wyoming	194,402	48,437	33.2
Total	105,710,620	13,738,354	14.9

*A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

POPULATION OF STATES BY RANK IN 1920.

Rank in 1910 and 1900 given for comparison.

State.	Population.	Rank 1920.	Rank 1910.	Rank 1900.
New York	10,385,227	1	1	1
Pennsylvania	8,720,017	2	2	2
Illinois	6,485,280	3	3	3
Ohio	5,759,394	4	4	4
Texas	4,663,228	5	5	6
Massachusetts	3,852,356	6	6	7
Michigan	3,668,412	7	8	9
California	3,426,861	8	12	21
Missouri	3,404,055	9	7	5
New Jersey	3,155,900	10	11	16
Indiana	2,930,390	11	9	8
Georgia	2,895,832	12	10	11
Wisconsin	2,632,067	13	13	13
North Carolina	2,559,123	14	16	15
Kentucky	2,416,630	15	14	12
Iowa	2,404,021	16	15	10
Minnesota	2,387,125	17	19	19
Alabama	2,348,174	18	18	18
Tennessee	2,337,885	19	17	14
Virginia	2,309,187	20	20	17
Oklahoma	2,028,283	21	23	30
Louisiana	1,798,509	22	24	23
Mississippi	1,790,618	23	21	20
Kansas	1,769,257	24	22	22
Arkansas	1,752,204	25	25	25
South Carolina	1,683,724	26	26	24
West Virginia	1,463,701	27	28	28
Maryland	1,449,661	28	27	26
Connecticut	1,380,631	29	31	29
Washington	1,356,621	30	30	34
Nebraska	1,296,372	31	29	27
Florida	968,470	32	33	33
Colorado	939,629	33	32	32
Oregon	783,389	34	35	36
Maine	768,014	35	34	31
North Dakota	646,872	36	37	40
South Dakota	636,547	37	36	38
Rhode Island	604,397	38	38	35
Montana	548,889	39	40	43
Utah	449,396	40	41	42
New Hampshire	443,083	41	39	37
Dist. of Columbia	437,571	42	43	41
Idaho	431,866	43	45	46
New Mexico	360,350	44	44	44
Vermont	352,428	45	42	39
Arizona	334,162	46	46	47
Delaware	223,003	47	47	45
Wyoming	194,402	48	48	48
Nevada	77,407	49	49	49

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AT EACH CENSUS (1860-1920).

[From the reports of the superintendents of the census.]

State or ter.	1920.		1910.		1900		1890.		1880.		1870.		1860.	
Alabama	18	2,348,174	18	2,138,093	18	1,828,697	17	1,513,401	17	1,262,505	16	996,992	13	964,201
Arizona	46	334,162	46	204,354	47	122,931	47	88,243	44	40,440	46	9,658		
Arkansas	25	1,752,204	25	1,574,449	25	1,311,564	24	1,128,179	25	802,525	26	484,471	25	435,450
California	8	3,426,861	12	2,377,549	21	1,485,053	22	1,208,130	24	864,694	26	560,247	26	379,994
Colorado	33	939,629	32	799,024	32	539,700	31	412,198	35	194,327	41	39,864	38	34,277
Connecticut	29	1,380,631	31	1,114,756	29	908,420	29	746,258	28	622,700	25	537,454	24	460,147
Delaware	47	223,003	47	202,322	45	184,735	43	168,493	38	146,608	35	125,015	32	112,216
Dist. Columbia	42	437,571	43	331,069	41	278,718	40	230,392	36	177,624	34	131,700	35	75,080
Florida	32	968,470	33	752 619	33	528,542	32	391,422	34	269,493	33	187,748	31	140,424
Georgia	12	2,895,832	10	2,609,121	11	2,216,331	12	1,837,353	13	1,542,180	12	1,184,109	11	1,057,286
Idaho	43	431,866	45	325,594	46	161,772	46	88,548	46	36,610	44	14,999		
Illinois	3	6,485,280	3	5,638 591	3	4,821,550	3	3,826,351	4	3,077,871	4	2,539 891	4	1,711,951
Indiana	11	2,930,390	9	2 700 876	8	2,516,462	8	2,192,404	6	1,978,301	6	1,680 637	6	1,350,428
Iowa	16	2,404,021	15	2,224 771	10	2,231,853	10	1,911,896	10	1,624,615	11	1,194,020	20	674,913
Kansas	24	1,769,257	22	1,690 949	22	1,470,495	19	1,427,096	20	996,096	29	364,399	35	107,206
Kentucky	15	2,416,630	14	2 289,905	12	2,147,174	11	1,858,635	8	1,648,690	8	1,321,011	9	1,155,684
Louisiana	22	1,798,509	24	1,656 388	23	1,381,625	25	1,118,587	22	939,946	21	726 915	17	708,002
Maine	35	768,014	34	742,371	31	694,466	30	661,086	27	648,936	23	626,915	22	628,279
Maryland	28	1,449 661	27	1,295,346	26	1,188,044	27	1,042,390	23	934,943	20	780 894	19	687,049
Massachusetts	6	3,852,356	6	3,366,416	7	2,805,346	6	2,238,943	7	1,783,085	7	1,457,351	7	1,231,066
Michigan	7	3,668,412	8	2,810 173	9	2,420,982	9	2,093,889	9	1,636,937	13	1,184,059	16	749,113
Minnesota	17	2,387,125	19	2,075 708	19	1,751,394	20	1,301,826	26	780,773	28	439 706	30	172,023
Mississippi	23	1,790,618	21	1,797 114	20	1,551,270	21	1,289,600	18	1,131,597	18	827 922	14	791,305
Missouri	9	3,404,055	7	3,293 335	5	3,106,665	5	2,679,184	5	2,168,380	5	1,721,295	8	1,182,012
Montana	39	548,889	40	376 053	43	243,329	45	142,924	45	39,159	43	20,595		
Nebraska	31	1,296,372	29	1,192,214	27	1,066,300	26	1,058,910	30	452,402	36	122 993	39	28,841
Nevada	49	77,407	49	81,875	49	42,335	49	45,761	43	62,266	40	42,491	41	6,857
N. Hampshire	41	443,083	39	430 572	37	411,588	33	376,530	31	346,991	31	318,300	27	326,073
New Jersey	10	3,155,909	11	2,537,167	16	1,883,669	18	1,444,933	19	1,131,116	17	906,096	21	672,035
New Mexico	44	360,350	44	327,301	44	195,310	44	160,282	41	119,565	37	91,874	34	93,516
New York	1	10,385,227	1	9,113,614	1	7,268,894	1	5,997,853	1	5,082,871	1	4,382,759	1	3,880,735
North Carolina	14	2,559,123	16	2,206,287	15	1,893,810	16	1,617,947	15	1,399,750	14	1,071,361	12	992,622
North Dakota	36	646,872	37	577,056	49	319,146	42	190,983	40		45		42	
Ohio	4	5,759,394	4	4,767,121	4	4,157,545	4	3,672,316	3	3,198,062	3	2,665,260	3	2,339,511
Oklahoma	21	2,028,283	23	1,657,155	30	790,391	39	258,657						
Oregon	34	783,389	35	672,765	36	413,536	38	313,767	37	174,768	38	90,923	36	52,465
Pennsylvania	2	8,720,017	2	7,665,111	2	6,302,115	2	5,258,014	2	4,282,891	2	3,521,951	2	2,906,215
Rhode Island	38	604,397	38	542,610	35	428,556	36	345,506	33	276,531	32	217,353	29	174,620
South Carolina	26	1,683,724	26	1,515,400	24	1,340,316	23	1,151,149	21	995,577	22	705,606	18	703,708
South Dakota	37	636,547	36	583,888	38	401,570	35	348,600	40	185,177	45	14,181	42	4,837
Tennessee	19	2,337,885	17	2,184,789	14	2,020,616	13	1,767,518	12	1,542,359	9	1,258,520	10	1,109,801
Texas	5	4,663,228	5	3,896,542	6	3,048,710	7	2,235,523	11	1,591,749	19	818,579	23	604,215
Utah	40	449,396	41	373,351	42	276,749	41	210,779	39	143,963	39	86,786	37	40,273
Vermont	45	352,428	42	355,956	39	343,641	37	332,422	32	332,286	30	330,551	28	315,098
Virginia	20	2,309,187	20	2,061,612	17	1,854,184	15	1,655,980	14	1,512,565	10	1,225,163	5	1,596,318
Washington	30	1,356,621	30	1,141,990	34	518,103	34	357,232	42	75,116	42	23,955	40	11,594
West Virginia	27	1,463,701	28	1,221,119	28	958,800	28	762,794	29	618,457	27	442,014		
Wisconsin	13	2,632,067	13	2,333,860	15	2,069,042	14	1,686,880	16	1,315,497	15	1,054,670	15	775,881
Wyoming	48	194,402	48	145,965	48	92,531	48	62,555	47	20,789	47	9,118		
The states		105,710,620		91,972,266		75,994,575		62,947,714		50,155,783		38,558,371		31,443,321

Note—The narrow column under each census year shows the order of the states and territories when arranged according to magnitude of population.

DENSITY OF POPULATION BY STATES, 1920.

State.	Population.	Land area. Sq. miles.	Pop.per sq.mile.	State.	Population.	Land area. Sq. miles.	Pop.per sq.mile
Alabama	2,348,174	51,279	45.8	New Hampshire	443,083	9.031	49.1
Arizona	334,162	113,810	2.9	New Jersey	3,155,900	7,514	420.0
Arkansas	1,752,204	52,525	33.4	New York	10,385,227	47,654	217.9
California	3,426,861	155,652	22.0	North Carolina	2,559,123	48,740	52.5
Colorado	939,629	103,658	9.1	North Dakota	646,872	70,183	9.2
Connecticut	1,380,631	4,820	286.4	Ohio	5,759,394	40,740	141.4
Delaware	223,003	1,965	113.5	Oklahoma	2,028,283	69,414	29.2
Dist. of Col	437,571	60	7,292.9	Oregon	783,389	95,607	8.2
Florida	968,470	54,861	17.7	Pennsylvania	8,720,017	44,832	194.5
Georgia	2,895,832	58,725	49.3	Rhode Island	604,397	1,067	566.4
Idaho	431,866	83,354	5.2	South Carolina	1,683,724	30,495	55.2
Illinois	6,485,280	56,043	115.7	South Dakota	636,547	76,868	8.3
Indiana	2,930,390	36,045	81.3	Tennessee	2,337,885	41,687	56.1
Iowa	2,404,021	55,586	43.2	Texas	4,663,228	262,398	17.8
Kansas	1,769,257	81,774	21.6	Utah	449,396	82,184	5.5
Kentucky	2,416,630	40,181	60.1	Vermont	352,428	9,124	38.6
Louisiana	1,798,509	45,409	39.6	Virginia	2,309,187	40,262	57.4
Maine	768,014	29,895	25.7	Washington	1,356,621	66,836	20.3
Maryland	1,449,661	9,941	145.8	West Virginia	1,463,701	24,022	60 9
Massachusetts	3,852,356	8,039	479.2	Wisconsin	2,632,067	55,256	47.6
Michigan	3,668,412	57,480	63.8	Wyom.ng	194,402	97,548	2.0
Minnesota	2,387,125	80,858	29.5				
Mississippi	1,790,618	46,362	38.6	United States	105,710,620	2,973,774	35.5
Missouri	3,404,055	68,727	49.5				
Montana	548,889	146,131	3.8				
Nebraska	1,296,372	76,808	16.9				
New Mexico	360,350	122,503	2.9				
Nevada	77,407	109,821	0.7				

Note—The density of population is obtained by dividing the population of each state and of continental United States by its total land area in square miles at each census.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AT EACH CENSUS (1790-1850).

[From the reports of the superintendents of the census.]

State or ter.	1850.		1840.		1830.		1820.		1810.		1800.		1790.	
Alabama	12	771,623	12	590,756	15	309,527	19	127,901	....	....	....	....	....	....
Arkansas	26	209,897	25	97,574	28	30,388	28	14,273	....	....	....	....	....	....
California	29	92,597	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Connecticut	21	370,792	20	309,978	16	297,675	14	275,248	9	261,942	8	251,002	8	237,964
Delaware	30	91,532	26	78,085	24	76,748	22	72,749	19	72,674	17	64,273	16	59,096
Florida	31	87,445	27	54,477	26	34,730	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Georgia	9	906,185	9	691,392	10	516,823	11	340,989	11	252,433	12	162,686	13	82,548
Illinois	11	851,470	14	476,183	20	157,445	24	55,211	24	12,282	....	....	....	....
Indiana	7	988,416	10	685,866	13	343,031	18	147,178	21	24,520	21	5,641	....	....
Iowa	27	192,214	29	43,112	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kentucky	8	982,405	6	779,828	6	687,917	6	564,317	7	406,511	9	220,955	14	73,677
Louisiana	18	517,762	19	352,411	19	215,739	17	153,407	18	76,556	....	....	....	....
Maine	16	583,169	13	501,793	12	399,455	12	298,335	14	228,705	14	151,719	11	96,540
Maryland	17	583,034	15	470,019	11	447,040	10	407,350	8	380,546	7	341,548	6	319,728
Massachusetts	6	994,514	8	737,699	8	610,408	7	523,287	5	472,040	5	422,845	4	378,787
Michigan	20	397,654	23	212,267	27	31,639	27	8,765	27	4,762	....	....	....	....
Minnesota	36	6,077	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mississippi	15	606,526	17	375,651	22	136,621	21	75,448	20	40,352	20	8,850	....	....
Missouri	13	682,044	16	383,702	21	140,455	23	66,586	23	20,845	....	....	....	....
New Hampshire	22	317,976	22	284,574	18	269,328	15	244,161	16	214,460	11	183,858	10	141,885
New Jersey	19	489,555	18	373,306	14	320,823	13	277,575	12	245,562	10	211,149	9	184,139
New York	1	3,097,394	1	2,428,921	1	1,918,608	1	1,372,812	2	959,049	3	589,051	5	340,120
North Carolina	10	869,039	7	753,419	5	737,987	4	638,829	4	555,500	4	478,103	3	393,751
Ohio	3	1,980,329	3	1,519,467	4	937,903	5	581,434	13	230,760	18	45,365	....	....
Oregon	34	13,294	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pennsylvania	2	2,311,786	2	1,724,033	2	1,348,233	3	1,049,458	3	810,091	3	602,365	2	434,373
Rhode Island	28	147,545	24	108,830	23	97,199	20	83,059	17	76,931	16	69,122	15	68,825
South Carolina	14	668,507	11	594,398	9	581,185	8	502,741	6	415,115	6	345,591	7	249,073
Tennessee	5	1,002,717	5	829,210	7	681,904	9	422,823	10	261,727	15	105,602	17	35,691
Texas	25	212,592	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Vermont	23	314,120	21	291,948	17	280,652	16	235,966	15	235,981	13	154,465	12	85,425
Virginia	4	1,421,661	4	1,239,797	3	1,211,405	2	1,065,366	1	974,600	1	880,200	1	747,610
Wisconsin	24	305,391	30	30,945	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
The states	....	23,067,262	....	17,019,641	....	12,820,868	....	9,600,783	....	7,215,858	....	5,294,390	....	....
Dt. of Columbia	2	51,687	1	43,712	1	39,834	1	33,039	1	24,023	1	14,093	....	....
New Mexico	1	61,547	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Utah	3	11,380	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
The territories	....	124,614	....	43,712	....	39,834	....	33,039	....	24,023	....	14,093	....	....
On public ships in U. S. service	....	....	....	6,100	....	5,318	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
United States	....	23,191,876	....	17,069,453	....	12,866,020	....	9,638,453	....	7,239,881	....	5,308,483	....	3,929,214

Note—The narrow column under each census year shows the order of the states and territories when arranged according to magnitude of population.

DECENNIAL INCREASE IN POPULATION OF CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES.

Census.	Population.	Increase.	Per cent.
1920	105,710,620	13,738,354	14.9
1910	91,972,266	15,977,691	21.0
1900	75,994,575	13,046,861	20.7
1890	62,947,714	12,791,931	25.5
1880	50,155,783	11,597,412	30.1
1870	38,558,371	7,115,050	22.6
1860	31,443,321	8,251,445	35.6
1850	23,191,876	6,122,423	35.9
1840	17,069,453	4,203,433	32.7
1830	12,866,020	3,227,567	33.5
1820	9,638,453	2,398,572	33.1
1810	7,239,881	1,931,398	36.4
1800	5,308,483	1,379,269	35.1
1790	3,929,214	....	....

POPULATION OF UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS (1923).

Alaska (1920)	55,036
American Samoa (1920)	8,056
Guam (1920)	13,275
Hawaii	278,984
Panama Canal Zone (1922)	23,671
Philippines	11,075,674
Porto Rico	1,365,349
Virgin Islands (1917)	26,051
Continental United States	110,663 502
Total	123,509,598

POPULATION BY SECTIONS AND DIVISIONS (1920).

New England	7,400,909
Middle Atlantic	22,261,144
East North Central	21,475,543
West North Central	12,544,249
The North	63,681,845
South Atlantic	13,990,272
East South Central	8 893,307
West South Central	10,242,224
The South	33,125,803
Mountain	3,336,101
Pacific	5,556,871
The West	8,902,972
East of the Mississippi	74,021,175
West of the Mississippi	31,689,445
United States	105,710,620

POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE BY STATES (1880-1920).

	1920.	1910.	1900.	1880.
Alabama	45.8	41.7	35.7	24.6
Arizona	2.9	1.8	1.1	0.4
Arkansas	33.4	30.0	25.0	15.3
California	22.0	15.3	9.5	5.5
Colorado	9.1	7.7	5.2	1.9
Connecticut	286.4	231.3	188.5	129.2
Delaware	113.5	103.0	94.0	74.6
Dist. of Col.	7,292.9	5517.8	4645.3	3062.5
Florida	17.7	13.7	9.6	4.9

	1920.	1910.	1900.	1880.
Georgia	49.3	44.4	37.7	26.8
Idaho	5.2	3.9	1.9	0.4
Illinois	115.7	100.6	86.1	55.0
Indiana	81.3	74.9	70.1	55.1
Iowa	43.2	40.0	40.2	29.2
Kansas	21.6	20.7	18.0	12.2
Kentucky	60.1	57.0	53.4	41.0
Louisiana	39.6	36.5	30.4	20.7
Maine	25.7	24.8	23.2	21.7
Maryland	145.8	130.3	119.5	94.0
Massachusetts	479.2	418.8	349.0	221.8
Michigan	63.8	48.9	42.1	28.5
Minnesota	29.5	25.7	21.7	9.7
Mississippi	38.6	38.8	33.5	24.4
Missouri	49.5	47.9	45.2	31.6
Montana	3.8	2.6	1.7	0.3
Nebraska	16.9	15.5	13.9	5.9
Nevada	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.6
New Hampshire	49.1	47.7	45.6	38.4
New Jersey	420.0	337.7	250.7	150.5
New Mexico	2.9	2.7	1.6	1.0
New York	217.9	191.2	152.5	106.7
North Carolina	52.5	45.3	38.9	28.7
North Dakota	9.2	8.2	4.5	*
Ohio	141.4	117.0	102.1	78.5
Oklahoma	29.2	23.9	†11.4	‡
Oregon	8.2	7.0	4.3	1.8
Pennsylvania	194.5	171.0	140.6	95.5
Rhode Island	566.4	508.5	401.6	259.2
South Carolina	55.2	49.7	44.0	32.6
South Dakota	8.3	7.6	5.2	*
Tennessee	56.1	52.4	48.5	37.0
Texas	17.8	14.8	11.6	6.1
Utah	5.5	4.5	3.4	1.8
Vermont	38.6	39.0	37.7	26.4
Virginia	57.4	51.2	46.1	37.6
Washington	20.3	17.1	7.8	1.1
West Virginia	60.9	50.8	39.9	25.7
Wisconsin	47.6	42.2	37.4	23.8
Wyoming	2.0	1.5	0.9	0.2
United States.	35.5	30.9	25.6	16.9

*North Dakota territory, 0.9. †Oklahoma and Indian Territory combined. ‡Less than one-tenth.

Population per Sq. Mile by Years Since 1790.

Year.	Continental United States. Population.	Land Area.	Per Sq. mile.
1923 (est.)	110,663,502	2,973,776	37.2
1920	105,710,620	*2,973,974	35.5
1910	91,972,266	*2,973,890	30.9
1900	75,994,575	2,974,159	25.6
1890	62,947,714	2,973,965	21.2
1880	50,155,783	2,973,965	16.9
1870	38,558,371	2,973,965	13.0
1860	31,443,321	2,973,965	10.6
1850	23,191,876	2,944,337	7.9
1840	17,069,453	1,753,588	9.7
1830	12,866,020	1,753,588	7.3
1820	9,638,453	1,753,588	5.5
1810	7,239,881	1,685,865	4.3
1800	5,308,483	867,980	6.1
1790	3,929,214	867,980	4.5

*Reduction in land area due to drainage of lakes, swamps, etc.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, BY STATES, 1920 AND 1910.

State.	Population, 1920			Population, 1910.		Pct. Urban.	
	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	1920.	1910.
Alabama	2,348,174	509,317	1,838,857	370,431	1,767,662	21.7	17.3
Arizona	334,162	117,527	216,376	63,260	141,094	35.2	31.0
Arkansas	1,752,204	290,497	1,461,707	202,681	1,371,768	16.6	12.9
California	3,426,861	2,331,729	1,095,132	1,469,739	907,810	68.0	61.8
Colorado	939,629	453,259	486,370	402,192	396,832	48.2	50.3
Connecticut	1,380,631	936,339	444,292	731,797	382,959	67.8	65.6
Delaware	223,003	120,767	102,236	97,085	105,237	54.2	48.0
District of Columbia	437,571	437,571	.....	331,069	.....	100.0	100.0
Florida	968,470	355,825	612,645	219,080	533,539	36.7	29.1
Georgia	2,895,832	727,859	2,167,973	538,650	2,070,471	25.1	20.6
Idaho	431,866	119,037	312,829	69,898	255,696	27.6	21.5
Illinois	6,485,280	4,405,678	2,079,602	3,476,929	2,161,662	67.9	61.7
Indiana	2,930,390	1,482,855	1,447,535	1,143,835	1,557,041	50.6	42.4
Iowa	2,404,021	875,495	1,528,526	680,054	1,544,717	36.4	30.6
Kansas	1,769,257	617,964	1,151,293	493,790	1,197,159	34.9	29.2
Kentucky	2,416,630	633,543	1,783,087	555,442	1,734,463	26.2	24.3
Louisiana	1,798,509	628,163	1,170,346	496,516	1,159,872	34.9	30.0
Maine	768,014	299,569	468,445	262,248	480,123	39.0	35.3
Maryland	1,449,661	869,422	580,239	658,192	637,154	60.0	50.8
Massachusetts	3,852,356	3,650,248	202,108	3,125,367	241,049	94.8	92.8
Michigan	3,668,412	2,241,560	1,426,852	1,327,044	1,483,129	61.1	47.2
Minnesota	2,387,125	1,051,593	1,335,532	850,294	1,225,414	44.1	41.0
Mississippi	1,790,618	240,121	1,550,497	207,311	1,589,803	13.4	11.5
Missouri	3,404,055	1,586,903	1,817,152	1,398,817	1,894,518	46.6	42.5
Montana	548,889	172,011	376,878	133,420	242,633	31.3	35.5
Nebraska	1,296,372	405,306	891,066	310,852	881,362	31.3	26.1
Nevada	77,407	15,354	62,153	13,367	68,508	19.7	16.3
New Hampshire	443,083	279,761	163,322	255,099	175,473	63.1	59.2
New Jersey	3,155,900	2,482,289	673,611	1,907,210	629,957	78.7	75.2
New Mexico	360,350	64,960	295,390	46,571	280,730	18.0	14.2
New York	10,384,829	8,589,844	1,794,985	7,185,494	1,928,120	82.7	78.8
North Carolina	2,559,123	490,370	2,068,753	318,474	1,887,813	19.2	14.4
North Dakota	646,872	88,234	557,446	63,236	513,820	13.7	11.0
Ohio	5,759,394	3,677,136	2,082,258	2,665,143	2,101,978	63.8	55.9
Oklahoma	2,028,283	539,480	1,488,803	320,155	1,337,000	26.6	19.3
Oregon	783,389	391,019	392,370	307,060	365,705	49.9	45.6
Pennsylvania	8,720,017	5,607,815	3,112,202	4,630,669	3,034,442	64.3	60.4
Rhode Island	604,397	589,180	15,217	524,654	17,956	97.5	96.7
South Carolina	1,683,724	293,987	1,389,737	224,832	1,290,568	17.5	14.8
South Dakota	636,547	101,872	534,675	76,673	507,215	16.0	13.1
Tennessee	2,337,885	611,226	1,726,659	441,045	1,743,744	26.1	20.2
Texas	4,663,228	1,512,689	3,150,539	938,104	2,958,438	32.4	24.1
Utah	449,396	215,584	233,812	172,934	200,417	48.0	46.3
Vermont	352,428	109,976	242,452	98,917	257,039	31.2	27.8
Virginia	2,309,187	673,984	1,635,203	476,529	1,585,083	29.2	23.1
Washington	1,356,621	748,735	607,886	605,530	536,460	55.2	53.0
West Virginia	1,463,701	369,007	1,094,694	228,242	992,877	25.2	18.7

State.	Population, 1920 Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Population, 1910 Urban.	Rural.	Pct. Urban, 1920.	1910.
Wisconsin	2,632,067	1,244,568	1,387,499	1,004,320	1,329,540	47.3	43.0
Wyoming	194,402	57,348	137,054	43,221	102,744	29.5	29.6
United States	105,710,620	54,304,603	51,406,017	42,166,120	49,806,146	51.4	45.8

METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS (1920).

The federal census bureau defines a metropolitan district as consisting of the city proper together with the urban portion of the territory lying within ten miles of the city limits. The following table shows the metropolitan districts of cities having a population of 200,000 or more in 1920:

City.	Population *District.	†Inside.	‡Outside.
Akron, O.	285,113	208,435	76,678
Atlanta, Ga.	249,226	200,616	46,610
Baltimore, Md.	787,458	733,826	53,632
Boston, Mass.	1,772,254	748,060	1,024,194
Buffalo, N. Y.	602,847	506,775	96,575
Chicago, Ill.	3,178,924	2,701,705	477,219
Cincinnati, O.	606,850	401,247	205,603
Cleveland, O.	925,720	796,841	128,879
Columbus, O.	260,338	237,031	23,307
Denver, Col.	264,232	256,491	7,741
Detroit, Mich.	1,165,153	993,678	171,475
Indianapolis, Ind.	339,105	314,194	24,911
Kansas City, Mo.-Kas.	477,354	.....	51,767
Kas. City, Mo.	.....	324,410	.....
Kas. City, Kas.	.....	101,177	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.	879,008	576,673	302,235
Louisville, Ky.	318,159	234,891	83,268
Milwaukee, Wis.	537,737	457,147	80,590
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	629,216	.....	13,936
Minneapolis	.....	380,582	.....
St. Paul	.....	234,698	.....
New Orleans, La.	397,915	387,219	10,696
New York, N. Y.	7,910,415	5,620,048	2,290,367
Philadelphia, Pa.	2,407,234	1,823,779	583,455
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,207,504	588,343	619,161
Portland, Ore.	299,882	258,288	41,594
Providence, R. I.	444,228	237,595	206,633
Rochester, N. Y.	320,966	295,750	25,216
St. Louis, Mo.	952,012	772,897	179,115
San Francisco-Oakland, Cal.	891,477	.....	168,540
San Francisco	.....	506,676	.....
Oakland	.....	216,261	.....
Seattle, Wash.	357,950	315,312	42,638
Toledo, O.	263,717	243,164	20,553
Washington, D.C.	506,588	437,571	69,017

*Metropolitan. †Inside limits of city proper. ‡Outside limits of city proper.

Cities and Adjacent Territory.

In addition to the population of the metropolitan districts themselves the census returns for 1920 show the population residing in territory adjacent to the central cities but not included in the metropolitan districts—that is, in minor divisions which lie wholly or in greater part within ten miles of the boundaries of the central cities but in which the density of the population was not sufficient to justify treating them as strictly urban.

*City.	Population.
Akron, O.	305,696
Atlanta, Ga.	279,235
Baltimore, Md.	814,395
Boston, Mass.	1,801,320
Buffalo, N. Y.	623,865
Chicago, Ill.	3,210,301
Cincinnati, O.	681,287
Cleveland, O.	951,579
Columbus, O.	284,841
Denver, Col.	289,465
Detroit, Mich.	1,181,057
Indianapolis, Ind.	367,317
Kansas City, Mo.-Kas.	502,242
Los Angeles, Cal.	880,653
Louisville, Ky.	340,985
Milwaukee, Wis.	546,822
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	679,864
New Orleans, La.	419,679
New York, N. Y.	8,034,349
Philadelphia, Pa.	2,428,728
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,216,464
Portland, Ore.	329,246
Providence, R. I.	551,502
Rochester, N. Y.	342,999
St. Louis, Mo.	1,014,457
San Francisco-Oakland, Cal.	900,921
Seattle, Wash.	383,324
Toledo, O.	294,248
Washington, D. C.	540,702

*Including adjacent territory.

LARGE AMERICAN CITIES BY RANK.

City.	Population. 1920.	Rank. '10.	'00.	'90.
New York, N. Y.	5,620,048	1	1	1
Chicago, Ill.	2,701,705	2	2	2
Philadelphia Pa.	1,823,779	3	3	3
Detroit, Mich.	993,678	4	9	13
Cleveland, O.	796,841	5	6	7
St. Louis, Mo.	772,897	6	4	4
Boston, Mass.	748,060	7	5	5
Baltimore, Md.	733,826	8	7	6
Pittsburgh, Pa.	588,343	9	8	11
Los Angeles, Cal.	576,673	10	17	36
Buffalo, N. Y.	506,775	11	10	8
San Francisco, Cal.	506,676	12	11	9
Milwaukee, Wis.	457,147	13	12	14
Washington, D. C.	437,571	14	16	15
Newark, N. J.	414,524	15	14	16
Cincinnati, O.	401,247	16	13	10
New Orleans, La.	387,219	17	15	12
Minneapolis, Minn.	380,582	18	18	19
Kansas City, Mo.	324,410	19	20	22
Seattle, Wash.	315,312	20	21	48
Indianapolis, Ind.	314,194	21	22	21
Jersey City, N. J.	298,103	22	19	17
Rochester, N. Y.	295,750	23	25	24
Portland, Ore.	258,288	24	28	42
Denver, Col.	256,491	25	27	25

CITIES GROUPED BY SIZE (1920).

Groups.	Number.	Population.
Places of 1,000,000 or more	3	10,145,532
500,000 to 1,000,000	9	6,223,769
250,000 to 500,000	13	4,540,838
100,000 to 250,000	43	6,519,187
50,000 to 100,000	76	5,265,747
25,000 to 50,000	143	5,075,041
10,000 to 25,000	459	6,942,742
5,000 to 10,000	721	4,997,794
2,500 to 5,000	1,320	4,593,953
Total, 1920	2,787	54,304,603
Total, 1910	2,313	42,166,120
Total, 1900	1,801	30,380,433

PLACES OF FASTEST GROWTH, 1910-1920.

Place.	Pct. increase.
Hamtramck, Mich.	1,266.0
Highland Park, Mich.	1,028.6
Miami, Fla.	440.5
Wichita Falls, Tex.	388.8
Tulsa, Okla.	296.4
Gary, Ind.	229.6
Long Beach, Cal.	212.2
Cicero, Ill.	209.1
Clarksburg, W. Va.	207.9

Place.	Pct. increase.	Place.	Pct. increase.
Akron, O.	201.8	Clifton, N. J.	123.0
East Cleveland, O.	197.3	West New York, N. J.	120.7
Lakewood, O.	174.9	Irvington, N. J.	114.5
Phoenix, Ariz.	160.9	Knoxville, Tenn.	114.1
Warren, O.	144.1	Detroit, Mich.	113.3
Flint, Mich.	137.6	Winston-Salem, N. C.	113.2
Pontiac, Mich.	135.8	Oak Park, Ill.	105.0

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL AMERICAN CITIES, 1860-1920.

	1920.	1910.	1900.	1890.	1880.	1870.	1860.
New York, N. Y.	5,620,048	4,766,883	3,437,202	1,515,301	1,206,299	942,292	805,651
Brooklyn, N. Y.	.....	.....	.....	838,547	599,495	419,921	279,122
Chicago, Ill.	2,701,705	2,185,283	1,698,575	1,099,850	503,298	298,977	108,206
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,823,779	1,549,008	1,293,697	1,046,964	847,170	674,022	565,529
Detroit, Mich.	993,678	465,766	285,704	205,876	116,340	79,577	45,619
Cleveland, O.	796,841	560,663	381,768	261,353	160,146	92,829	43,417
St. Louis, Mo.	772,897	687,029	575,238	451,770	350,518	310,864	160,773
Boston, Mass.	748,060	670,585	560,892	448,477	362,839	250,526	177,812
Baltimore, Md.	733,826	558,485	508,957	434,439	332,313	267,354	212,418
Pittsburgh, Pa.	588,343	533,905	451,512	343,904	156,389	86,076	49,217
Los Angeles, Cal.	576,673	319,198	102,479	50,395	11,183	5,728	4,385
Buffalo, N. Y.	506,775	423,715	352,387	255,664	155,134	117,714	81,129
San Francisco, Cal.	506,676	416,912	342,782	298,997	233,959	149,473	56,802
Milwaukee, Wis.	457,147	373,857	285,315	204,468	115,587	71,440	45,246
Washington, D. C.	437,571	331,069	278,718	230,392	147,293	109,199	61,120
Newark, N. J.	414,524	347,469	246,070	181,830	136,508	105,059	71,914
Cincinnati, O.	401,247	363,591	325,902	296,908	255,139	216,239	161,044
New Orleans, La.	387,219	339,075	287,104	242,039	216,090	191,418	168,675
Minneapolis, Minn.	380,582	301,408	202,718	164,738	46,887	13,066	2,564
Kansas City, Mo.	324,410	248,381	163,752	132,716	55,785	32,260	4,418
Seattle, Wash.	315,312	237,194	80,671	42,837	3,533	1,107	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.	314,194	233,650	169,164	105,436	75,056	48,244	18,611
Jersey City, N. J.	298,103	267,779	206,433	163,003	120,722	82,546	29,226
Rochester, N. Y.	295,750	218,149	162,608	133,896	89,366	62,386	48,204
Portland, Ore.	258,288	207,214	90,426	46,385	17,577	8,293	2,874
Denver, Col.	256,491	213,381	133,859	106,713	35,639	4,759	.....
Toledo, O.	243,164	168,497	131,822	81,434	50,137	30,972	13,768
Providence, R. I.	237,595	224,326	175,597	132,146	104,857	68,904	50,666
Columbus, O.	237,031	181,511	125,560	88,150	51,647	31,274	18,554
Louisville, Ky.	234,891	223,928	204,731	161,129	123,758	100,753	68,033
St. Paul, Minn.	234,698	214,744	163,065	133,155	41,473	20,030	10,401
Oakland, Cal.	216,261	150,174	66,960	48,682	34,555	10,500	1,543
Akron, O.	208,435	69,067	42,728	27,601	16,512	10,006	3,477
Atlanta, Ga.	200,616	154,839	89,872	65,533	37,409	21,789	9,554
Omaha, Neb.	191,601	124,096	102,555	140,452	30,518	16,083	1,883
Worcester, Mass.	179,754	145,986	118,421	84,655	58,291	41,105	24,960
Birmingham, Ala.	178,806	132,683	38,415	26,178	3,086	.....	.....
Richmond, Va.	171,717	127,628	85,050	81,388	63,600	51,038	37,910
Syracuse, N. Y.	171,667	137,249	108,374	88,143	51,792	43,051	28,119
New Haven, Conn.	162,537	133,605	108,027	81,298	62,882	50,840	39,267
Memphis, Tenn.	162,351	131,105	102,320	64,495	33,592	40,226	22,623
San Antonio, Tex.	161,379	96,614	53,321	37,673	20,550	12,256	8,235
Dallas, Tex.	158,976	92,104	42,638	38,067	10,358	.....	.....
Dayton, O.	152,559	116,577	85,333	61,220	38,678	30,473	20,081
Bridgeport, Conn.	143,555	102,054	70,996	48,866	27,643	18,969	13,299
Houston, Tex.	138,276	78,800	44,633	27,557	16,513	9,382	4,845
Hartford, Conn.	138,036	98,915	79,850	53,230	42,015	37,180	29,152
Scranton, Pa.	137,783	129,867	102,026	75,215	45,850	35,092	9,223
Grand Rapids, Mich.	137,634	112,571	87,565	60,278	32,016	16,507	8,085
Paterson, N. J.	135,875	125,600	105,171	78,347	51,031	33,579	19,586
Youngstown, O.	132,358	79,066	44,885	33,220	15,435	8,075	2,579
Springfield, Mass.	129,614	88,926	62,059	44,179	33,340	26,703	15,199
Des Moines, Iowa.	126,468	86,368	62,139	50,093	22,408	12,035	3,965
New Bedford, Mass.	121,217	96,652	62,442	40,733	26,845	21,320	22,300
Fall River, Mass.	120,485	119,295	104,863	74,398	48,961	26,766	14,026
Trenton, N. J.	119,289	96,815	73,307	57,458	29,910	22,874	17,228
Nashville, Tenn.	118,342	110,364	80,865	76,168	43,350	25,865	16,918
Salt Lake City, Utah.	118,110	92,777	53,531	44,843	20,768	12,854	8,207
Camden, N. J.	116,309	94,538	75,935	58,313	41,659	20,045	14,358
Norfolk, Va.	115,777	67,452	46,624	34,871	21,966	19,229	14,620
Albany, N. Y.	113,344	100,253	94,151	94,923	90,758	69,658	62,367
Lowell, Mass.	112,759	106,294	94,969	77,696	59,475	40,298	36,827
Wilmington, Del.	110,168	87,411	76,508	61,431	42,478	30,841	21,238
Cambridge, Mass.	109,694	104,839	91,886	70,028	52,669	18,547	26,060
Reading, Pa.	107,784	96,071	78,961	58,661	43,278	33,930	23,162
Fort Worth, Tex.	106,482	73,312	26,688	23,076	6,663	.....	.....
Spokane, Wash.	104,437	104,402	36,848	19,922	350	.....	.....
Kansas City, Kas.	101,177	82,331	51,418	38,316	3,200	.....	.....
Yonkers, N. Y.	100,176	79,803	47,931	32,033	18,892	12,733	.....

Population of Principal Cities, 1790-1850.

	1850.	1840.	1830.	1820.	1810.	1800.	1790.
Albany, N. Y.	50,763	33,721	24,238	12,630	9,356	5,349	3,498
Baltimore, Md.	169,054	102,313	80,625	62,738	46,555	26,614	13,503

	1850.	1840.	1830.	1820.	1810.	1800.	1790.
Boston, Mass.	136.881	93,383	61.392	43,298	32,250	24,027	18,320
Brooklyn, N. Y.	96,838	36,233	12,042	7,145	4,402	3,298	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.	42,261	18,213	8,653	2,095	1,508	.....	.....
Charleston, S. C.	42,985	29,261	30,289	24,480	24,711	18,712	16,359
Chicago, Ill.	29,963	4,479	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cincinnati, O.	115,436	46,338	24,831	9,644	2,540	750	.....
Cleveland, O.	17,034	6,071	1,076	606	547	.....	.....
Columbus, O.	17,882	6,048	2,435	.....	.....	.....	.....
Detroit, Mich.	21,019	9,102	2,222	1,422	.....	.....	.....
Hartford, Conn.	13,555	12,793	7,704	4,726	3,955	.....	.....
Louisville, Ky.	43,194	21,210	10,352	4,012	1,357	359	200
Lowell, Mass.	33,383	20,796	6,474	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manchester, N. H.	13,932	3,235	877	761	615	.....	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.	20,061	1,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mobile, Ala.	20,515	16,672	3,194	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nashville, Tenn.	10,478	6,929	5,566	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newark, N. J.	38,894	17,290	10,953	6,507	.....	.....	.....
New Bedford, Mass.	16,443	12,087	7,592	3,947	5,651	4,361	3,313
New Haven, Conn.	20,345	14,890	10,180	7,147	5,772	.....	.....
New Orleans, La.	116,375	102,193	46,310	27,176	17,242	.....	.....
New York, N. Y.	515,547	312,710	203,007	123,706	96,373	60,489	49,401
Norfolk, Va.	14,326	10,920	9,814	8,478	9,193	6,926	2,959
Paterson, N. J.	11,334	7,596	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia, Pa.	408,762	258,037	167,188	108,116	96,664	70,287	28,522
Pittsburgh, Pa.	46,601	21,115	12,542	7,248	4,768	1,565	.....
Portland, Me.	20,815	15,218	12,601	8,581	7,169	3,677	.....
Providence, R. I.	41,513	23,171	16,832	11,767	10,071	7,614	6,380
Richmond, Va.	27,570	20,153	16,060	12,046	9,735	5,537	3,761
Rochester, N. Y.	36,403	20,191	9,269	1,502	.....	.....	.....
Salem, Mass.	20,264	15,082	13,886	12,721	12,613	9,457	7,921
Savannah, Ga.	15,312	11,214	9,748	7,523	.....	.....	.....
Springfield, Mass.	11,766	10,985	6,784	3,914	2,767	2,312	1,574
St. Louis, Mo.	77,860	16,469	5,852	4,598	.....	.....	.....
Syracuse, N. Y.	22,271	6,502	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Troy, N. Y.	28,785	19,334	11,401	5,264	3,885	.....	.....
Utica, N. Y.	17,565	12,782	8,323	2,972	.....	.....	.....
Washington, D. C.	40,001	23,364	18,827	13,247	8,208	3,210	.....
Williamsburg, N. Y.	30,780	5,680	1,620	.....	.....	.....	.....
Worcester, Mass.	17,049	7,497	4,173	2,962	2,577	2,411	2,095

Note—In 1850: Los Angeles, 1,610; San Francisco, 15,000; Jersey City, 6,856; Indianapolis, Ind., 8,091; St. Paul, Minn., 1,112; Portland, Ore., 821; Toledo, O., 3,829; Atlanta, Ga., 2,572; Memphis, Tenn., 8,841; Fall River, Mass., 11,524; Dayton, O., 10,977; Grand Rapids, Mich., 2,686; Cambridge, Mass., 15,215, and Bridgeport, Conn., 7,560.

DECENNIAL INCREASE OF CITIES WITH MORE THAN 100,000 IN 1920.

City.	1910 to 1920		1900 to 1910		1890 to 1900		1880 to 1890	
	Number.	Per ct.	Number.	Per ct.	Number.	Per ct.	Number.	Per ct.
Akron, O.	139,368	201.8	26,339	61.6	15,127	54.8	11,089	67.2
Albany, N. Y.	13,091	13.1	6,102	6.5	*772	*0.8	4,165	4.6
Atlanta, Ga.	45,777	29.6	64,967	72.3	24,339	37.1	28,124	75.2
Baltimore, Md.	175,341	31.4	49,528	9.7	74,518	17.2	102,126	30.7
Birmingham, Ala.	46,121	34.8	94,270	245.4	12,237	46.7	23,092	748.3
Boston, Mass.	77,475	11.6	109,693	19.6	112,415	25.1	85,638	23.6
Bridgeport, Conn.	41,501	40.7	31,058	43.7	22,130	45.3	21,223	76.8
Buffalo, N. Y.	83,060	19.6	71,328	20.2	96,723	37.8	100,530	64.8
Camden, N. J.	21,771	23.0	18,603	24.5	17,622	30.2	16,654	40.0
Cambridge, Mass.	4,855	4.6	12,953	14.1	21,858	31.2	17,359	33.0
Chicago, Ill.	516,422	23.6	486,708	28.7	598,725	54.4	596,665	118.6
Cincinnati, O.	37,656	10.3	37,689	11.8	28,994	9.8	41,769	16.4
Cleveland, O.	236,178	42.1	178,895	46.9	120,415	46.1	101,207	63.2
Columbus, O.	55,520	30.6	55,951	44.6	37,410	42.4	36,503	70.7
Dallas, Tex.	66,872	72.6	49,466	116.0	4,571	12.0	27,709	267.5
Dayton, O.	35,984	31.0	21,244	36.6	24,113	39.4	22,542	58.3
Denver, Col.	43,110	20.2	79,522	59.4	27,146	25.4	71,084	199.5
Detroit, Mich.	527,912	113.3	180,062	63.0	79,828	38.8	89,536	77.0
Des Moines, Iowa	40,100	46.4	24,229	39.0	12,046	24.0	27,685	123.5
Fall River, Mass.	1,190	1.0	14,432	13.8	30,465	40.9	25,437	51.9
Fort Worth, Tex.	33,170	45.2	46,624	174.7	3,612	15.7	16,413	246.3
Grand Rapids, Mich.	25,063	22.3	25,006	28.5	27,287	45.3	28,262	88.3
Hartford, Conn.	39,121	39.6	19,065	23.9	26,620	50.0	11,215	26.7
Houston, Tex.	59,476	75.5	34,167	76.6	17,076	62.0	11,044	66.9
Indianapolis, Ind.	80,544	34.5	64,486	38.1	63,728	60.4	30,380	40.5
Jersey City, N. J.	30,324	11.3	61,346	29.7	43,430	26.6	42,281	35.0
Kansas City, Kas.	18,846	22.9	30,913	60.1	13,102	34.2	35,116	1097.4
Kansas City, Mo.	76,029	30.6	84,752	51.7	31,036	23.4	76,931	137.9
Los Angeles, Cal.	257,475	80.7	216,719	211.5	52,084	103.4	39,212	350.6
Lowell, Mass.	6,465	6.1	11,325	11.9	17,273	22.2	18,221	30.6
Louisville, Ky.	10,963	4.9	19,197	9.4	43,602	27.1	37,371	30.2
Memphis, Tenn.	31,246	23.8	28,785	28.1	37,825	58.6	30,903	92.0
Milwaukee, Wis.	83,290	22.3	88,542	31.0	80,847	39.5	88,881	76.9
Minneapolis, Minn.	79,174	26.3	98,690	48.6	37,980	23.1	117,851	251.4
Nashville, Tenn.	7,978	7.2	29,499	36.5	4,697	6.2	32,818	75.7
Newark, N. J.	67,055	19.3	101,399	41.2	64,240	35.3	45,322	33.2
New Bedford, Mass.	24,565	25.4	34,210	54.8	21,709	53.3	13,888	51.7
New Haven, Conn.	28,932	21.7	25,578	23.6	26,729	32.9	18,416	29.3

	1910 to 1920		1900 to 1910		1890 to 1900		1880 to 1890	
	Number.	Per ct.	Number.	Per ct.	Number.	Per ct.	Number.	Per ct.
New Orleans, La.	48,144	14.2	51,971	18.1	45,065	18.6	25,949	12.0
New York, N. Y.	853,165	17.9	1,329,681	38.7	929,788	37.1	595,716	31.2
Norfolk, Va.	48,325	71.6	20,828	44.7	11,753	33.7	12,905	58.7
Oakland, Cal.	66,087	44.0	83,214	124.3	18,278	37.5	14,127	40.9
Omaha, Neb.	67,505	54.4	21,541	21.0	37,897	27.0	109,934	360.2
Paterson, N. J.	10,275	8.2	20,429	19.4	26,824	34.2	27,316	53.5
Philadelphia, Pa.	274,771	17.7	255,311	19.7	246,733	23.6	199,794	23.6
Pittsburgh, Pa.	54,438	10.2	82,393	18.2	82,999	34.8	82,228	52.6
Portland, Ore.	51,074	24.6	116,788	140.2	44,041	94.9	28,808	163.9
Providence, R. I.	13,269	5.9	48,729	27.8	43,451	39.9	27,289	26.0
Reading, Pa.	11,713	12.2	17,110	21.7	20,300	34.6	15,383	35.5
Richmond, Va.	44,039	34.5	85,050	50.1	3,662	4.5	17,788	28.0
Rochester, N. Y.	77,601	35.6	55,541	34.2	28,712	21.4	44,539	49.8
St. Louis, Mo.	85,868	12.5	111,791	19.4	123,468	27.3	101,252	28.9
St. Paul, Minn.	19,954	9.3	51,679	31.7	29,909	22.5	91,683	221.1
Salt Lake City, Utah	25,333	27.3	39,246	73.3	8,688	19.4	24,075	115.9
San Antonio, Tex.	64,765	67.0	43,293	81.2	15,648	41.5	17,123	83.3
San Francisco, Cal.	89,764	21.5	74,130	21.6	43,785	14.6	65,038	27.8
Scranton, Pa.	7,916	6.1	27,841	27.3	26,811	35.6	29,365	64.0
Seattle, Wash.	78,118	32.9	156,523	194.0	37,834	88.3	39,304	1112.5
Spokane, Wash.	35	0.03	67,554	183.3	19,572	530.6	.....	....
Springfield, Mass.	40,688	45.8	26,867	43.3	17,880	40.5	10,839	32.5
Syracuse, N. Y.	34,468	25.1	28,875	26.6	20,331	23.0	36,351	70.2
Toledo, O.	74,667	44.3	36,675	27.8	50,388	61.9	31,297	62.4
Trenton, N. J.	22,474	23.2	23,508	32.1	15,849	27.6	27,568	92.1
Washington, D. C.	106,502	32.2	53,351	18.8	48,326	21.0	52,768	29.7
Wilmington, Del.	22,757	26.0	10,903	14.3	15,077	24.5	18,953	44.6
Worcester, Mass.	33,768	23.1	27,565	23.3	33,766	39.9	26,364	45.2
Yonkers, N. Y.	20,373	25.5	31,872	66.5	15,898	49.6	13,141	69.6
Youngstown, O.	53,292	67.4	34,181	76.2	11,665	35.1	17,785	115.2

*Decrease.

POPULATION OF AMERICAN CITIES JULY 1, 1925.

The following table gives the federal census bureau estimate of the population of municipalities having 10,000 or more inhabitants Jan. 1, 1920. Where the population decreased between 1910 and 1920 the census figures for Jan. 1, 1920, are given in lieu of estimates, and such figures are indicated by an asterisk (*). Places where for other reasons no estimates are made are marked with a dagger (†) and the figures for 1920 are given. A double dagger (‡) indicates that the estimate is for July 1, 1923. The 1923 estimate included places having 8,000 or more inhabitants in 1920. A parallel (‖) indicates state census figures:

ALABAMA.

Anniston 20,531
Bessemer 21,975
Birmingham .. 205,670
Dothan 14,466
Florence 12,702
Gadsden 19,604
Huntsville ..... ‡8,164
Mobile 65,955
Montgomery ... 46,481
Selma 16,937
Tuscaloosa 13,083

ARIZONA.

Bisbee ..... ‡9,332
Douglas ..... ‡11,169
Phoenix 38,669
Tucson 26,733

ARKANSAS.

Fort Smith ... 31,643
Helena ..... ‡9,984
Hot Springs ... *11,695
Jonesboro .... ‡10,199
Little Rock 74,216
N. Little Rock 15,696
Pine Bluff 21,611
Texarkana ..... ‡9,195

CALIFORNIA.

Alameda 31,876
Alhambra .... ‡10,564
Bakersfield 23,487
Berkeley 66,209
Chico ..... ‡11,352
Eureka 13,533
Fresno 58,485
Glendale 21,290
Long Beach 91,182
Los Angeles .. †576,673
Modesto ..... ‡11,118
Oakland 253,700
Pasadena 56,732
Pomona 15,372
Redlands *9,571
Richmond 22,530
Riverside 21,679
Sacramento 72,260
San Bernardino 22,823
San Diego 106,047
San Francisco . 557,530
San Jose 43,551
Santa Ana 19,481
Santa Barbara . 24,038
Santa Cruz .. *10,917
Santa Monica .. 19,443
Santa Rosa .... ‡9,098
Stockton 47,787
Vallejo 26,641
Venice 14,449

COLORADO.

Boulder 11,837
Colo. Springs *30,105
Denver 280,911
Fort Collins .... ‡8,952
Grand Junction ‡8,892
Greeley 12,531
Pueblo 43,787
Trinidad 11,019

CONNECTICUT.

Ansonia 19,052
Bridgeport .. †143,555
Bristol 24,652
Danbury *18,943
Derby 12,509
East Hartford .. 13,635
Enfield 12,852
Fairfield 14,501
Greenwich 25,329
Groton ..... ‡10,211
Hamden ..... ‡9,605
Hartford 160,197
Killingly ..... ‡8,759
Manchester 21,049
Meriden 36,292
Middletown 22,911
Milford 13,493
Naugatuck 16,370
New Britain 68,039
New Haven .. 178,927
New London 29,103
Norwalk 29,743
Norwich 23,118
Orange 19,639
Putnam ..... ‡8,800
Shelton ..... ‡10,530
Southington .... ‡9,133
Stamford 40,737
Stonington 10,847
Stratford 16,104
Torrington 24,533
Vernon *8,898
Wallingford .... ‡12,318
Waterbury .... ‡98,411
West Hartford . ‡10,312
Winsted ..... ‡8,426
Willimantic 12,952

DELAWARE.

Wilmington .. 122,049

DIST. COLUMBIA.

Washington .. 497,906

FLORIDA.

Jacksonville .. 95,450
Key West 14,701
Miami 69,754
Orlando ..... ‡11,225
Pensacola 25,305
St. Petersburg . 26,847
Tampa 94,743
W. Palm Beach ‡12,151
West Tampa .. ‡8,537

GEORGIA.

Albany 13,451
Americus ..... ‡9,350
Athens 18,787
Atlanta *222,963
Augusta 55,245
Brunswick 16,809
Columbus 44,244
Griffin ..... ‡8,513
LaGrange 23,523
Macon 58,237
Rome 13,905
Savannah 93,134
Thomasville .... ‡8,725
Valdosta 12,554
Waycross 20,098

IDAHO.

Boise City 23,042
Idaho Falls .... ‡9,230
Pocatello 18,337
Twin Falls .... ‡9,528

ILLINOIS.

Alton 26,797
Aurora 40,254
Belleville 26,969
Berwyn 18,856
Bloomington ... 30,421
Blue Island ... 13,184
Cairo 15,572
Canton 11,027
Centralia 14,082
Champaign 18,191
Chicago 2,995,239
Chicago Heights 22,117
Cicero 62,238
Collinsville ... ‡10,573
Danville 37,021
Decatur 50,359
Dixon ..... ‡8,541
East Moline .. ‡10,653
East St. Louis . 71,423
Elgin 28,291
Evanston 43,883
Forest Park ... 13,133
Freeport 20,688
Galesburg 24,822
Granite City .. 18,166
Harvey ..... ‡9,931
Herrin 13,323
Jacksonville ... 15,931
Joliet 40,578
Kankakee 18,470

Kewanee 19,733
LaSalle 13,907
Lincoln 12,443
Marion .....‡10,478
Mattoon 14,739
Maywood 14,245
Moline 33,910
Monmouth *8,116
Mount Vernon‡10,466
Murphysboro ..12,524
Oak Park 51,423
Ottawa 11,542
Pekin 13,324
Peoria 81,564
Peru .....‡9,188
Quincy *37,478
Rock Island ...40,073
Rockford 76,462
Springfield 63,923
Sterling .....‡8,838
Streator 15,076
Urbana 11,348
Waukegan 22,023
West Frankfort‡10,772

INDIANA.

Anderson 33,854
Bedford .....‡9,206
Bloomington ...12,589
Brazil *9,293
Clinton 13,642
Columbus .....‡9,053
Connersville ...12,454
Crawfordsville..10,530
East Chicago ..45,580
Elkhart 27,104
Elwood *10,890
Evansville ... 93,601
Fort Wayne ..97,846
Frankfort 13,051
Gary 76,870
Goshen .....‡9,890
Hammond 50,385
Huntington 15,914
Indianapolis ..358,819
Jeffersonville .*10,098
Kokomo 36,855
Laporte 17,540
Lafayette 23,790
Logansport 23,120
Marion 26,274
Michigan City..20,299
Mishawaka 16,671
Muncie 42,491
New Albany..*22,992
New Castle 16,955
Peru 12,683
Richmond 30,495
Shelbyville .....‡9,773
South Bend 80,091
Terre Haute ..71,071
Vincennes 18,271
Wabash .....‡10,299
Washington ...‡9,062
Whiting 12,158

IOWA.

(July 1, 1923.)

Boone 13,207
Burlington *24,057
Cedar Rapids..50,163
Centerville 9,043
Clinton *24,151
Council Bluffs..38,637
Creston 8,434
Davenport 61,262
Des Moines....140,923
Dubuque 39,372
Fort Dodge 19,635
Fort Madison..13,207
Iowa City 11,691
Keokuk 14,570
Marshalltown ..16,578
Mason City ...23,142
Muscatine *16,068
Oskaloosa *9,427
Ottumwa 23,360
Sioux City 79,662
Waterloo 39,667

KANSAS.

(State census.)

Arkansas City..14,003
Atchison 15,028
Chanute 9,829
Coffeyville ....‡13,726
El Dorado 12,243
Emporia 12,053
Fort Scott ....‡10,774
Hutchinson 25,970
Independence..‡12,430
Iola *8,513
Kansas City..‡115,781
Lawrence 12,341
Leavenworth ..20,889
Newton .....‡10,471
Ottawa .....‡9,511
Parsons .....‡17,313
Pittsburg 19,182
Salina 15,624
Topeka 55,411
Wichita .....‡79,261

KENTUCKY.

Ashland 24,285
Bowling Green..‡9,805
Covington 58,309
Frankfort *9,805
Henderson 12,574
Hopkinsville ..‡9,795
Lexington 46,895
Louisville 259,259
Middlesboro ...‡8,305
Newport *29,317
Owensboro 22,027
Paducah 25,852
Winchester ....‡8,757

LOUISIANA.

Alexandria 20,651
Baton Rouge ..27,832
Bogalusa .....‡8,245
Lake Charles...14,015
Monroe 14,347
New Orleans..414,493
Shreveport 57,857

MAINE.

Auburn 18,073
Augusta 14,625
Bangor 26,644
Bath 17,751
Biddeford 18,532
Lewiston 34,932
Portland 75,333
Rockland *8,109
Rumford .....‡9,224
Sanford 11,621
South Portland‡9,895
Waterville 14,424
Westbrook ....‡9,873

MARYLAND.

Annapolis 12,633
Baltimore 796,296
Cumberland ...33,741
Frederick 12,035
Hagerstown ...31,357

MASSACHUSETTS.

(State census.)

Adams 13,525
Amesbury 11,229
Andover .....‡8,615
Arlington 25,155
Athol .....‡10,244
Attleboro 20,625
Belmont 15,256
Beverly 22,701
Boston 781,529
Braintree 13,337
Bridgewater ...‡8,708
Brockton 65,731
Brookline 42,633
Cambridge 120,053
Chelsea 47,505
Chicopee 41,888
Clinton 14,130
Danvers 11,798
Dedham 13,918
Easthampton ..11,587
Everett 42,972
Fall River 129,662
Fitchburg 44,034
Framingham ...21,078
Gardner 18,770
Gloucester 23,407
Greenfield 15,246
Haverhill 49,084
Holyoke 60,892
Lawrence 95,136
Leominster ...22,104
Lowell 110,542
Lynn 103,147
Malden 51,789
Marlboro 16,236
Medford 47,627
Melrose 20,148
Methuen 20,660
Middleboro ....‡8,537
Milford 14,781
Milton .....‡9,908
Natick 12,816
New Bedford..120,494
Newburyport ...15,656
Newton 53,364
North Adams ..22,717
N. Attleboro ..*9,238
Northampton ..24,000
Northbridge ...10,062
Norwood 14,183
Palmer .....‡10,359
Peabody 20,107
Pittsfield 47,241
Plymouth 13,178
Quincy 60,131
Revere 33,261
Salem 42,821
Saugus 12,743
Somerville 99,206
Southbridge ...15,533
Springfield 142,224
Swampscott ...‡8,784
Taunton 39,286
Wakefield 15,611
Waltham 34,926
Ware *8,525
Watertown 25,480
Webster 13,389
W. Springfield..15,326
Westfield 19,061
Weymouth 17,265
Winchester 11,565
Winthrop 16,155
Woburn 18,354
Worcester 192,242

MICHIGAN.

Adrian 12,508
Albion .....‡9,261
Alpena *11,101
Ann Arbor 22,178
Battle Creek ..42,336
Bay City 48,907
Benton Harbor.13,959
Cadillac .....‡10,244
Detroit 1,242,044
Escanaba *13,103
Flint 130,316
Grand Rapids.153,698
Hamtramck ...81,731
Highland Park.72,289
Holland 13,140
Iron Mountain..*8,251
Ironwood 17,391
Ishpeming *10,500
Jackson 57,972
Kalamazoo 53,613
Lansing 70,753
Ludington *8,810
Manistee *9,694
Marquette 13,406
Menominee *8,907
Monroe 14,224
Mount Clemens‡10,129
Muskegon 43,088
MuskegonHgts.‡12,334
Owosso 14,236
Pontiac 47,455
Port Huron.....29,954
River Rouge..‡11,863
Saginaw 72,100
Sault Ste.Marie*12,096
Traverse *10,925
Wyandotte 23,771

MINNESOTA.

Albert Lea ....‡8,728
Austin 11,900
Brainerd .....‡9,973
Chisholm .....‡9,526
Duluth 110,502
Faribault 12,272
Hibbing 17,955
Mankato 13,659
Minneapolis ..425,435
Red Wing *8,637
Rochester 17,050
St. Cloud 18,860
St. Paul 246,001
Virginia 16,030
Winona 19,459

MISSISSIPPI.

Biloxi 12,571
Columbus 11,358
Greenville 15,165
Gulfport .....‡8,794
Hattiesburg ...14,084
Jackson 23,698
Laurel 15,513
Meridian 24,312
Natchez 13,070
Vicksburg *18,072

MISSOURI.

Cape Girardeau.14,258
Carthage 10,438
Columbia 10,634
Hannibal 19,851
Independence ..12,720
Jefferson City..15,843
Joplin *29,902
Kansas City...367,481
Moberly 13,875
Poplar Bluff ..‡8,448
St. Charles.....*8,503
St. Joseph 78,342
St. Louis 821,543
Sedalia 22,745
Springfield 42,140
Webster Groves‡10,335

MONTANA.

Anaconda 12,537
Billings 17,971
Butte 42,867
Great Falls 29,883
Helena *12,037
Missoula *12,668

NEBRASKA.

Beatrice .....‡9,773
Fremont .....‡9,825
Grand Island ..15,602
Hastings 12,954
Lincoln 60,941
Norfolk .....‡9,572
North Platte ..13,679
Omaha 211,768

NEVADA.

Reno 12,665

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Berlin 18,552
Claremont ....‡10,242
Concord 22,546
Dover *13,029
Keene 11,855
Laconia 11,300
Manchester 83,097
Nashua 29,723

Portsmouth 14,871
Rochester .....‡9,962

NEW JERSEY.

Asbury Park ..13,674
Atlantic City ..53,287
Bayonne 88,767
Belleville 18,927
Bloomfield 25,955
Bridgeton 14,387
Burlington ....‡9,305
Camden 128,642
Carteret 14,027
Clifton 34,742
Collingswood..‡10,125
Dover .....‡10,643
East Orange ..59,967
Elizabeth ...‡103,947
Englewood 12,590
Garfield 24,374
Gloucester 13,692
Hackensack ...19,715
Harrison 16,414
Hoboken *68,166
Irvington 33,186
Jersey City ..315,280
Kearny 31,291
Lodi .....‡9,629
Long Branch ..13,646
Millville 15,960
Montclair 32,922
Morristown 12,570
New Brunswick37,984
Newark 452,513
Nutley .....‡10,650
Orange 35,379
Passaic 68,979
Paterson 141,695
Perth Amboy ..47,136
Phillipsburg ...18,633
Plainfield 31,748
Rahway 12,007
Red Bank.....‡9,919
Ridgefield Park‡10,039
Rutherford ..‡10,380
Summit 11,687
Trenton 132,020
Union City 63,117
West New York 39,197
West Orange ..18,174
Westfield .....‡10,016

NEW MEXICO.

Albuquerque ..17,500

NEW YORK.
(State census.)

Albany 117,820
Amsterdam 35,280
Auburn .....‡36,742
Batavia 15,628
Beacon 11,621
Binghamton 71,915
Buffalo 538,016
Cohoes *22,987
Corning 15,722
Cortland .....‡13,938
Dunkirk 19,912
Elmira 48,359
Endicott .....‡15,993
Freeport .....‡9,954
Fulton .....‡13,967
Geneva .....‡15,440
Glen Cove .....‡8,664
Glens Falls ..‡17,139
Gloversville ..‡22,590
Herkimer .....‡11,511
Hornell 15,784
Hudson 11,755
Ilion .....‡11,460
Ithaca 18,948
Jamestown 43,414
Johnson City..‡10,320
Johnstown ....‡11,073
Kingston .....‡26,969
Lackawanna ...20,196
Little Falls ..‡13,301
Lockport 21,676
Mechanicsville..‡8,717
Middletown 20,412
Mount Vernon..50,382
New Rochelle..44,222
New York..‡5,927,625
Bronx .....‡840,544
Brooklyn ‡2,156,687
Manhat'n.‡2,267,001
Queens ....‡535,844
Richmond..‡127,549
Newburgh 30,419
Niagara Falls..57,033
N. Tonawanda..17,366
Norwich .....‡8,573
Ogdensburg ..*14,609
Olean .....‡22,582
Oneida .....‡11,343
Oneonta .....‡12,335
Ossining *10,739
Oswego .....‡23,717
Peekskill .....‡16,019
Plattsburg ...*10,909
Port Chester..‡17,928
Port Jervis ...10,507
Poughkeepsie ..35,670
Rensselaer 11,394
Rochester 316,786
Rome .....‡28,447
Salamanca 10,340
Saratoga Sprgs.*13,181
Schenectady ...92,786
Syracuse 182,003
Tonawanda 11,292
Troy 72,923
Utica 101,604
Watertown 32,836
Watervliet ....‡16,434
White Plains ..27,428
Yonkers 113,647

NORTH CAROLINA.

Asheville 31,474
Charlotte 53,318
Concord .....‡10,331
Durham 42,258
Elizabeth City..‡9,108
Fayetteville ...‡9,537
Gastoma 16,899
Goldsboro 14,234
Greensboro 47,132
High Point 23,646
Kinston .....‡10,772
New Bern 12,218
Raleigh 30,371
Rocky Mount..15,115
Salisbury 17,696
Wilmington 37,061
Wilson. 12,818
Winston-S lem .69,031

NORTH DAKOTA.

Fargo 26,405
Grand Forks...14,811
Minot 12,660

OHIO.

Akron .....‡208,435
Alliance 24,979
Ashland .....‡10,131
Ashtabula 25,066
Barberton 23,286
Bellaire 16,258
Bellefontaine ..‡9,806
Bucyrus 11,729
Cambridge 14,029
Canton 106,260
Chillicothe 16,649
Cincinnati 406,333
Cleveland 936,455
Cleveland Hgts..22,194
Columbus 279,836
Conneaut .....‡10,336
Coshocton 11,552
Cuyahoga Falls.13,700
Dayton 172,942
Defiance .....‡9,433
Delaware *8,756
Dover .....‡8,633
East Cleveland..37,552
East Liverpool..21,989
E. Youngstown.15,985
Elyria 23,832
Findlay 18,246
Fostoria .....‡10,099
Fremont 13,898
Hamilton 42,364
Ironton 14,492
Kenmore 19,382
Lakewood 56,774
Lancaster 16,080
Lima 46,717
Lorain 42,259
Mansfield 31,820
Marietta 15,261
Marion 32,511
Martins Ferry..15,549
Massillon 19,326
Middletown 30,823
Mount Vernon..‡9,290
New Philadel'a.12,001
Newark 30,461
Niles 16,624
Norwood 29,938
Piqua 15,979
Portsmouth 39,087
Salem 11,075
Sandusky 24,542
Sidney .....‡9,304
Springfield 68,735
Steubenville ...31,973
Tiffin 15,552
Toledo 287,380
Van Wert .....‡8,440
Warren 34,679
Wellsville .....‡9,238
Wooster .....‡8,950
Xenia .....‡9,884
Youngstown ..159,970
Zanesville 30,442

OKLAHOMA.

Ada .....‡9,332
Ardmore 17,190
Bartlesville 19,182
Chickasha *10,179
Enid 18,150
Guthrie 11,813
Lawton .....‡9,340
McAlester *12,095
Muskogee ....‡32,175
Oklahoma City101,150
Okmulgee 25,269
Picher .....‡9,676
Sapulpa 14,207
Shawnee 16,976
Tulsa 124,478

OREGON.

Astoria 16,535
Eugene 11,421
Portland 282,383
Salem 19,709

PENNSYLVANIA.

Allentown 92,151
Altoona 66,148
Ambridge 16,993
Archbald .....‡9,111
Beaver Falls ..13,147
Bellevue .....‡8,874
Berwick 14,160
Bethlehem 62,828
Braddock 21,739
Bradford 15,796
Bristol 12,849
Butler 25,230
Canonsburg 13,488
Carbondale 19,545
Carlisle 11,438
Carnegie 12,369
Carrick 12,989
Chambersburg ..13,947
Charleroi 12,592
Chester 68,507
Clairton 14,869
Clearfield .....‡9,132
Coatesville 16,457
Columbia *10,836
Connellsville ...14,347
Conshohocken ..‡8,842
Dickson City ..12,023
Donora 17,030
DuBois 14,279
Dunmore 21,741
Duquesne 20,870
Easton 36,810
Edwardsville ..‡9,250
Ellwood City ..‡10,780
Erie .....‡112,571
Farrell 18,654
Franklin .....‡10,242
Greensburg 16,056
Greenville ....‡8,890
Hanover .....‡9,242
Harrisburg 83,422
Hazleton 36,143
Homestead 21,437
Jeannette 11,742
Johnstown 71,475
Kingston 17,998
Lancaster 53,505
Lansford .....‡10,094
Larksville .....‡9,491
Latrobe .....‡9,799
Lebanon 25,207
Lewistown ....‡10,383
Lock Haven ...‡8,840
McKees Rocks..18,077
McKeesport 49,097
Mahanoy City *15,599
Meadville 15,580
Millvale .....‡8,091
Milton .....‡9,062
Monessen 21,205
MonongahelaCity‡9,081
Mount Carmel *17,469
Nanticoke 24,732
New Brighton..‡9,659
New Castle 49,842
NewKensington.14,412
Norristown 34,836
N. Braddock...16,685
Northampton...‡9,572
Oil City 23,260
Old Forge 12,755
Olyphant 11,215
Philadelphia 1,979,364
Phoenixville ..*10,484
Pittsburgh ...631,563
Pittston 19,759
Plymouth *16,500
Pottstown 18,467
Pottsville 22,804
Punxsutawney ..11,021
Reading 113,707
Sayre .....‡8,673
Scranton 142,266
Shamokin 21,749
Sharon 24,963
Sharpsburg ....‡9,198
Shenandoah ..*24,726
Steelton *13,428
Sunbury 16,807
Swissvale 12,905
Tamaqua 14,005
Tarentum .....‡9,468
Taylor .....‡10,170
Titusville *8,432
Turtle Creek ..‡9,270
Tyrone .....‡9,771
Uniontown ...*15,692
Vandergrift ...‡10,329
Warren 15,116
Washington ...23,009
Waynesboro ..‡10,627
West Chester *11,717
Wilkesbarre 77,644
Wilkinsburg 27,293
Williamsport ...42,656

Windber .....‡9,984
Woodlawn 18,882
York 49,074

RHODE ISLAND.

Bristol 12,707
Burrillville ....‡8,869
Central Falls ..25,403
Cranston 34,471
Cumberland ...10,238
E. Providence..26,088
Lincoln *9,543
Newport 27,757
Pawtucket 69,760
Providence 267,918
Warwick 18,273
West Warwick..18,215
Westerly .....‡10,404
Woonsocket ...49,681

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Anderson 11,087
Charleston 73,125
Columbia 41,225
Florence 13,182
Greenville 27,311
Greenwood .....‡9,456
Rock Hill .....‡9,383
Spartanburg ..25,537
Sumter .....‡10,012

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Aberdeen 15,035
Huron .....‡9,205
Mitchell .....‡9,315
Sioux Falls ..30,127
Watertown ...‡10,262

TENNESSEE.

Bristol .....‡8,370
Chattanooga ..66,575
Clarksville *8,110
Jackson 19,925
Johnson City ..14,362
Knoxville 95,464
Memphis 174,533
Nashville 136,220

TEXAS.

Abilene 10,456
Amarillo 17,780
Austin 37,717
Beaumont 50,615
Brownsville ...12,512
Brownwood ....‡8,675
Cleburne 14,162
Corpus Christi..11,825
Corsicana 12,364
Dallas 194,450
Del Rio *10,589
Denison 19,008
Eastland .....‡12,435
El Paso 104,929
Fort Worth ..154 847
Gainesville ....‡9,016
Galveston 48,375
Greenville 14,386
Houston 164,954
Laredo 27,159
Marshall 15,827
Orange .....‡10,539
Palestine 11,403
Paris 17,274
Port Arthur ...31,513
Ranger *16,205
San Angelo ..*10,050
San Antonio .198,069
Sherman 16,528
Temple 11,055
Terrell .....‡8,816
Texarkana 12,437
Tyler 13,037
Waco 43,912
Wichita Falls ..58,026

UTAH.

Logan .....‡10,129
Ogden 36,869
Provo 11,184
Salt Lake City.130,940

VERMONT.

Barre *10,008
Bennington ...‡10 444
Brattleboro ....‡8,616
Burlington 24,089
Rutland 15,752
St. Johnsbury .‡8,928

VIRGINIA.

Alexandria 18,473
Charlottesville .11,211
Danville 22,964
Lynchburg 30,395
Newport News 47,083
Norfolk .....‡159,089
Petersburg 35,712
Portsmouth 59,029
Richmond 186,403
Roanoke 58,208
Staunton 10,633
Suffolk .....‡9,704

WASHINGTON.

Aberdeen 16,174
Bellingham 26,229
Bremerton ...‡11,053
Everett 29,303
Hoquiam 11,126
Seattle .....‡315,685
Spokane 108,897
Tacoma 104,455
Vancouver 14,526
Walla Walla ..*15,503
Yakima 22,664

WEST VIRGINIA.

Bluefield 17,529
Charleston 49,019
Clarksburg 30,402
Fairmont 20,959
Grafton .....‡8,861
Huntington 63,485
Martinsburg ...13,544
Morgantown ...13,811
Moundsville ...11,660
Parkersburg ...21,299
Wheeling *56,208

WISCONSIN.

Antigo .....‡8,903
Appleton 21,140
Ashland *11,334
Beloit 24,771
Chippewa Falls‡9,214
Eau Claire 22,375
Fond du Lac...26,049
Green Bay 34,290
Janesville 20,785
Kenosha 50,891
LaCrosse 30,421
Madison 46,385
Manitowoc 22,132
Marinette *13,610
Merrill *8,068
Milwaukee ...509,192
Oshkosh 33,217
Racine 67,707
Sheboygan 33,535
Stevens Point ..12,889
Superior *39,671
Watertown 19,467
Waukesha 14,720
Wausau 20,101
West Allis 18,366

WYOMING.

Casper .....‡15,634
Cheyenne 14,680
Sheridan .....‡9,465

POPULATION OF AMERICAN CITIES AND TOWNS, CENSUS 1920.

ALABAMA.

The following list includes all incorporated places of 1,000 inhabitants or more as shown by the United States census of January. 1920.

Abbeville 1,267
Alabama City.. 5,432
Albany 7,652
Alexander City. 2,293
Altoona 1,078
Andalusia 4,023
Anniston 17,734
Ashland 1,655
Athens 3,323
Atmore 1,775
Attalla 3,462
Auburn 2,143
Bay Minette... 1,092
Bessemer 18,674
Birmingham..178,806
Boaz 1,369
Boyles 1,364
Brewton 2,682
Bridgeport 2,013
Brighton 3,665
Carbon Hill.... 2,666
Chapman 1,142
Clanton 1,411
Columbiana ... 1,073
Cordova 1,622
Cullman 2,467
Dadeville 1,146
Decatur 4,752
Demopolis 2,779
Dora 1,117
Dothan 10,034
Elba 1,681
Enterprise 3,013
Eufaula 4,939
Eutaw 1,359
Evergreen 1,817
Fairfield 5,003
Fayette 1,741
Florala 2,633
Florence 10,529
Fort Payne.... 2,025
Gadsden 14,737
Geneva 1,581
Georgiana 1,550
Girard 4,942
Greensboro 1,809
Greenville 3,171
Guntersville .. 1,909
Haleyville 1,404
Hartford 1,561
Hartsell 2,009
Headland 1,252
Heflin 1,026
Huntsville 8,018
Inglenook 1,590
Jackson 1,331
Jacksonville .. 2,395
Jasper 3,246
Lafayette 1,911
Lanett 4,976
Leeds 1,600
Lineville 1,507
Lipscomb 1,605
Luverne 1,464
Marion 2,035
Mignon 2,028
Mobile 60,777
Monroeville ... 1,017
Montgomery ..43,464
Northport 1,606
Oakman 1,083
Opelika 4,960
Opp 1,556
Oxford 1,108
Ozark 2,518
Phenix 5,432
Piedmont 2,645
Prattville 2,316
Reform 1,069
River Falls.... 1,107
Roanoke 3,841
Russellville 2,269
Samson 1,646
Scottsboro 1,417
Selma 15,589
Sheffield 6,682
Sulligent 1,071
Sylacauga 2,141
Talladega 6,546
Tallassee 2,034
Thomasville ... 1,002
Townley 1,554
Troy 5,696
Tuscaloosa 11,996
Tuscumbia 3,855
Tuskegee 2,475
Union Springs. 4,125
Uniontown 1,359
Vincent 1,034
West Blocton.. 1,023
Wetumpka 1,520
York 1,651

ALASKA

Anchorage* .. 1,856
Cordova 955
Douglas 919
Fairbanks 1,155
Juneau 3,058
Ketchikan 2,458
Nome 852
Sitka 1,175
Skagway 494
Valdez 466
Wrangell 821
*Not incorporated.

ARIZONA.

Bisbee 9,205
Clifton 4,163
Douglas 9,916
Flagstaff 3,186
Florence 1,161
Glendale 2,737
Globe 7,044
Holbrook 1,206
Jerome 4,030
Mesa 3,036
Miami 6,689
Nogales 5,199
Phoenix 29,053
Prescott 5,010
Safford 1,336
Tempe 1,963
Tombstone 1,178
Tucson 20,292
Williams 1,350
Winslow 3,730
Yuma 4,237

ARKANSAS.

Arkadelphia .. 3,311
Arkansas City.. 1,482
Ashdown 2,052
Atkins 1,529
Augusta 1,731
Batesville 4,299
Benton 2,933
Bentonville 2,313
Berryville 1,474
Blytheville 6,447
Booneville 2,199
Brinkley 2,714
Camden 3,238
Clarendon 2,638
Clarksville 2,127
Coal Hill..... 1,057
Conway 4,564
Corning 1,564
Cotton Plant .. 1,661
Crossett 2,707

Dardanelle	1,835
De Queen	2,517
De Witt	1,422
Dermott	2,330
Des Arc	1,307
Djerks	1,495
Dumas	1,124
Earle	2,091
El Dorado	3,887
England	2,408
Eudora	1,197
Eureka Springs	2,429
Fayetteville	5,362
Fordyce	2,996
Forrest City	3,377
Fort Smith	28,870
Gillett	1,155
Greenwood	1,374
Gurdon	1,469
Hamburg	1,538
Harrisburg	1,315
Harrison	3,477
Hartford	2,067
Heber Springs	1,675
Helena	9,112
Hope	4,790
Horatio	1,038
Hot Springs	11,695
Hoxie	1,711
Huntington	1,453
Huttig	1,261
Jonesboro	9,384
Lake Village	1,449
Leslie	1,472
Lewisville	1,067
Little Rock	65,142
Lonoke	1,711
Luxora	1,179
McGehee	2,368
Magnolia	2,158
Malvern	3,864
Marianna	5,074
Marked Tree	1,318
Mena	3,441
Monette	1,066
Monticello	2,378
Morrillton	3,010
Mulberry	1,095
Nashville	2,144
New Rocky Comfort	1,408
Newport	3,771
North Little Rock	14,048
Osceola	1,755
Ozark	1,262
Paragould	6,306
Paris	1,740
Parkin	1,378
Piggott	2,016
Pine Bluff	19,280
Pocahontas	1,806
Prescott	2,691
Rector	1,801
Rogers	3,318
Russellville	4,505
Searcy	2,836
Siloam Springs	2,569
Springdale	2,263
Stamps	2,564
Stuttgart	4,522
Texarkana	8,257
Thornton	1,312
Truman	2,598
Van Buren	5,224
Walnut Ridge	2,226
Warren	2,145
West Helena	6,226
Wilmar	1,034
Wynne	2,933

CALIFORNIA.

Alameda	28,806
Albany	2,462
Alhambra	9,096
Anaheim	5,526
Antioch	1,936
Arcadia	2,239
Arcata	1,486
Auburn	2,289
Azusa	2,460
Bakersfield	18,638
Banning	1,810
Benicia	2,693
Berkeley	56,036
Bishop	1,304
Blythe	1,622
Brawley	5,389
Brea	1,037
Burbank	2,913
Burlingame	4,107
Calexio	6,223
Chico	9,339
Chino	2,132
Chula Vista	1,718
Claremont	1,728
Clovis	1,157
Coalinga	2,934
Colton	4,282
Colusa	1,846
Compton	1,478
Corcoran	1,101
Corning	1,449
Corona	4,129
Coronado	3,289
Covina	1,999
Daly City	3,779
Dinuba	3,400
Dunsmuir	2,528
Eagle Rock	2,256
East San Diego	4,148
El Centro	5,464
El Cerito	1,505
El Monte	1,283
El Segundo	1,563
Emeryville	2,390
Escondido	1,789
Eureka	12,923
Exeter	1,852
Fairfield	1,008
Fillmore	1,597
Fort Bragg	2,616
Fowler	1,528
Fresno	45,086
Fullerton	4,415
Gilroy	2,862
Glendale	13,526
Glendora	2,028
Grass Valley	4,006
Gridley	1,636
Hanford	5,888
Hayward	3,487
Healdsburg	2,412
Hemet	1,480
Hermosa Beach	2,327
Hollister	2,781
Holtville	1,347
Hunt'gton Beach	1,687
Hunt'gton Park	4,513
Imperial	1,885
Inglewood	3,286
Jackson	1,601
King City	1,048
Kingsburg	1,316
LaMesa	1,004
LaVerne	1,698
Lakeport	1,024
Lemoore	1,355
Lincoln	1,325
Lindsay	2,576
Livermore	1,916
Lodi	4,850
Lompoc	1,876
Long Beach	55,593
Los Angeles	576,673
Los Banos	1,276
Los Gatos	2,317
Madera	3,444
Manteca	1,286
Maricopa	1,121
Martinez	3,858
Marysville	5,461
Mayfield	1,127
Merced	3,974
Mill Valley	2,554
Modesto	9,241
Monrovia	5,480
Monterey	5,479
Monterey Park	4,108
Mountain View	1,883
Napa	6,757
National City	3,116
Needles	2,807
Nevada City	1,782
Newman	1,251
Oakdale	1,745
Oakland	216,261
Oceanside	1,161
Ontario	7,280
Orange	4,884
Orland	1,582
Oroville	3,340
Oxnard	4,417
Pacific Grove	2,974
Palo Alto	5,900
Pasadena	45,354
Paso Robles	1,919
Petaluma	6,226
Piedmont	4,282
Pittsburg	4,715
Placerville	1,650
Pomona	13,505
Porterville	4,097
Red Bluff	3,104
Redding	2,962
Redlands	9,571
Redondo Beach	4,913
Redwood	4,020
Reedley	2,447
Richmond	16,843
Rio Vista	1,104
Riverside	19,341
Roseville	4,477
Sacramento	65,908
St. Helena	1,346
Salina	4,308
San Anselmo	2,475
San Bernardino	18,721
San Bruno	1,562
San Diego	74,683
San Fernando	3,204
San Francisco	506,676
San Gabriel	2,640
San Jose	39,642
San Leandro	5,703
San Luis Obispo	5,895
San Mateo	5,979
San Rafael	5,512
Sanger	2,578
Santa Ana	15,485
Santa Barbara	19,441
Santa Clara	5,220
Santa Cruz	10,917
Santa Maria	3,943
Santa Monica	15,252
Santa Paula	3,967
Santa Rosa	8,758
Sausalito	2,790
Sebastopol	1,493
Selma	3,158
Sierra Madre	2,026
Sonora	1,684
So. Pasadena	7,652
S. San Francisco	4,411
Stockton	40,296
Sunnyvale	1,675
Taft	3,317
Tracey	2,450
Tulare	3,539
Turlock	3,394
Ukiah	2,305
Upland	2,912
Vacaville	1,254
Vallejo	21,107
Venice	10,385
Ventura	4,342
Vernon	1,005
Visalia	5,753
Watsonville	5,013
Watts	4,529
Whittier	7,997
Willits	1,468
Willows	2,199
Woodland	4,147
Yreka	1,277
Yuba City	1,768

COLORADO.

Aguilar	1,236
Akron	1,401
Alamosa	3,171
Aspen	1,265
Boulder	11,006
Brighton	2,715
Brush	2,103
Canon City	4,551
Colo. Springs	30,105
Craig	1,297
Crested Butte	1,213
Cripple Creek	2,525
Del Norte	1 007
Delagua	1,035
Delta	2,623
Denver	256,491
Durango	4,116
Eaton	1,289
Englewood	4,556
Florence	2,629
Fort Collins	8,755
Fort Lupton	1,014
Fort Morgan	3,818
Fowler	1,062
Fruita	1,193
Glenw'd Springs	2,073
Golden	2,484
Grand Junction	8,665
Greeley	10,958
Gunnison	1,329
Haxtun	1,118
Holyoke	1,205
Idaho Springs	1,192
Julesburg	1,320
LaJunta	4,964
Lafayette	1,815
Lamar	2,512
Las Animas	2,252
Leadville	4,959
Limon	1,047
Littleton	1,636
Longmont	5,848
Louisville	1,799
Loveland	5,065
Manitou	1,129
Monte Vista	2,484
Montrose	3,581
Ordway	1,186
Ouray	1,165
Pagosa Springs	1,032
Pueblo	43,050
Rockvale	1,249
Rocky Ford	3,746
Salida	4,689
Silverton	1,150
South Canon	1,281
Steamboat Sp'gs.	1,249
Sterling	6,415
Telluride	1,618
Trinidad	10,906
Victor	1,777
Walsenburg	3,565
Windsor	1,290
Wray	1,538
Yuma	1,177

CONNECTICUT.

Ansonia	17,643
Branford	2,619
Bridgeport	143,555
Bristol	20,620
Danbury	18,943
Danielson	3,130

Derby 11,238
Farmington ... 1,021
Greenwich 5,939
Groton 4,236
Guilford 1,612
Hartford 138,036
Jewett City 3,196
Meriden 29,867
Middletown ...13,638
Naugatuck 15,051
New Britain...59,316
New Canaan... 1,918
New Haven...162,537
New London...25,688
Norwalk 27,743
Norwich 22,304
Putnam 7,711
Ridgefield 1,030
Rockville 7,726
Shelton 9,475
Southington ... 5,085
Stafford Springs 3,383
Stamford 35,096
Stonington 2,100
Torrington 20,623
Wallingford 9,648
Waterbury 91,715
Willimantic 12,330
Winsted 8,248

DELAWARE

Delaware City.. 1,064
Dover 4,042
Georgetown 1,710
Harrington 1,617
Laurel 2,253
Lewes 2,074
Middletown 1,260
Milford 2,703
New Castle 3,854
Newark 2,183
Seaford 2,141
Smyrna 1,953
Wilmington ..110,168

DIST. COLUMBIA.

Washington ..437,571

FLORIDA.

Apalachicola .. 3,066
Arcadia 3,479
Bartow 4,203
Bonifay 1,230
Bradentown ... 3,868
Brooksville 1,011
Carrabelle 1,055
Chipley 1,806
Clearwater 2,427
Cocoa 1,445
Cocoanut Grove 1,396
Dade City..... 1,296
Daytona 5,445
De Funiak Springs 2,097
De Land..... 3,324
Delray 1,051
Dunnellon 1,185
Eustis 1,193
Fernandina 5,457
Ft. Lauderdale. 2,065
Fort Meade.... 2,029
Fort Meyers.... 3,678
Fort Pierce.... 2,115
Gainesville 6,860
Green Cove Springs 2,093
High Springs.. 1,719
Homestead 1,307
Inverness 1,132
Jacksonville ..91,558
Jasper 1,260
Key West.....18,749
Kissimmee 2,722
Lake City..... 3,341
Lake Worth... 1,106
Lakeland 7,062
Leesburg 1,835
Live Oak..... 3,103
Madison 1,952
Manatee 1,076
Marianna 2,499
Miami 29,571
Millville 1,887
Milton 1,594
Monticello 1,704
Mulberry 1,499
New Smyrna .. 2,007
Ocala 4,914
Orlando 9,282
Ormond 1,292
Palatka 5,102
Palm Beach... 1,135
Palmetto 2,046
Panama City... 1,722
Pensacola 31,035
Perry 1,956
Plant City 3,729
Port Tampa ... 1,030
Punta Gorda .. 1,295
Quincy 3,118
St. Andrews .. 1,310
St. Augustine.. 6,192
St. Cloud 2,011
St. Petersburg..14,237
Sanford 5,588
Sarasota 2,149
S. Jacksonville 2,775
Starke 1,023
Tallahassee ... 5,637
Tampa 51,608
Tarpon Springs 2,105
Titusville 1,361
Wauchula 2,081
West Palm Beach 8,659
West Tampa .. 8,463
Winter Garden. 1,021
Winterhaven .. 1,597
Winter Park... 1,078

GEORGIA.

Abbeville 1,119
Acworth 1,117
Adel 1,720
Albany 11,555
Alma 1,061
Americus 9,010
Arlington 1,331
Ashburn 2,116
Athens 16,748
Atlanta 200,616
Augusta 52,548
Bainbridge 4,792
Barnesville 3,059
Baxley 1,142
Bibb City 1,090
Blackshear 1,329
Blakely 1,985
Boston 1,640
Bowdon 1,047
Brunswick 14,413
Buena Vista .. 1,230
Buford 2,500
Cairo 1,908
Calhoun 1,955
Camilla 2,136
Canon 1,132
Canton 2,679
Carrollton 4,363
Cartersville 4,350
Cedartown 4,053
Claxton 1,265
Cochran 2,021
College Park.. 3,622
Columbus 31,125
Comer 1,001
Commerce 2,459
Conyers 1,817
Cordele 6,538
Cornelia 1,274
Covington 3,203
Cuthbert 3,022
Dallas 1,245
Dalton 5,222
Dawson 3,504
Decatur 6,150
Donalsonville .. 1,031
Douglas 3,401
Douglasville ... 2,159
Dublin 7,707
East Point ... 5,241
East Thomaston 1,058
Eastman 2,707
Eatonton 2,519
Elberton 6,475
Fairburn 1,600
Fitzgerald 6,870
Forsyth 2,241
Fort Gaines.... 1,237
Fort Valley.... 3,223
Gainesville 6,272
Glenville 1,069
Gordon 1,081
Grantville 1,200
Greensboro 2,128
Griffin 8,240
Hapeville 1,631
Hartwell 2,323
Hawkinsville .. 3,070
Hazelhurst 1,383
Hogansville 1,591
Jackson 2,027
Jefferson 1,626
Jesup 1,941
Jonesboro 1,060
Kirkwood 2,934
LaGrange 17,038
Lafayette 2,104
Lavonia 1,644
Lawrenceville .. 2,059
Lithonia 1,269
Louisville 1,040
McCaysville ... 2,166
McDonough ... 1,263
McRae 1,273
Macon 52,995
Madison 2,348
Manchester 2,776
Marietta 6,190
Marshallville .. 1,150
Meigs 1,111
Milledgeville .. 4,619
Millen 2,405
Monroe 3,211
Montezuma 1,827
Monticello 1,823
Moultrie 6,789
Nashville 2,025
Newnan 7,037
Ocilla 2,180
Pelham 2,640
Porterdale 2,880
Quitman 4,393
Richland 1,529
Rochelle 1,046
Rockmart 1,400
Rome 13,252
Rossville 1,427
Roswell 1,227
Royston 1,681
Sandersville 2,695
Savannah 83,252
Shellman 1,074
Social Circle.... 1,781
Soperton 1,033
Sparta 1,895
Statesboro 3,807
Stone Mountain 1,266
Summerville ... 1,003
Swainsboro 1,578
Sylvania 1,413
Sylvester 1,547
Talbotton 1,093
Tallapoosa 2,719
Tennille 1,768
Thomaston 2,502
Thomasville .. 8,196
Thomson 2,140
Tifton 3,005
Toccoa 3,567
Trion 1,588
Unadilla 1,103
Union Point .. 1,126
Valdosta 10,783
Vidalia 2,860
Vienna 2,019
Villa Rica 1,047
Wadley 1,423
Warrenton 1,407
Washington ... 4,208
Waycross 18,068
Waynesboro .. 3,311
West Point ... 2,138
Willacooche ... 1,211
Winder 3,335
Wrens 1,074
Wrightsville .. 1,476

HAWAII.

Hilo 10,431
Honolulu 83,327

IDAHO.

American Falls 1,547
Ashton 1,022
Blackfoot 3,937
Boise 21,393
Bonners Ferry. 1,236
Buhl 2,245
Burley 5,408
Caldwell 5,106
Coeur d'Alene.. 6,447
Emmett 2,204
Filer 1,012
Glenns Ferry... 1,243
Gooding 1,843
Grangeville 1,439
Hailey 1,201
Idaho Falls.... 8,064
Jerome 1,759
Kellogg 3,017
Lewiston 6,574
Malad 2,598
Meridian 1,000
Montpelier 2,984
Moscow 3,956
Mountain Home 1,644
Mullan 1,320
Nampa 7,621
Oakley 1,273
Paris 1,333
Payette 2,433
Pocatello 15,001
Preston 3,235
Rexburg 3,569
Rigby 1,629
Rupert 2,372
St. Anthony .. 2,957
St. Maries 1,962
Salmon 1,311
Sandpoint 2,876
Shelley 1,223
Shoshone 1,165
Twin Falls 8,324
Wallace 2,816
Weiser 3,154

ILLINOIS.

(Population of all incorporated places in Illinois will be found elsewhere in this volume. See index.)

INDIANA.

Albany 1,333
Albion 1,142
Alexandria 4,172
Anderson 29,767
Andrews 1,071
Angola 2,650
Arcadia 1,060
Argus 1,111
Attica 3,392

Auburn	4,650
Aurora	4,299
Batesville	2,361
Bedford	9,076
Beech Grove	1,459
Berne	1,537
Bicknell	7,635
Bloomfield	1,872
Bloomington	11,595
Bluffton	5,391
Boonville	4,451
Bourbon	1,259
Brazil	9,293
Bremen	2,084
Broad Ripple	1,552
Brookville	2,220
Brownsburg	1,063
Brownstown	1,554
Butler	1,745
Cambridge City	1,963
Cannelton	2,008
Chesterton	1,604
Clarksville	2,322
Clay City	1,226
Clinton	10,962
Columbia City	3,499
Columbus	8,990
Connersville	9,901
Converse	1,049
Corydon	1,785
Covington	1,945
Crawfordsville	10,139
Crothersville	1,131
Crown Point	3,232
Culver	1,080
Danville	1,729
Decatur	4,762
Delphi	2,087
Dugger	1,679
Dunkirk	2,532
East Chicago	35,967
Eaton	1,314
Edinburg	2,376
Elkhart	24,277
Elwood	10,790
Evansville	85,264
Fairmont	2,155
Fairview Park	1,301
Farmersburg	1,141
Flora	1,441
Fort Branch	1,339
Fort Wayne	86,549
Fortville	1,213
Fowler	**1,442**
Frankfort	11,585
Franklin	4,909
French Lick	1,980
Garrett	4,796
Gary	55,378
Gas City	2,870
Goodland	1,120
Goshen	9,525
Greencastle	3,780
Greenfield	4,168
Greensburg	5,345
Greentown	1,163
Greenwood	1,907
Hagerstown	1,238
Hammond	36,004
Hartford City	6,183
Hessville	1,480
Hobart	3,450
Hope	1,183
Huntingburg	3,261
Huntington	14,000
Hymera	1,599
Indianapolis	314,194
Jasonville	4,461
Jasper	2,539
Jeffersonville	10,098
Jonesboro	1,429
Kendallville	5,273
Kentland	1,283
Knightstown	1,918
Knox	1,577
Kokomo	30,067
Ladoga	1,010
Lafayette	22,486
Lagrange	1,610
Lapel	1,079
Laporte	15,158
Lawrenceburg	3,466
Lebanon	6,257
Liberty	1,292
Ligonier	2,037
Linton	5,856
Logansport	21,626
Loogootee	2,335
Lowell	1,197
Madison	6,711
Marion	23,747
Martinsville	4,895
Michigan City	19,457
Middletown	1,273
Mishawaka	15,195
Mitchell	3,025
Monon	1,357
Montezuma	1,178
Monticello	2,536
Montpelier	2,297
Mooresville	1,781
Morocco	1,064
Mount Vernon	5,284
Muncie	36,524
Nappanee	2,678
New Albany	22,992
New Castle	**14,458**
New Harmony	1,126
New Haven	1,237
Newburg	1,295
Noblesville	4,758
North Judson	1,189
N. Manchester	2,711
North Vernon	3,084
Oakland City	2,270
Orleans	1,408
Osgood	1,093
Owensville	1,239
Paoli	1,520
Pendleton	**1,244**
Peru	12,410
Petersburg	2,367
Piercetown	1,018
Plainfield	1,373
Plymouth	4,338
Portland	5,958
Princeton	7,132
Redkey	1,386
Remington	1,044
Rensselaer	2,912
Richmond	26,765
Rideville	**1,042**
Rising Sun	1,411
Rochester	3,720
Rockport	2,581
Rockville	1,968
Rushville	5,498
Salem	2,836
Scottsburg	1,609
Seymour	7,348
Shelburn	1,814
Shelbyville	9,701
Sheridan	1,761
Shirley	**1,079**
Shoals	1,034
South Bend	70,983
South Whitley	**1,074**
Spencer	2,066
Sullivan	**4,489**
Summitville	1,001
Syracuse	1,171
Tell City	4,086
Terre Haute	66,083
Thorntown	1,432
Tipton	**4,507**
Union City	3,406
Universal	1,570
Upland	1,301
Valparaiso	6,518
Veedersburg	1,580
Vevay	1,175
Vincennes	17,160
Wabash	9,872
Walkerton	1,031
Warren	1,520
Warsaw	5,478
Washington	8,743
Waterloo	1,172
West Lafayette	3,830
W. Terre Haute	4,310
Whiting	10,145
Williamsport	1,088
Winamac	1,684
Winchester	4,021
Winslow	1,140
Woodruff Place	1,158
Worthington	1,853

IOWA.

Ackley	1,529
Adel	1,455
Akron	1,324
Albia	5,067
Algona	3,724
Alta	1,290
Alton	1,007
Ames	6,270
Anamosa	2,881
Anita	1,236
Atlantic	5,329
Audubon	2,108
Avoca	1,482
Bedford	2,073
Belle Plaine	3,887
Bellevue	1,663
Belmond	1,797
Bettendorf	2,178
Bloomfield	3,064
Boone	12,451
Brighton	1,014
Britt	1,619
Brooklyn	1,533
Burlington	24,057
Calmar	1,039
Carroll	4,254
Cascade	1,249
Cedar Falls	6,316
Cedar Rapids	45,566
Centerville	8,486
Chariton	5,175
Charles City	7,350
Cherokee	5,824
Cincinnati	1,301
Clarinda	4,511
Clarion	2,826
Clarksville	1,003
Clear Lake	2,804
Clinton	24,151
Colfax	2,504
Coon Rapids	1,328
Corning	1,840
Correctionville	1,016
Corydon	1,867
Council Bluffs	36,162
Cresco	3,195
Creston	8,034
Davenport	**56,727**
Decorah	4,039
Denison	3,581
Des Moines	126,468
Dewitt	1,849
Dows	1,145
Dubuque	39,141
Dunlap	1,455
Dyersville	1,933
Eagle Grove	4,433
Eldon	2,091
Eldora	3,189
Elkader	1,223
Emmetsburg	2,762
Estherville	4,699
Fairfield	5,948
Farmington	1,086
Fayette	1,085
Fonda	1,136
Forest City	2,145
Ft. Des Moines	1,020
Fort Dodge	19,347
Fort Madison	12,066
Garner	1,311
Glenwood	3,862
Grand Junction	1,010
Greene	1,375
Greenfield	1,707
Grinnell	**5,362**
Griswold	1,264
Grundy Center	1,749
Guthrie Center	1,727
Guttenburg	1,666
Hamburg	2,017
Hampton	2,992
Harlan	2,831
Hartley	1,306
Hawarden	2,491
Holstein	1,248
Humboldt	2,232
Humeston	1,214
Ida Grove	2,020
Independence	3,672
Indianola	3,628
Iowa City	11,267
Iowa Falls	3,954
Jefferson	3,416
Jewell	1,090
Keokuk	14,423
Keota	1,025
Kinsley	1,072
Knoxville	3,523
La Porte City	1,443
Lake City	2,110
Lake Mills	1,529
Lamoni	1,787
Lansing	1,447
Le Mars	4,683
Lehigh	1,090
Lenox	1,197
Leon	2,193
Logan	1,637
McGregor	1,289
Madrid	1,783
Malvern	1,195
Manchester	3,111
Manilla	1,142
Manly	1,476
Manning	1,863
Manson	1,409
Mapleton	1,367
Maquoketa	3,626
Marcus	1,091
Marengo	2,048
Marion	4,138
Marshalltown	15,731
Mason City	20,065
Melcher	1,582
Missouri Valley	3,985
Monona	1,049
Montezuma	1,273
Monticello	2,257
Moulton	1,387
Mount Ayr	1,738
Mount Pleasant	3,987
Mount Vernon	1,466
Muscatine	16,068
Mystic	2,796
Nashua	1,317
Nevada	2,668
New Hampton	2,539
New London	1,144
New Sharon	1,084
Newton	6,627
Nora Springs	1,055
Northwood	1,597
Oakland	1,188
Odebolt	1,445
Oelwein	7,455
Ogden	1,451
Onawa	2,256
Orange City	1,632
Osage	2,878
Osceola	2,684
Oskaloosa	9,427

Ottumwa 23,003
Parkersburg .. 1,108
Pella 3,338
Perry 5,642
Pocahontas ... 1,302
Postville 1,039
Red Oak 5,578
Reinbeck 1,415
Remsen 1,144
Rock Rapids .. 2,172
Rock Valley .. 1,347
Rockford 1,031
Rockingham .. 1,099
Rockwell City. 2,039
Rolfe 1,031
Sac City 2,630
Sanborn 1,497
Seymour 1,746
Sheffield 1,106
Sheldon 3,488
Shenandoah .. 5,255
Sibley 1,803
Sidney 1,154
Sigourney 2,210
Sioux Center .. 1,389
Sioux City ...71,227
Sioux Rapids.. 1,080
Spencer 4,599
Spirit Lake ... 1,701
Storm Lake ... 3,658
Story City 1,591
Strawberry Pt 1,101
Stuart 1,716
Sumner 1,511
Tabor 1,186
Tama 2,601
Tipton 2,142
Toledo 1,604
Traer 1,329
Valley Junction 3,631
Villisca 2,111
Vinton 3,381
Walnut 1,072
Wapello 1,480
Washington ... 4,697
Waterloo 36,230
Waukon 2,359
Waverly 3,352
Webster 5,657
West Burlington 1,212
West Liberty .. 1,834
West Union ... 1,777
What Cheer .. 1,626
Williamsburg . 1,251
Wilton 1,178
Winfield 1,027
Winterset 2,906
Woodbine 1,463

KANSAS.

Abilene 4,895
Altoona 1,016
Anthony 2,740
Arcadia 1,175
Arkansas City..11,253
Arma 2,180
Ashland 1,147
Atchison 12,630
Augusta 4,219
Baldwin 1,137
Baxter Springs. 3,608
Belleville 2,254
Beloit 3,315
Blue Rapids.... 1,534
Bonner Springs 1,626
Burlingame ... 1,330
Burlington 2,236
Caldwell 2,191
Caney 3,427
Cedarvale 1,044
Chanute 10,286
Cherokee 1,091
Cherryvale 4,698
Chetopa 1,519
Clay Center.... 3,715
Clyde 1,063
Coffeyville 13,452
Colby 1,114
Coldwater 1,207
Columbus 3,155
Concordia 4,705
Conway Springs 1,120
Cottonw'd Falls 1,044
Council Grove.. 2,857
Dodge City..... 5,061
Douglas 1,010
Downs 1,508
Eldorado 10,995
Elkhart 1,160
Ellinwood 1,103
Ellis 1,876
Ellsworth 2,065
Emporia 11,273
Erie 1,167
Eureka 2,606
Florence 1,517
Fort Scott 10,693
Frankfort 1,314
Fredonia 3,954
Frontenac 3,225
Galena 4,712
Garden City.... 3,848
Garnett 2,329
Girard 3,161
Goodland 2,664
Great Bend 4,460
Greensburg 1,215
Halsted 1,163
Harper 1,770
Haven 1,301
Hays 3,165
Herington 4,065
Hiawatha 3,222
Hillsboro 1,451
Hoisington 2,395
Holton 2,703
Horton 4,009
Howard 1,060
Humboldt 2,525
Hutchinson ...23,298
Independence ..11,920
Iola 8,513
Junction City.. 7,533
Kansas City..101,177
Kingman 2,407
Kinsley 1,986
Kiowa 1,539
LaCygne 1,028
La Harpe..... 1,001
Larned 3,139
Lawrence 12,456
Leavenworth ..16,912
Liberal 3,613
Lincoln 1,613
Lindsborg 1,897
Lyons 2,516
McPherson 4,595
Manhattan 7,989
Mankato 1,326
Marion 1,928
Marysville 3,648
Medicine Lodge 1,305
Minneapolis ... 1,842
Mulberry 2,697
Mulvane 1,239
Neodesha 3,943
Newton 9,781
Nickerson 1,049
Norton 2,186
Oakland 1,721
Oberlin 1,247
Olathe 3,268
Osage City..... 2,376
Osawatomie 4,772
Osborne 1,635
Oswego 2,386
Ottawa 9,018
Paola 3,238
Parsons 16,028
Peabody 2,455
Phillipsburg .. 1,310
Pittsburg 18,052
Plainville 1,004
Pleasanton 1,291
Pratt 5,183
Protection 1,109
Rosedale 7,674
Russell 1,700
Sabetha 2,003
St. John 1,671
St. Marys 1,321
Salina 15,085
Scammon 1,694
Scott City 1,112
Sedan 1,885
Seneca 1,885
Smith Center .. 1,567
Solomon 1,071
Stafford 1,752
Sterling 2,060
Stockton 1,324
Syracuse 1,059
Topeka 50,022
Troy 1,013
Valley Falls .. 1,218
Wakeena 1,003
Wamego 1,585
Washington ... 1,406
Weir 1,945
Wellington 7,048
Wichita 72,217
Wilson 1,020
Winfield 7,933
Yates Center .. 2,306

KENTUCKY.

Ashland 14,729
Augusta 1,820
Barbourville .. 1,877
Bardstown 1,717
Bardwell 1,120
Beattyville 1,210
Bellevue 7,379
Berea 1,640
Bowling Green. 9,638
Burnside 1,078
Campbellsville.. 1,535
Carlisle 1,569
Carrollton 2,281
Catlettsburg .. 4,183
Central City .. 3,108
Clay 1,378
Clifton 2,065
Clinton 1,455
Cloverport 1,509
Columbia 1,076
Corbin 3,406
Corydon 1,019
Covington 57,121
Cynthiana 3,857
Danville 5,099
Dawson Springs 1,762
Dayton 7,646
Drakesboro 1,164
Earlington 3,652
Eddyville 1,182
Elizabethtown. 2,530
Elkton 1,009
Eminence 1,317
Falmouth 1,330
Fleming 2,069
Flemingsburg .. 1,562
Fort Thomas... 5,028
Frankfort 9,805
Franklin 3,154
Fulton 3,415
Georgetown 3,903
Glasgow 2,559
Greenville 1,917
Guthrie 1,160
Harlan 2,647
Harrodsburg .. 3,765
Hazard 4,348
Hellier 1,884
Henderson 12,169
Hickman 2,633
Highland Park. 3,979
Hodgenville ... 1,160
Hopkinsville .. 9,696
Irvin 2,705
Jackson 1,503
Jenkins 4,707
La Grange 1,060
Lancaster 2,166
Lawrenceburg . 1,811
Lebanon 3,239
Leitchfield 1,077
Lexington 41,534
Livermore 1,426
London 1,707
Louisa 2,011
Louisville 234,891
Ludlow 4,583
McRoberts 2,146
Madisonville .. 5,030
Marion 1,718
Mayfield 6,583
Maysville 6,107
Middlesboro ... 8,041
Millersburg ... 1,117
Monticello 1,514
Morganfield ... 2,651
Mortons Gap .. 1,061
Mount Sterling 3,995
Murray 2,415
Newport 29,317
Nicholasville .. 2,786
Oakdale 3,198
Olive Hill 1,395
Owensboro 17,424
Paducah 24,735
Paintsville 1,383
Paris 6,310
Pikeville 2,110
Pineville 2,908
Prestonburg .. 1,667
Princeton 3,689
Providence 4,151
Richmond 5,622
Russell 1,756
Russellville 3,124
Scottsville 2,179
Sebree 1,258
Shelbyville 3,760
Somerset 4,672
Springfield 1,529
Stanford 1,397
Sturgis 1,750
Uniontown 1,094
Van Lear 2,056
Vanceburg 1,353
Versailles 2,061
Wayland 1,362
Wecksburg 1,016
Williamsburg .. 1,767
Wilmore 1,157
Winchester 8,333

LOUISIANA.

Abbeville 3,461
Alexandria 17,510
Amite 1,854
Arcadia 1,240
Bastrop 1,216
Baton Rouge...21,782
Berwick 1,691
Bogalusa 8,245
Bossier City.... 1,094
Boyce 1,060
Breaux Bridge.. 1,171
Bunkie 1,743
Cedar Grove.... 1,980
Colfax 1,449
Covington 2,942
Crowley 6,108
De Quincy 1,823
De Ridder 3,535
Donaldsonville. 3,745
Eros 1,184
Eunice 3,272
Ferriday 1,044
Franklin 3,504

Fullerton	2,412
Glenmora	2,298
Gretna	7,197
Gueydan	1,233
Hammond	3,855
Homer	3,305
Houma	5,160
Independence	1,032
Jackson	2,320
Jeanerette	2,512
Jennings	3,824
Jonesville	1,029
Kenner	1,882
Kentwood	3,059
Kinder	1,148
Lafayette	7,855
Lake Arthur	1,882
Lake Charles	13,088
Lake Providence	1,917
Lecompte	1,034
Leesville	2,518
Luther	1,700
McNary	1,318
Madisonville	1,103
Mandeville	1,130
Mansfield	2,564
Marksville	1,185
Merryville	2,963
Minden	6,105
Monroe	12,675
Morgan City	5,429
Napoleonville	1,171
Natchitoches	3,388
New Iberia	6,278
New Orleans	387,219
New Roads	1,294
Oakdale	4,016
Opelousas	4,437
Patterson	2,538
Pineville	2,188
Plaquemine	4,632
Rayne	2,720
Rayville	1,499
Ruston	3,389
St. Martinsville	2,465
Shreveport	43,874
Slidell	2,958
Sulphur	1,714
Tallulah	1,316
Thibodaux	3,526
Vidalia	1,246
Ville Platte	1,364
Vinton	1,441
Vivian	1,864
Washington	1,041
Welsh	1,456
West Monroe	2,240
White Castle	1,566
Winnfield	2,975
Winnsboro	1,176

MAINE.

Auburn	16,985
Augusta	14,114
Bangor	25,978
Bath	14,731
Belfast	5,083
Biddeford	18,008
Brewer	6,064
Bridgton	1,545
Brunswick	5,784
Calais	6,084
Eastport	4,494
Ellsworth	3,058
Fairfield	2,747
Farmington	1,650
Fort Fairfield	1,993
Freeport	1,075
Gardiner	5,475
Hallowell	2,764
Lewiston	31,791
Lincoln	1,586
Madison	2,729
Norway	2,208
Old Town	6,956
Pittsfield	2,146
Portland	69,972
Presque Isle	3,452
Rockland	8,109
Rumford Falls	7,016
Saco	6,817
South Paris	1,793
South Portland	9,254
Waterville	13,351
Westbrook	9,453

MARYLAND.

Aberdeen	1,067
Annapolis	11,214
Baltimore	733,826
Bel Air	1,091
Berlin	1,366
Boonesboro	1,044
Brunswick	3,905
Cambridge	7,467
Capitol Heights	1,194
Centerville	1,765
Chestertown	2,537
Crisfield	4,116
Cumberland	29,837
Delmar	1,291
Denton	1,570
Easton	3,442
Elkton	2,660
Ellicott City	1,246
Federalsburg	1,288
Frederick	11,066
Frostburg	6,017
Hagerstown	28,064
Havre de Grace	4,377
Hurlock	1,075
Hyattsville	2,675
Kitzmillersville	1,044
Laurel	2,239
Lonaconing	2,054
Mount Rainier	2,462
North East	1,112
Oakland	1,225
Pocomoke City	2,444
Port Deposit	1,090
Rockville	1,145
St. Michaels	1,347
Salisbury	7,553
Snow Hill	1,684
Takoma Park	3,168
Thurmont	1,074
Union Bridge	1,083
Westernport	3,977
Westminster	3,521
Williamsport	1,615

MASSACHUSETTS.

Abington	7,787
Acushnet	3,075
Adams	12,967
Agawam	5,023
Amesbury	10,036
Amherst	5,550
Andover	8,268
Arlington	18,665
Athol	9,792
Attleboro	19,731
Auburn	3,891
Ayer	3,052
Barnstable	4,836
Barre	3,357
Belmont	10,749
Beverly	22,561
Billerica	3,646
Blackstone	4,299
Boston	748,060
Bourne	2,530
Braintree	10,530
Bridgewater	8,438
Brockton	66,254
Brookline	37,748
Cambridge	109,694
Canton	5,945
Chelmsford	5,682
Chelsea	43,184
Chicopee	36,214
Clinton	12,979
Cohasset	2,630
Concord	6,461
Dalton	3,752
Danvers	11,108
Dartmouth	6,493
Dedham	10,792
Deerfield	2,803
Dighton	2,574
Dracut	5,280
Dudley	3,701
E. Bridgewater	3,486
Easthampton	11,251
Easton	5,041
Everett	40,120
Fairhaven	7,291
Falmouth	3,500
Fall River	120,485
Fitchburg	41,029
Foxborough	4,136
Framingham	17,033
Franklin	6,497
Gardner	16,971
Gloucester	22,947
Grafton	6,887
Great Barrington	5,315
Greenfield	15,462
Groveland	2,650
Hadley	2,784
Hanover	2,575
Hardwick	3,085
Harvard	2,546
Hatfield	2,651
Haverhill	53,884
Hingham	5,604
Holbrook	3,161
Holden	2,970
Holliston	2,707
Holyoke	60,203
Hopedale	2,777
Hudson	7,607
Ipswich	6,201
Kingston	2,505
Lawrence	94,270
Lee	4,085
Leicester	3,635
Lenox	2,691
Leominster	19,744
Lexington	6,350
Longmeadow	2,618
Lowell	112,759
Ludlow	7,470
Lynn	99,148
Malden	49,103
Mansfield	6,255
Marblehead	7,324
Marlborough	15,028
Maynard	7,086
Medfield	3,595
Medford	39,038
Medway	2,956
Melrose	18,204
Methuen	15,189
Middleborough	8,453
Milford	13,471
Millbury	5,653
Milton	9,382
Monson	4,826
Montague	7,675
Nantucket	2,797
Natick	10,907
Needham	7,012
New Bedford	121,217
Newburyport	15,618
Newton	46,054
North Adams	22,282
North Attleboro	9,238
North Brookfield	2,610
Northampton	21,951
Northbridge	10,174
Norwood	16,627
Orange	5,393
Oxford	3,280
Palmer	9,896
Peabody	19,552
Pittsfield	41,763
Plymouth	13,045
Provincetown	4,246
Quincy	47,876
Randolph	4,756
Reading	7,439
Revere	28,823
Rockland	7,544
Rockport	3,878
Salem	42,529
Saugus	10,874
Scituate	2,534
Seekonk	2,898
Shrewsbury	3,708
Somerset	3,520
Somerville	93,091
South Hadley	5,527
Southbridge	14,245
Spencer	5,930
Springfield	129,614
Stoneham	7,873
Stoughton	6,865
Sutton	2,578
Swampscott	8,101
Taunton	37,137
Templeton	4,019
Tewksbury	4,450
Uxbridge	5,384
Wakefield	13,025
Walpole	5,446
Waltham	30,915
Ware	8,525
Wareham	4,415
Warren	3,467
Watertown	21,457
Webster	13,258
Wellesley	6,224
West Bridgewater	2,908
West Springfield	13,443
Westborough	5,789
Westfield	18,604
Westford	3,170
Westport	3,115
Weymouth	15,057
Whitman	7,147
Wilbraham	2,780
Williamstown	3,707
Wilmington	2,581
Winchenden	5,904
Winchester	10,485
Winthrop	15,455
Woburn	16,574
Worcester	179,754
Wrentham	2,808

MICHIGAN.

Adrian	11,878
Albion	8,354
Algonac	1,303
Allegan	3,637
Alma	7,542
Alpena	11,101
Ann Arbor	19,516
Bad Axe	2,140
Bangor	1,243
Battle Creek	36,164
Bay City	47,554
Belding	3,911
Bellevue	1,035
Benton Harbor	12,233
Bessemer	5,482
Big Rapids	4,558
Birmingham	3,694
Blissfield	1,906
Boyne City	4,284
Bronson	1,257
Buchanan	3,187
Cadillac	9,750
Caro	2,704
Caspian	1,912
Cass City	1,228
Cassopolis	1,385
Cedar Springs	1,020
Charlevoix	2,218

Charlotte	5,126
Cheboygan	5,642
Chelsea	2,079
Chesaning	1,387
Clare	1,462
Clio	1,256
Coldwater	6,114
Constantine	1,277
Corunna	1,571
Croswell	1,678
Crystal Falls	3,394
Dearborn	2,470
Decatur	1,270
Detroit	993,678
Dowagiac	5,440
Dundee	1,108
Durand	2,672
East Grand Rapids	1,310
East Jordan	2,428
East Lansing	1,889
East Tawas	1,398
Eaton Rapids	2,379
Ecorse	4,394
Escanaba	13,103
Essexville	1,538
Evart	1,326
Fenton	2,507
Ferndale	2,640
Flint	91,599
Flushing	1,169
Ford	4,294
Fowlerville	1,057
Frankfort	1,244
Fremont	2,180
Gaylord	1,701
Gladstone	4,953
Gladwin	1,225
Grand Haven	7,205
Grand Ledge	3,043
Grand Rapids	137,634
Grayling	2,450
Greenville	4,304
Grosse Pointe	2,084
Grosse Pointe Farms	1,649
Grosse Pointe Park	1,355
Hamtramck	48,615
Hancock	7,527
Harbor Beach	1,927
Harbor Springs	1,600
Hart	1,590
Hartford	1,361
Hastings	5,132
Highland Park	46,499
Hillsdale	5,476
Holland	12,183
Holly	1,888
Homer	1,076
Houghton	4,466
Howell	2,951
Hubbell	1,004
Hudson	2,464
Imlay City	1,211
Ionia	6,935
Iron Mountain	8,251
Iron River	4,295
Ironwood	15,739
Ishpeming	10,500
Ithaca	1,929
Jackson	48,374
Jonesville	1,274
Kalamazoo	48,487
Lake Linden	2,182
Lake Odessa	1,246
L'Anse	1,013
Lansing	57,327
Lapeer	4,723
Laurium	6,696
Lawton	1,073
Leslie	1,089
Lowell	1,730
Ludington	8,810
Mancelona	1,214
Manchester	1,024
Manistee	9,694
Manistique	6,380
Marine City	3,731
Marquette	12,718
Marshall	4,270
Mason	1,879
Menominee	8,907
Midland	5,483
Milan	1,557
Milford	1,088
Monroe	11,573
Morenci	1,697
Mount Clemens	9,488
Mount Morris	1,174
Mount Pleasant	4,819
Munising	5,037
Muskegon	36,570
Muskegon Heights	9,514
Nashville	1,376
Negaunee	7,419
Newaygo	1,160
Newberry	2,172
Niles	7,311
Northville	1,738
Norway	4,533
Oakwood	1,990
Onaway	2,789
Ontonagon	1,406
Otsego	3,168
Ovid	1,067
Owosso	12,575
Oxford	1,668
Paw Paw	1,556
Petoskey	5,064
Plainwell	2,049
Plymouth	2,857
Pontiac	34,273
Port Huron	25,944
Portland	1,899
Quincy	1,251
Reading	1,036
Red Jacket	2,390
Redford	1,389
Reed City	1,803
Richmond	1,303
River Rouge	9,822
Rochester	2,549
Rockford	1,143
Rogers	2,109
Romeo	2,102
Royal Oak	6,007
Saginaw	61,903
St. Charles	1,469
St. Clair	3,204
St. Ignace	1,852
St. Johns	3,925
St. Joseph	7,251
St. Louis	3,036
Sandusky	1,228
Sault Ste. Marie	12,096
Scottville	1,045
Sebewaing	1,446
Shelby	1,288
South Haven	3,829
South Range	1,435
Sparta	1,502
Stambaugh	2,263
Sturgis	6,995
Tawas	1,018
Tecumseh	2,432
Three Oaks	1,362
Three Rivers	5,209
Traverse City	10,925
Trenton	1,682
Union City	1,268
Vassar	1,453
Vicksburg	1,712
Wakefield	4,151
Washington Heights	1,245
Watervliet	1,073
Wayne	1,899
West Branch	1,105
Whitehall	1,230
Williamston	1,060
Wyandotte	13,851
Yale	1,223
Ypsilanti	7,413
Zeeland	2,275

MINNESOTA.

Ada	1,411
Adrian	1,087
Aitkin	1,490
Albert Lea	8,056
Alexandria	3,388
Anoka	4,287
Appleton	1,579
Aurora	2,809
Austin	10,118
Barnesville	1,564
Belle Plaine	1,251
Bemidji	7,086
Benson	2,111
Biwabik	2,024
Blooming Prairie	1,012
Blue Earth	2,568
Bovey	1,324
Brainerd	9,591
Breckenridge	2,401
Browns Valley	1,073
Buffalo	1,438
Buhl	2,007
Caledonia	1,570
Cambridge	1,080
Canby	1,754
Cannon Falls	1,315
Cass Lake	2,109
Chaska	1,966
Chatfield	1,382
Chisholm	9,039
Cloquet	5,127
Cokato	1,014
Coleraine	1,300
Columbia H'g'ts	2,968
Crookston	6,825
Crosby	3,500
Dawson	1,511
Deer River	1,044
Detroit	3,426
Duluth	98,917
East Grand F'ks	2,490
Edina	1,833
Ely	4,902
Eveleth	7,205
Fairfax	1,066
Fairmont	4,630
Faribault	11,089
Farmington	1,449
Fergus Falls	7,581
Fosston	1,014
Frazee	1,277
Gilbert	3,510
Glencoe	1,747
Glenwood	2,187
Graceville	1,022
Grand Rapids	2,914
Granite Falls	1,611
Hallock	1,012
Hastings	4,571
Hibbing	15,089
Hutchinson	3,379
International Falls	3,448
Ironton	1,165
Jackson	2,144
Janesville	1,261
Jordan	1,106
Kasson	1,150
Keewatin	1,879
Kenyon	1,362
Kinney	1,200
Lake City	2,846
Lake Crystal	1,204
Lakefield	1,346
Lanesboro	1,015
Le Sueur	1,795
Litchfield	2,790
Little Falls	5,500
Long Prairie	1,346
Luverne	2,782
Madelia	1,447
Madison	1,838
Mahnomen	1,076
Mankato	12,469
Marshall	3,092
Melrose	2,529
Milaca	1,347
Minneapolis	380,582
Montevideo	4,419
Montgomery	1,297
Monticello	1,024
Moorhead	5,720
Mora	1,006
Morris	2,320
Mountain Iron	1,546
Mountain Lake	1,309
Nashwauk	2,414
New Prague	1,540
New Ulm	6,745
North Mankato	1,840
North St. Paul	1,979
Northfield	4,023
Olivia	1,488
Ortonville	1,758
Osakis	1,480
Owatonna	7,252
Park Rapids	1,603
Paynesville	1,060
Pelican Rapids	1,156
Perham	1,370
Pine City	1,303
Pipestone	3,325
Plainview	1,370
Preston	1,227
Princeton	1,685
Proctorknott	2,378
Red Lake Falls	1,549
Red Wing	8,637
Redwood Falls	2,421
Renville	1,142
Richfield	2,411
Robbinsdale	1,369
Rochester	13,722
Roseau	1,012
Rushford	1,142
St. Charles	1,351
St. Cloud	15,873
St. James	2,673
St. Louis Park	2,281
St. Paul	234,698
St. Peter	4,335
Sandstone	1,200
Sauk Center	2,699
Sauk Rapids	2,349
Shakopee	1,988
Slayton	1,045
Sleepy Eye	2,449
South St. Paul	6,860
So. Stillwater	1,936
Spring Valley	1,871
Springfield	1,849
Staples	2,570
Stillwater	7,735
Thief River Falls	4,685
Tracy	2,463
Two Harbors	4,546
Virginia	14,022
Wabasha	2,249
Wadena	2,186
Warren	1,772
Warroad	1,211
Waseca	3,908
Waterville	1,211
Wells	1,894
West Minneapolis	3,055
West St. Paul	2,962
Wheaton	1,337

White Bear Lake 2,022
Willmar 5,892
Windom 2,123
Winnebago City 1,641
Winona 19,143
Winthrop 1,147
Worthington .. 3,481
Zumbrota 1,265

MISSISSIPPI.

Aberdeen 4,071
Ackerman 1,264
Amory 2,861
Batesville 1,050
Bay St. Louis.. 3,033
Belzoni 2,277
Biloxi 10,937
Booneville 1,495
Brookhaven 4,706
Bude 1,121
Canton 3,252
Charleston 3,007
Clarksdale 7,552
Cleveland 1,674
Collins 1,389
Columbia 2,826
Columbus 10,501
Corinth 5,498
Crystal Springs 1,395
Durant 1,870
Ellisville 1,681
Forest 1,188
Gloster 1,079
Greenville 11,560
Greenwood 7,793
Grenada 3,402
Gulfport 8,157
Hattiesburg ..13,270
Hazlehurst 1,762
Holly Springs.. 2,113
Houston 1,408
Indianola 2,112
Ittabena 1,620
Iuka 1,306
Jackson 22,817
Kosciusko 2,258
Laurel 13,037
Leland 2,003
Lexington 1,792
Louisville 1,777
Lumberton 2,192
McComb 7,775
Macon 2,051
Magnolia 2,012
Marks 1,020
Meridian 23,399
Moorhead 1,600
Moss Point 3,340
Natchez 12,608
New Albany .. 2,531
Newton 1,604
Norfield 1,080
Ocean Springs. 1,732
Okolona 3,852
Oxford 2,150
Pascagoula 6,082
Pass Christian. 2,357
Pelahatchie ... 1,212
Philadelphia .. 1,669
Picayune 2,479
Pontotoc 1,274
Poplarville 1,290
Port Gibson .. 1,691
Quitman 1,375
Richton 1,363
Rosedale 1,696
Ruleville 1,022
Sardis 1,352
Senatobia 1,126
Shaw 1,375
Shelby 1,300
Starkville 2,596
Summit 1,187
Sumrall 1,444
Tupelo 5,055
Tutwiler 1,010
Tyler 1,116
Union 1,012
Vicksburg 18,072
Water Valley.. 4,315
West Point ... 4,400
Wiggins 1,037
Winona 2,572
Woodville 1,012
Yazoo 5,244

MISSOURI.

Albany 2,016
Appleton City. 1,262
Ash Grove 1,000
Aurora 3,575
Bernie 1,571
Bethany 2,080
Bevier 1,868
Bloomfield 1,094
Bolivar 1,980
Bonne Terre .. 3,815
Boonville 4,665
Bowling Green. 1,965
Braymer 1,018
Brookfield 6,304
Brunswick 1,411
Butler 2,702
Cainesville 1,051
California 2,218
Cameron 3,248
Campbell 2,025
Canton 1,949
Cape Girardeau 10,252
Cardwell 1,043
Carl Junction.. 1,377
Carrollton 3,218
Carterville 2,434
Carthage 10,068
Caruthersville. 4,750
Cassville 1,002
Centralia 2,071
Chaffee 3,035
Charleston 3,410
Chillicothe 6,772
Clarence 1,400
Clayton 3,028
Clinton 5,098
Columbia 10,392
Crance 1,151
Crystal City .. 2,243
De Soto 5,003
Deepwater 1,391
Dexter 2,635
Doniphan 1,248
East Prairie .. 1,124
Edina 1,438
Eldon 2,636
Eldorado Sp'gs 2,212
Elsberry 1,255
Elvins 2,418
Excelsior Sp'gs 4,165
Farmington ... 2,685
Fayette 2,381
Ferguson 1,874
Festus 3,348
Fornfelt 1,819
Fredericktown . 3,124
Fulton 5,595
Gallatin 1,747
Gideon 1,197
Glasgow 1,351
Granby 1,736
Grant City 1,305
Greenfield 1,440
Hamilton 1,689
Hannibal 19,306
Harrisonville .. 2,073
Hayti 1,507
Hermann 1,701
Higbee 1,400
Higginsville ... 2,724
Holden 2,011
Huntsville 2,126
Illmo 1,275
Independence ..11,686
Jackson 2,114
Jefferson City..14,490
Joplin 29,902
Kahoka 1,624
Kansas City ..324,410
Kennett 3,622
King City..... 1,150
Kirksville 7,213
Kirkwood 4,422
La Grange 1,114
La Plata 1,463
Lamar 2,255
Lathrop 1,100
Lebanon 2,848
Lees Summit .. 1,467
Lexington 4,695
Liberal 1,160
Liberty 3,097
Louisiana 4,060
Macon 3,549
Malden 2,098
Maplewood ... 7,431
Marceline 3,760
Marionville ... 1,167
Marshall 5,200
Marshfield 1,371
Marysville 4,711
Maysville 1,057
Memphis 1,941
Mexico 6,013
Milan 2,395
Moberly 12,808
Monett 4,206
Monroe City .. 1,941
Montgomery City 1,688
Morehouse 1,913
Mound City ... 1,472
Mount Vernon . 1,354
Mountain Grove 2,212
Mountain View 1,058
Neosho 3,968
Nevada City... 7,139
New Madrid .. 1,908
Newburg 1,235
Norborne 1,180
Novinger 1,743
Odessa 1,786
Oran 1,141
Osceola 1,025
Pacific 1,275
Palmyra 1,964
Paris 1,431
Parma 1,241
Pattonsburg 1,068
Peirce City..... 1,476
Perryville 1,763
Piedmont 1,086
Plattsburg 1,719
Pleasant Hill .. 1,965
Poplar Bluff.... 8,042
Portageville ... 1,244
Princeton 1,576
Republic 1,097
Rich Hill 2,261
Richmond 4,409
Richmond Heights 2,136
Rockport 1,136
Rolla 2,077
St. Charles 8,503
St. James 1,117
St. Joseph 77,939
St. Louis 772,897
Ste. Genevieve. 2,046
Salem 1,771
Salisbury 1,757
Sarcoxie 1,023
Savannah 1,831
Sedalia 21,144
Senath 1,054
Seneca 1,104
Shelbina 1,809
Sikeston 3,613
Slater 3,797
Springfield 39,631
Stanberry 1,864
Sweet Springs.. 1,177
Tarkio 1,870
Thayer 1,738
Tipton 1,170
Trenton 6,951
Troy 1,116
Union 1,605
Uniondale 1,315
Unionville 1,765
University 6,792
Vandalia 2,158
Versailles 1,651
Warrensburg .. 4,811
Washington ... 3,132
Webb City 7,807
Webster Groves 9,474
Wellsville 1,551
West Plains ... 3,178
Willow Springs 1,441
Windsor 2,034

MONTANA.

Anaconda 11,668
Baker 1,067
Big Timber 1,282
Billings 15,100
Bozeman 6,183
Butte 41,611
Chinook 1,217
Choteau 1,043
Cut Bank 1,181
Deer Lodge ... 3,780
Dillon 2,701
Eureka 1,082
Forsyth 1,838
Fort Benton .. 1,065
Glasgow 2,059
Glendive 3,816
Great Falls 24,121
Hamilton 1,700
Hardin 1,312
Harlowton 1,856
Havre 5,429
Helena 12,037
Kalispell 5,147
Laurel 2,239
Lewistown 6,120
Libby 1,522
Livingston 6,311
Malta 1,427
Miles City 7,937
Missoula 12,668
Philipsburg ... 1,724
Polson 1,132
Poplar 1,152
Red Lodge 4,515
Roundup 2,434
Scobey 1,170
Sidney 1,400
Three Forks .. 1,071
Walkerville 2,391
Whitefish 2,867
Wolf Point ... 2,098

NEBRASKA.

Ainsworth 1,508
Albion 1,978
Alliance 4,591
Alma 1,058
Ashland 1,725
Atkinson 1,300
Auburn 2,863
Aurora 2,962
Bayard 2,127
Beatrice 9,664
Beaver 1,103
Benkelman 1,009
Bethany 1,078
Blair 2,702
Bloomfield 1,431
Bridgeport 1,235
Broken Bow .. 2,567
Burwell 1,214
Cambridge 1,042

Central City.... 7,410
Chadron 4,412
Chappell 1,131
College View... 2,249
Columbus 5,410
Cozad 1,293
Crawford 1,646
Creighton 1,446
Crete 2,445
Curtis 1,017
David City 2,216
Fairbury 5,454
Falls City 4,930
Franklin 1,055
Fremont 9,605
Friend 1,263
Fullerton 1,595
Geneva 1,768
Genoa 1,069
Gering 2,308
Gordon 1,581
Gothenburg ... 1,754
Grand Island ...13,947
Hartington 1,467
Hastings 11,647
Havelock 3,602
Hebron 1,513
Holdrege 3,168
Hooper 1,014
Humboldt 1,277
Kearney 7,702
Kimball 1,620
Lexington 2,327
Lincoln 54,948
Long Pine 1,200
Loup City..... 1,364
Lyons 1,025
McCook 4,303
Madison 1,735
Minden 1,527
Mitchell 1,298
Nebraska City. 6,279
Neligh 1,724
Newman Grove 1,260
Norfolk 8,631
North Bend 1,087
North Platte...10,466
O'Neil 2,107
Oakland 1,356
Ogallala 1,062
Omaha 191,601
Ord 2,143
Osceola 1,209
Pawnee City... 1,595
Pierce 1,105
Plainview 1,199
Plattsmouth .. 4,190
Ponca 1,014
Randolph 1,338
Ravenna 1,703
Red Cloud 1,856
St. Edwards.... 1,002
St. Paul 1,615
Sargent 1,078
Schuyler 2,636
Scottsbluff 6,912
Scribner 1,021
Seward 2,368
Shelton 1,037
Sidney 2,852
South Sioux City 2,042
Stanton 1,487
Stromsburg ... 1,361
Superior 2,719
Sutton 1,603
Tecumseh 1,688
Tekamah 1,811
Tilden 1,101
University Place 4,112
Valentine 1,596
Wahoo 2,338
Wakefield 1,114
Walthill 1,145
Wayne 2,115
Weeping Water 1,084
West Point.... 2,002
Wilber 1,255
Wisner 1,210
Wymore 2,592
York 5,388

NEVADA.

Carson City.... 1,685
Elko 2,173
Ely 2,090
Fallon 1,753
Goldfield 1,558
Las Vegas 2,304
Lovelock 1,164
Reno 12,016
Sparks 3,238
Tonopah 4,144
Virginia City.. 1,200
Yerington 1,169

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Berlin 16,104
Claremont 9,524
Concord 22,167
Conway 3,102
Derry 5,382
Dover 13,029
Exeter 4,604
Franklin 6,318
Gorham 2,734
Hanover 1,551
Haverhill 3,406
Keene 11,210
Laconia 10,897
Lancaster 2,819
Lebanon 6,162
Littleton (town) 4,239
Littleton (vil.) 2,308
Manchester ...78,384
Milford 3,783
Nashua 28,379
Newmarket ... 3,181
Newport 4,109
Northumberland 2,567
Pembroke 2,563
Peterboro 2,615
Portsmouth ...13,569
Rochester 9,673
Somersworth .. 6,688
Walpole 2,553

NEW JERSEY.

Allendale 1,165
Alpha 2,140
Asbury Park ..12,400
Atlantic City ..50,707
Atlantic Highlands 1,629
Audubon 4,740
Barrington 1,333
Bayonne 76,754
Belleville 15,660
Belmar 1,987
Belvidere 1,793
Bergenfield 3,667
Beverly 2,562
Bloomfield 22,019
Bloomingdale .. 2,193
Bogota 3,906
Boonton 5,372
Bordentown 4,371
Bound Brook.. 5,906
Bradley Beach. 2,307
Bridgeton 14,323
Burlington 9,049
Butler 2,886
Caldwell 3,993
Camden 116,309
Cape May 2,999
Carlstadt 4,472
Chatham 2,421
Clayton 1,905
Cliffside Park.. 5,709
Clifton 26,470
Closter 1,840
Collingswood .. 8,711
Delford 1,286
Dover 9,803
Dumont 2,537
Dunellen 3,394
East Newark.. 3,057
East Orange....50,710
East Paterson. 2,441
East Rutherford 5,463
Edgewater 3,530
Egg Harbor.... 2,622
Elizabeth 95,783
Elmer 1,115
Englewood 11,627
Fair Haven ... 1,295
Fairview 4,882
Flemington ... 2,590
Fort Lee 5,761
Franklin 4,075
Freehold 4,768
Frenchtown ... 1,104
Garfield 19,381
Garwood 2,084
Glen Ridge 4,620
Glen Rock 2,181
Gloucester 12,162
Guttenberg 6,726
Hackensack ...17,667
Hackettstown . 2,936
Haddon Heights 2,950
Haddonfield ... 5,646
Haledon 3,435
Hammonton ... 6,417
Harrison 15,721
Hasbrouck Heights 2,895
Hawthorne 5,135
High Bridge ... 1,795
Highland Park 4,866
Highlands 1,731
Hightstown 2,674
Hoboken 68,166
Hopewell 1,339
Irvington 25,480
Jamesburg 2,052
Jersey City ..298,103
Keansburg 1,321
Kearny 26,724
Kenilworth ... 1,312
Keyport 4,415
Lambertville .. 4,660
Leonia 2,979
Linden 1,756
Little Ferry .. 2,715
Lodi 8,175
Long Branch...13,521
Madison 5,523
Magnolia 1,245
Manasquan 1,705
Matawan 1,910
Maywood 1,618
Merchantville .. 2,749
Metuchen 3,334
Middlesex 1,852
Midland Park.. 2,243
Milltown 2,573
Millville 14,691
Montclair 28,810
Moonachie 1,194
Morristown 12,548
National Park. 1,000
Netcong 1,800
New Brunswick32,779
New Providence 1,203
Newark 414,524
Newton 4,125
North Arlington 1,767
North Plainfield 6,916
Northfield 1,127
Nutley 9,421
Oaklyn 1,148
Ocean City 2,512
Orange 33,268
Palisades 2,633
Park Ridge 1,481
Passaic 63,841
Paterson 135,875
Paulsboro 4,352
Peapack-Gladstone 1,226
Pennsgrove 6,060
Perth Amboy..41,707
Phillipsburg ...16,923
Pitman 3,385
Plainfield 27,700
Pleasantville .. 5,887
Point Pleasant Beach 1,575
Pompton Lakes 2,008
Princeton 5,917
Prospect Park.. 4,292
Rahway 11,042
Ramsey 2,090
Raritan 4,457
Red Bank 9,251
Ridgefield 1,560
Ridgefield Park 8,575
Ridgewood 7,580
Ringwood 1,025
Riverside 1,077
Riverton 2,341
Rockaway 2,655
Roosevelt 11,047
Roselle 5,737
Roselle Park .. 5,438
Rumson 1,658
Rutherford 9,497
Salem 7,435
Secaucus 5,423
Somerville 6,718
South Amboy. 7,897
South Bound Brook 1,302
South Orange.. 7,274
South River ... 6,596
Spring Lake... 1,009
Stanhope 1,031
Summit 10,174
Sussex 1,318
Swedesboro ... 1,838
Tenafly 5,650
Totowa 1,864
Trenton 119,289
Tuckerton 1,106
Union 20,651
Ventnor 2,193
Verona 3,039
Vineland 6,799
Waldwick 1,296
Wallington 5,715
Wanaque 2,915
Washington ... 3,341
West Caldwell.. 1,085
West Hoboken..40,074
West New York.29,926
West Orange ..15,573
West Paterson. 1,858
Westfield 9,063
Westville 2,380
Westwood 2,597
Wharton 3,877
Wildwood 2,790
Woodbine 1,406
Woodbury 5,801
Woodlynne 1,515
Wood Ridge ... 1,923
Woodstown ... 1,589
Wrightstown .. 5,288

NEW MEXICO.

Alamogordo ... 2,363
Albuquerque ..15,157
Artesia 1,115
Belen 1,306
Carlsbad 2,205
Clayton 2,157
Clovis 4,904
Columbus 2,110
Deming 3,212
Gallup 3,920
Las Cruces ... 3,969

Las Vegas (c). 4,304
Las Vegas (t). 3,902
Lordsburg 1,325
Magdalena 1,867
Portales 1,154
Raton 5,544
Roswell 7,033
Santa Fe 7,236
Santa Rosa ... 1,093
Silver City ... 2,662
Socorro 1,256
Tucumcari 3,117
Tularosa 1,096

NEW YORK.

Antwerp 1,012
Adams 1,557
Addison 1,699
Akron 1,960
Albany 113,344
Albion 4,683
Alexandria Bay 1,649
Allegany 1,350
Amityville ... 3,265
Amsterdam ...33,524
Andover 1,132
Angola 1,367
Antwerp 1,012
Arcade 1,609
Athens 1,844
Attica 2,015
Auburn 36,192
Avoca 1,019
Avon 2,585
Babylon 2,523
Bainbridge 1,259
Baldwinsville . 3,685
Ballston Spa .. 4,103
Batavia 13,541
Bath 4,795
Beacon 10,996
Belmont 1,021
Binghamton ..66,800
Blasdell 1,401
Bolivar 1,146
Boonville 1,914
Briar Cliff Manor 1,027
Brockport 2,980
Brocton 1,383
Bronxville 3,055
Buffalo 506,775
Caledonia 1,170
Cambridge 1,559
Camden 1,941
Canajoharie ... 2,415
Canandaigua ... 7,356
Canastota 3,995
Canisteo 2,201
Canton 2,631
Carthage 4,320
Castile 1,013
Castleton 1,595
Catskill 4,728
Cattaraugus ... 1,347
Cazenovia 1,683
Cedarhurst 2,838
Champlain 1,140
Chateaugay 1,291
Chatham 2,710
Chester 1,049
Clayton 1,849
Clifton Springs. 1,628
Clinton 1,270
Clyde 2,528
Cobleskill 2,410
Cohoes 22,987
Cold Spring ... 1,433
Cooperstown .. 2,725
Corinth 2,576
Corning 15,850
Cornwall 1,755
Cortland 13,294
Coxsackie 2,121
Croton-on-Hudson 2,286
Cuba 1,611
Dannemora 2,623
Dansville 4,631
Delhi 1,669
Depew 5,850
Deposit 1,943
Dexter 1,164
Dobbs Ferry... 4,401
Dolgeville 3,448
Dundee 1,143
Dunkirk 19,336
East Aurora... 3,703
East Rochester 3,901
East Rockaway 2,005
East Syracuse.. 4,106
Eastwood 2,194
Ellenville 3,116
Elmira 45,393
Elmira Heights 4,188
Elmsford 1,535
Endicott 9,500
Fairport 4,626
Falconer 2,742
Farmingdale .. 2,091
Fayetteville ... 1,584
Floral Park.... 2,097
Fonda 1,208
Fort Edward... 3,871
Fort Plain..... 2,747
Frankfort 4,198
Franklinville .. 2,015
Fredonia 6,051
Freeport 8,599
Friendship 1,026
Fulton 13,043
Garden City.... 2,420
Geneseo 2,157
Geneva 14,648
Glen Cove 8,664
Glens Falls.....16,638
Gloversville ...22,075
Goshen 2,843
Gouverneur ... 4,143
Gowanda 2,673
Granville 3,024
Green Island .. 4,411
Greene 1,297
Greenport 3,122
Greenwich 2,384
Groton 2,235
Hamburg 3,185
Hamilton 1,505
Hammondsport 1,060
Hancock 1,326
Hastings-upon-Hudson 5,526
Haverstraw ... 5,226
Hempstead 6,382
Herkimer 10,453
Highland Falls 2,588
Hillburn 1,112
Holley 1,625
Homer 2,356
Honeoye 1,107
Hoosick Falls.. 4,896
Hornell 15,025
Horseheads ... 2,078
Hudson 11,745
Hudson Falls.. 5,761
Ilion 10,169
Irvington 2,701
Ithaca 17,004
Jamestown ...38,917
Johnson City.. 8,587
Johnstown 10,908
Jordan 1,012
Keeseville 1,524
Kenmore 3,160
Kingston 26,688
La Salle 3,813
Lackawanna ..17,918
Lake Placid .. 2,099
Lancaster 6,059
Larchmont 2,468
Lawrence 2,861
Leroy 4,203
Liberty 2,459
Little Falls ...13,029
Little Valley .. 1,253
Liverpool 1,831
Lockport 21,308
Lowville 3,127
Lynbrook 4,371
Lyons 4,253
McGrawville .. 1,032
Malone 7,556
Mamaroneck .. 6,571
Manchester ... 1,418
Manlius 1,296
Massena 5,993
Mayville 1,207
Mechanicsville . 8,166
Medina 6,011
Mexico 1,336
Middleport 1,416
Middletown 18,420
Millbrook 1,096
Mineola 3,016
Mohawk 2,919
Monroe 1,527
Monticello 2,330
Montour Falls. 1,560
Moravia 1,331
Mount Kisco .. 3,944
Mount Morris.. 3,312
Mount Vernon.42,726
Naples 1,148
New Berlin.... 1,070
New Hartford.. 1,621
New Paltz 1,056
New Rochelle..36,213
New York..5,620,048
Newark 6,964
Newburg 30,366
Niagara Falls..50,760
North Collins.. 1,158
North Pelham. 2,385
No. Tarrytown 5,927
No. Tonawanda 15,482
Northport 1,977
Northville 1,190
Norwich 8,268
Norwood 1,808
Nunda 1,152
Nyack 4,444
Oakfield 1,422
Ogdensburg ...14,609
Olean 20,506
Oneida 10,541
Oneonta 11,582
Oriskany 1,101
Oriskany Falls. 1,014
Ossining 10,739
Oswego 23,626
Owego 4,147
Oxford 1,590
Painted Post .. 2,170
Palmyra 2,480
Patchogue 4,031
Pawling 1,032
Peekskill 15,868
Pelham 1,056
Pelham Manor 1,754
Penn Yan 4,517
Perry 4,717
Phelps 1,200
Philmont 1,919
Phoenix 1,747
Piermont 1,600
Pittsford 1,328
Plattsburg 10,909
Pleasantville ... 3,590
Port Byron.... 1,035
Port Chester...16,573
Port Henry.... 2,183
Port Jervis....10,171
Potsdam 4,039
Poughkeepsie .35,000
Pulaski 1,895
Randolph 1,310
Ravena 2,093
Rensselaer 10,823
Rhinebeck 1,397
Richfield Springs 1,388
Rochester 295,750
Rockville Center 6,262
Rome 26,341
Rouses Point.. 1,700
Rye 5,308
Sag Harbor.... 2,993
St. Johnsville.. 2,469
Salamanca 9,276
Salem 1,083
Saranac Lake.. 5,174
Saratoga Springs 13,181
Saugerties 4,013
Scarsdale 3,506
Schenectady ..88,723
Schuylerville .. 1,625
Scotia 4,358
Sea Cliff 2,108
Seneca Falls... 6,389
Sherburne 1,104
Sherrill 1,761
Shortsville 1,300
Sidney 2,670
Silver Creek .. 3,260
Silver Springs.. 1,155
Skaneateles ... 1,635
Sloan 1,761
Sodus 1,329
Solvay 7,352
South Glens Falls 2,158
South Nyack .. 1,799
Southampton . 2,891
Spring Valley.. 3,818
Springville 2,331
Suffern 3,154
Syracuse 171,717
Tarrytown 5,807
Ticonderoga .. 2,102
Tonawanda ...10,068
Troy 72,013
Trumansburg . 1,011
Tuckahoe 3,509
Tupper Lake .. 2,508
Unadilla 1,157
Union 3,303
Utica 94,156
Valatie 1,301
Walden 5,493
Walton 3,598
Wappingers Falls 3,235
Warsaw 3,622
Warwick 2,420
Waterford 2,637
Waterloo 3,809
Watertown 31,285
Waterville 1,255
Watervliet 16,073
Watkins 2,785
Waverly 5,270
Wayland 1,790
Webster 1,247
Weedsport 1,379
Wellsville 4,996
West Carthage. 1,666
West Haverstraw 2,018
Westfield 3,413
White Plains ..21,031
Whitehall 5,258
Whitesboro 3,038
Williamsville . 1,753
Wolcott 1,186
Yonkers 100,176
Yorkville 1,512

NORTH CAROLINA.

Ahoskie 1,429
Albemarle 2,691

Andrews 1,634
Asheboro 2,559
Asheville 28,504
Ayden 1,673
Beaufort 2,968
Belhaven 1,816
Belmont 2,941
Benson 1,123
Bessemer 2,176
Brevard 1,658
Burgaw 1,040
Burlington 5,952
Canton 2,584
Carrboro 1,129
Chadbourn 1,121
Chapel Hill ... 1,483
Charlotte 46,338
Cherryville 1,884
China Grove .. 1,027
Clayton 1,423
Clinton 2,110
Columbus 9,903
Cornelius 1,141
Dallas 1,397
Davidson 1,156
Dunn 2,805
Durham 21,719
East Lumberton 1,011
East Spencer... 2,239
Edenton 2,777
Elizabeth City. 8,925
Elkin 1,199
Enfield 1,648
Fairmont 1,000
Farmville 1,780
Fayetteville ... 8,877
Forest City.... 2,312
Franklinton ... 1,058
Fremont 1,294
Gastonia 12,871
Gibsonville 1,302
Goldsboro 11,296
Graham 2,366
Granite Falls.. 1,101
Greensboro 19,861
Greenville 5,772
Hamlet 3,808
Henderson 5,222
Hendersonville.. 3,720
Hertford 1,704
Hickory 5,076
High Point 14,302
Highland 1,062
Hillsboro 1,180
Kernersville ... 1,219
Kings Mountain 2,800
Kingston 9,771
La Grange 1,399
Lawinburg 2,643
Leaksville 1,606
Lenoir 3,718
Lexington 5,254
Lincolnton 3,390
Littleton 1,010
Louisburg 1,954
Lowell 1,151
Lumberton 2,691
McAdenville .. 1,162
Madison 1,247
Maiden 1,266
Marion 1,784
Maxton 1,397
Mayodan 1,886
Mebane 1,351
Mocksville 1,146
Monroe 4,084
Mooresville 4,315
Morehead City. 2,958
Morgantown .. 2,867
Mount Airy ... 4,752
Mount Holly .. 1,160
Mount Olive ... 2,297
Murphy 1,314
New Bern 12,198
Newton 3,021
North Wilkesboro 2,363
Norwood 1,221
Oxford 3,606
Plymouth 1,847
Raeford 1,235
Raleigh 24,418
Ramseur 1,014
Randleman 1,967
Red Springs .. 1,018
Reidsville ... 5,333
Roanoke Rapids 3,369
Robersonville . 1,199
Rockingham .. 2,509
Rocky Mount..12,742
Roper 1,043
Roxboro 1,651
Rutherford 1,693
St. Pauls 1,147
Salisbury 13,884
Sanford 2,977
Scotland Neck.. 2,061
Selma 1,601
Shelby 3,609
Siler City 1,253
Smithfield 1,895
Southport 1,664
Spencer 2,510
Spring Hope .. 1,221
Statesville 7,895
Tarboro 4,568
Taylorsville ... 1,122
Thomasville .. 5,676
Troy 1,102
Tryon 1,067
Wadesboro 2,648
Wake Forest .. 1,425
Warsaw 1,108
Washington ... 6,314
Waynesville ... 1,942
Weldon 1,872
Wendell 1,239
West Hickory.. 1,266
Whiteville 1,664
Williamston ... 1,800
Wilmington ...33,372
Wilson 10,612
Windsor 1,210
Winston-Salem 48,395

NORTH DAKOTA.

Ashley 1,009
Beach 1,106
Bismarck 7,122
Bottineau 1,172
Cando 1,111
Carrington 1,420
Casselton 1,538
Cooperstown .. 1,112
Crosby 1,147
Devils Lake.... 5,140
Dickinson 4,122
Ellendale 1,334
Enderlin 1,919
Fargo 21,961
Grafton 2,512
Grand Forks ..14,010
Hankinson 1,477
Harvey 1,590
Hebron 1,374
Hillsboro 1,183
Jamestown 6,627
Kenmare 1,446
La Moure 1,014
Langdon 1,228
Larimore 1,089
Lidgerwood ... 1,065
Linton 1,011
Lisbon 1,855
Mandan 4,336
Marmarth 1,318
Mayville 1,218
Minot 10,476
New Rockford.. 2,111
Oakes 1,637
Park River 1,114
Rugby 1,424
Valley City ... 4,681
Wahpeton 3,069
Williston 4,178
Wilton 1,026
Wishek 1,003

OHIO.

Ada 2,321
Addyston 1,448
Akron 208,435
Alliance 21,603
Amherst 2,485
Amsterdam 1,271
Antwerp 1,096
Arcanum 1,311
Archbold 1,125
Ashland 9,249
Ashtabula 22,082
Ashville 1,032
Athens 6,418
Avon 1,460
Barberton 18,811
Barnesville 4,865
Batavia 1,088
Bedford 2,677
Bellaire 15,061
Belle Valley .. 1,050
Bellefontaine .. 9,336
Bellevue 5,776
Belpre 1,317
Berea 2,959
Bergholz 1,215
Bethel 1,340
Bethesda 1,182
Bexley 1,342
Blanchester ... 1,671
Bluffton 1,950
Bowling Green.. 5,788
Bradford 2,356
Bratenahl 1,000
Bremen 1,134
Bridgeport 3,977
Brilliant 1,500
Brookville 1,336
Bryan 4,252
Buchtel 1,178
Bucyrus 10,425
Byesville 2,775
Cadiz 2,084
Caldwell 1,706
Cambridge 13,104
Canal Fulton .. 1,057
Canton 87,091
Cadington 1,109
Carey 2,488
Carrollton 2,192
Cedarville 1,028
Celina 4,226
Chagrin Falls.. 2,237
Chardon 1,566
Chauncey 1,178
Cheviot 4,108
Chillicothe 15,831
Cincinnati 401,247
Circleville 7,049
Cleveland 796,841
Cleveland Heights 15,236
Cleves 1,454
Clyde 3,099
Coal Grove 1,851
Coldwater 1,531
Columbiana 2,114
Columbus 237,031
Columbus Grove 1,768
Conneaut 9,343
Continental 1,093
Corning 1,628
Coshocton 10,847
Covington 1,885
Crestline 4,313
Crooksville 3,311
Cuyahoga 10,200
Dayton 152,559
Defiance 8,876
Delaware 8,756
Delphos 5,745
Delta 1,543
Dennison 5,524
Deshler 1,514
Dillonvale 1,643
Dover (city) .. 8,101
Dover (village) 1,754
Doylestown 1,037
Dresden 1,434
East Cleveland 27,292
East Columbus 1,328
East Liverpool. 21,411
East Palestine.. 5,750
East Youngstown 11,237
Eaton 3,210
Elmwood 3,991
Elyria 20,474
Euclid 3,363
Fairport 4,211
Findlay 17,021
Flushing 1,026
Forest 1,143
Fort Recovery.. 1,092
Fostoria 9,987
Franklin 3,071
Fredericktown.. 1,194
Fremont 12,468
Galion 7,374
Gallipolis 6,070
Garfield Heights 2,550
Garrettsville .. 1,119
Geneva 3,081
Georgetown ... 1,670
Germantown .. 1,827
Gibsonburg ... 1,737
Girard 6,556
Glendale 1,759
Glouster 3,140
Grandview Heights 1,185
Granville 1,440
Greenfield 4,344
Greenville 7,104
Grover 1,694
Hamilton 39,675
Harrison 1,309
Hicksville 2,378
Hillsboro 4,356
Holgate 1,039
Hubbard 3,320
Hudson 1,134
Huron 1,703
Independence .. 1,074
Ironton 14,007
Jackson 5,842
Jacksonville ... 1,046
Jamestown 1,039
Jefferson 1,532
Kenmore 12,683
Kent 7,070
Kenton 7,690
Lakewood 41,732
Lancaster 14,706
Lebanon 3,396
Leetonia 2,688
Leipsic 1,788
Lewisburg 1,103
Lima 41,326
Linden Heights 1,731
Lisbon 3,113
Lockland 4,007
Lodi 1,240
Logan 5,493
London 4,080
Lorain 37,295
Loudonville ... 1,887
Louisville 2,008
Loveland 1,557
Lowellville 2,214
McArthur 1,307
McComb 1,012
McConnellsville 1,618

Manchester	1,824
Mansfield	27,824
Maple Heights	1,732
Marblehead	1,048
Marietta	15,140
Marion	27,891
Martins Ferry	11,634
Marysville	3,635
Massillon	17,428
Maumee	3,195
Mechanicsburg	1,470
Medina	3,430
Miamisburg	4,383
Middleport	3,772
Middletown	23,594
Milford	1,525
Millersburg	2,098
Minerva	2,261
Mingo Junction	4,416
Minster	1,538
Monroeville	1,185
Montpelier	3,052
Mount Gilead	1,837
Mount Healthy	2,255
Mount Sterling	1,113
Mount Vernon	9,237
Murray City	1,493
Napoleon	4,143
Navarre	1,385
Nelsonville	6,440
New Boston	4,817
New Bremen	1,502
New Carlisle	1,019
Newcomerstown	3,389
New Lexington	3,157
New London	1,470
New Philadelphia	10,718
New Richmond	1,714
New Straitsville	2,208
Newark	26,718
Newburgh Heights	2,957
Newton Falls	1,100
Niles	13,080
North Baltimore	2,439
North Canton	1,597
North College Hill	1,104
North Olmsted	1,419
Norwalk	7,379
Norwood	24,966
Oak Harbor	1,858
Oak Hill	1,394
Oakwood	1,473
Oberlin	4,236
Orrville	4,107
Osborne	1,059
Ottawa	2,167
Oxford	2,146
Painesville	7,272
Paulding	2,106
Peebles	1,008
Perrysburg	2,429
Piqua	15,044
Plain City	1,330
Plymouth	1,374
Pomeroy	4,294
Port Clinton	3,928
Portsmouth	33,011
Ravenna	7,219
Reading	4,540
Richwood	1,601
Ripley	1,529
Rittman	1,803
Rockford	1,075
Rocky River	1,861
Roseville	1,349
Sabina	1,504
St. Bernard	6,312
St. Clairsville	1,561
St. Marys	5,679
St. Paris	1,226
Salem	10,305
Salineville	2,700
Sandusky	22,897
Sciotoville	2,182
Sebring	3,541
Shadyside	3,084
Shaker Heights	1,616
Shawnee	1,918
Shelby	5,578
Shreve	1,094
Sidney	8,590
Somerset	1,339
South Charleston	1,267
South Euclid	1,605
South Zanesville	1,010
Spencerville	1,543
Springfield	60,840
Steubenville	28,508
Struthers	5,847
Stryker	1,014
Swanton	1,248
Sylvania	1,222
Tiffin	14,375
Tippecanoe City	2,426
Toledo	243,164
Toronto	4,684
Troy	7,260
Uhrichsville	6,428
Union City	1,534
Upper Sandusky	3,708
Urbana	7,621
Utica	1,65[illegible]
Van Wert	8,100
Vermilion	1,436
Versailles	1,563
Wadsworth	4,742
Wapakoneta	5,295
Warren	27,050
Washington Court House	7,962
Wauseon	3,035
Waverly	1,625
Wellington	2,245
Wellston	6,687
Wellsville	8,849
West Carrolton	1,430
West Jefferson	1,170
West Liberty	1,347
West Milton	1,256
West Park	8,581
Westerville	2,480
Wickliffe	1,508
Willard	3,889
Willoughby	2,656
Wilmington	5,037
Woodsfield	2,394
Wooster	8,204
Wyoming	2,323
Xenia	9,110
Yellow Springs	1,264
Yorkville	1,754
Youngstown	132,358
Zanesville	29,569

OKLAHOMA.

Ada	8,012
Afton	1,518
Allen	1,377
Altus	4,522
Alva	3,913
Anadarko	3,116
Antlers	1,842
Ardmore	14,181
Atoka	2,038
Avant	1,071
Bartlesville	14,417
Beggs	2,327
Bigheart	2,099
Bixby	1,249
Blackwell	7,174
Boley	1,154
Boswell	1,212
Boynton	1,204
Bristow	3,460
Britton	1,070
Broken Arrow	2,086
Broken Bow	1,983
Caddo	1,421
Cardin	2,640
Carnegie	1,150
Cement	1,098
Chandler	2,226
Checotah	2,390
Chelsea	1,692
Cherokee	2,017
Chickasha	10,179
Claremore	3,435
Cleveland	2,717
Clinton	2,596
Coalgate	3,009
Collinsville	3,801
Comanche	1,427
Commerce	2,555
Cordell	1,855
Covington	1,283
Coweta	1,318
Cushing	6,326
Davis	1,609
Devol	1,936
Dewar	1,558
Dewey	2,302
Drumright	6,460
Duncan	3,463
Durant	7,340
Edmond	2,452
El Reno	7,737
Elk City	2,814
Enid	16,576
Eufaula	2,286
Fairfax	1,342
Fairview	1,751
Fort Gibson	1,353
Frederick	3,822
Garber City	1,446
Geary	1,167
Grandfield	1,990
Guthrie	11,757
Guymon	1,507
Haileyville	2,067
Hartshorne	3,480
Haskell	2,196
Healdton	2,157
Heavener	1,850
Hennessey	1,310
Henryetta	5,889
Hobart	2,936
Holdenville	2,932
Hollis	1,683
Hominy	2,875
Hugo	6,368
Idabel	3,067
Jenks	1,508
Kiefer	1,663
Kingfisher	2,447
Kiowa	1,287
Krebs	2,078
Kusa	1,069
Lawton	8,930
Lehigh	1,898
Lindsay	1,543
McAlester	12,095
McCurtain	1,062
Madill	2,717
Mangum	3,405
Marietta	1,977
Marlow	2,276
Medford	1,050
Miami	6,802
Morris	1,926
Mounds	1,078
Muskogee	30,277
Newkirk	2,533
Norman	5,004
Nowata	4,435
Oilton	2,231
O'Keene	1,084
Okemah	2,162
Oklahoma City	91,295
Okmulgee	17,430
Pauls Valley	3,694
Pawhuska	6,414
Pawnee	2,418
Perry	3,154
Picher	9,676
Ponca	7,051
Poteau	2,679
Prague	1,127
Pryor Creek	1,767
Purcell	2,938
Quapaw	1,394
Quinton	1,557
Ringling	1,039
Roff	1,138
Ryan	1,379
Salisaw	2,255
Sand Springs	4,076
Sapulpa	11,634
Sayre	1,703
Shamrock	1,409
Shattuck	1,365
Shawnee	15,348
Skiatook	1,653
Snyder	1,197
Spiro	1,162
Stigler	1,797
Stillwater	4,701
Stillwell	1,155
Stroud	1,361
Sulphur	3,667
Tahlequah	2,271
Tecumseh	1,429
Thomas	1,223
Tishomingo	1,871
Tonkawa	1,448
Tulsa	72,075
Vian	1,176
Vinita	5,010
Wagoner	3,436
Walters	3,032
Wapanucka	1,038
Watonga	1,678
Waurika	3,204
Waynoka	1,500
Weatherford	1,929
Weleetka	1,588
Wetumka	1,422
Wewoka	1,520
Wilburton	2,226
Wilson	2,286
Woodward	3,849
Wynnewood	2,200
Wynona	2,749
Yale	2,601
Yukon	1,016

OREGON.

Albany	4,840
Ashland	4,283
Astoria	14,027
Baker	7,729
Bandon	1,440
Bend	5,415
Burns	1,022
Clatskanie	1,171
Condon	1,127
Coquille	1,642
Corvallis	5,752
Cottage Grove	1,919
Dallas	2,701
Elgin	1,043
Enterprise	1,895
Eugene	10,593
Forest Grove	1,915
Gladstone	1,069
Grants Pass	3,151
Gresham	1,103
Heppner	1,324
Hillsboro	2,468
Hood River	3,195
Independence	1,143
Klamath Falls	4,801
La Grande	6,913
Lakeview	1,139
Lebanon	1,805
McMinnville	2,767

Marshfield 4,034
Medford 5,756
Milton 1,747
Milwaukie 1,172
Newberg 2,566
North Bend.... 3,268
Ontario 2,039
Oregon 5,686
Oswego 1,818
Pendleton 7,387
Portland 258,288
Prineville 1,144
Rainier 1,287
Roseburg 4,381
St. Helens 2,220
Salem 17,679
Seaside 1,802
Silverton 2,251
Springfield 1,855
The Dalles 5,807
Tillamook 1,964
Union 1,319
West Linn 1,628
Woodburn 1,656

PENNSYLVANIA.

Albion 1,549
Aldan 1,136
Aliquippa 2,931
Allentown 73,502
Altoona 60,331
Ambler 3,094
Ambridge 12,730
Apollo 3,227
Archbald 8,603
Arnold 6,120
Ashland 6,666
Ashley 6,520
Aspinwall 3,170
Athens 4,384
Austin 1,556
Avalon 5,277
Avis 1,092
Avoca 4,950
Avonmore 1,242
Bangor 5,402
Barnesboro 4,183
Bath 1,401
Beaver 4,135
Beaver Falls ..12,802
Beaver Meadow 1,709
Bedford 2,330
Bellefonte 3,996
Bellevernon ... 2,342
Bellevue 8,198
Bellwood 2,629
Ben Avon 2,198
Bentleyville 3,679
Berlin 1,563
Berwick 12,181
Bessemer 1,417
Bethlehem 50,358
Big Run 1,023
Birdsboro 3,299
Blairsville 4,391
Blakely 6,564
Bloomsburg ... 7,819
Blossburg 2,033
Boswell 2,168
Boyertown 3,189
Brackenridge .. 4,987
Braddock 20,879
Bradford 15,525
Brentwood 1,695
Bridgeport 4,680
Bridgeville 3,092
Bridgewater ... 1,340
Bristol 10,273
Brockwayville. 2,369
Brookville 3,272
Brownstown .. 1,489
Brownsville 2,502
Burgettstown .. 1,996
Burnham 2,765
Butler 23,778
California 2,480
Cambridge Springs 1,663
Camp Hill 1,636
Canonsburg ...10,632
Canton 2,154
Carbondale 18,640
Carlisle 10,916
Carnegie 11,516
Carrick 10,504
Carrolltown ... 1,369
Castle Shannon 2,353
Catasauqua ... 4,714
Catawissa 2,025
Centerville 4,793
Central City ... 1,051
Centralia 2,336
Chalfant 1,044
Chambersburg 13,171
Charleroi 11,516
Chester 58,030
Clairton 6,264
Clarion 2,793
Clarks Summit. 3,404
Claysville 1,009
Clearfield 8,529
Clifton Heights 3,469
Clymer 2,867
Coaldale 6,336
Coalport 1,079
Coatesville 14,515
Cokeburg 1,691
College Hill .. 2,643
Collingdale 3,834
Columbia 10,836
Colwyn 1,859
Confluence 1,031
Connellsville ...13,804
Conshohocken . 8,481
Conway 1,858
Coplay 2,845
Coraopolis 6,162
Corry 7,228
Coudersport ... 2,836
Crafton 5,954
Cresson 2,170
Cressona 1,739
Curwensville ... 2,973
Dale 3,115
Dallastown 2,124
Danville 6,952
Darby 7,922
Dayton 1,049
Denver 1,125
Derry 2,889
Dickson City ..11,049
Donora 14,131
Dormont 6,455
Dorranceton ... 6,334
Downingtown .. 4,024
Doylestown ... 3,837
Dravosburg ... 2,204
Du Bois 13,681
Dunbar 1,607
Duncannon 1,679
Duncansville .. 1,230
Dunmore 20,250
Dupont 4,576
Duquesne 19,011
Duryea 7,776
East Brady..... 1,531
East Conemaugh 5,256
East Greenville 1,620
East Lansdowne 1,561
East McKeesport 2,430
East Mauch Chunk 3,868
East Pittsburgh 6,527
East Stroudsburg 4,855
East Vandergrift 1,969
East Washington 1,561
Easton 33,813
Ebensburg 2,179
Eddystone 2,670
Edgewood 3,181
Edgeworth 1,373
Edwardsville .. 9,027
Eldred 1,037
Elizabeth 2,703
Elizabethtown.. 3,319
Elizabethville . 1,236
Elkland 1,703
Ellsworth 2,828
Ellwood City... 8,958
Emaus 4,370
Emienton 1,025
Emporium 3,036
Ensworth 2,165
Ephrata 3,735
Erie 93,372
Etna 6,341
Evansburg 1,548
Everett 1,687
Everson 1,988
Exeter 4,176
Export 2,596
Fairchance 2,124
Falls Creek ... 1,364
Farrell 15,586
Fayette City .. 2,048
Ferndale 1,450
Fleetwood 1,652
Flemington 1,131
Ford City 5,605
Forest City..... 6,004
Forty Fort..... 3,389
Fountain Hill.. 2,339
Frackville 5,590
Franklin (bor'h) 2,632
Franklin (city) 9,970
Freedom 3,452
Freeland 6,666
Freemansburg.. 1,203
Freeport 2,696
Galeton 2,969
Gallitzin 3,580
Gettysburg ... 4,439
Gilberton 4,766
Girard 1,242
Girardville 4,482
Glassport 6,959
Glen Campbell. 1,059
Glen Rock 1,232
Glenfield 2,156
Glenolden 1,944
Gordon 1,078
Greencastle ... 2,271
Greensburg ...15,033
Greentree 1,043
Greenville 8,101
Grove City 4,944
Hallstead 1,261
Hamburg 2,764
Hanover 8,664
Harrisburg 75,917
Hastings 2,292
Hatboro 1,102
Hawley 1,939
Hays 2,231
Hazleton 32,277
Heidelburg 2,094
Hellertown 3,008
Highspire 2,031
Hollidaysburg.. 4,071
Homer City ... 1,802
Homestead 20,452
Honesdale 2,756
Hooversville .. 1,345
Houston 1,398
Houtzdale 1,504
Hughestown ... 2,244
Hughesville ... 1,577
Hummelstown.. 2,654
Huntingdon ... 7,051
Hyndman 1,179
Indiana 7,043
Ingram 2,900
Irvona 1,157
Irwin 3,235
Jeannette 10,627
Jenkintown ... 2,366
Jermyn 3,326
Jersey Shore .. 6,103
Johnsburg 5,400
Johnstown 67,327
Juniata 7,660
Kane 7,283
Kennett Square 2,398
Kingston 8,952
Kittanning 7,153
Knoxville 7,201
Kulpmont 4,695
Kutztown 2,684
Lancaster 53,150
Langhorne 1,067
Lansdale 4,728
Lansdowne 4,797
Lansford 9,625
Larksville 9,438
Latrobe 9,484
Lebanon 24,643
Lebanon Independent 2,136
Leechburg 3,991
Leetsdale 2,311
Lehighton 6,102
Lemoyne 1,939
Lewisburg 3,204
Lewistown 9,849
Ligonier 1,807
Lilly 2,346
Linesville 1,015
Lititz 3,680
Littlestown 1,552
Lock Haven .. 8,557
Luzerne 5,998
Lykens 2,880
McAdoo 4,674
McDonald 2,751
McKees Rocks. 16,713
McKeesport ...46,781
McSherrystown. 1,800
Mahanoy City. 15,599
Malvern 1,286
Manheim 2,712
Manor 1,077
Mansfield 1,609
Marcus Hook.. 5,324
Marianna 1,124
Marietta 1,735
Marion Heights 1,874
Mars 1,226
Marysville 1,877
Masontown ... 1,525
Matamoras 1,535
Mauch Chunk. 3,666
Mayfield 3,832
Meadville 14,568
Mechanicsburg. 4,688
Media 4,109
Mercer 1,932
Mercersburg .. 1,663
Meyersdale 3,716
Middletown 5,920
Midland 5,452
Mifflinburg 1,744
Mifflintown ... 1,083
Mid Hall 1,238
Millersburg 2,936
Millvale 8,031
Milton 8,638
Miners Mills .. 4,365
Minersville 7,845
Mohnton 1,640
Monaca 3,838
Monessen 18,179
Monongahela City 8,688
Montgomery .. 1,798
Montoursville.. 1,949
Montrose 1,661
Moosic 4,364

Morrisville 3,639
Morton 1,212
Mount Carmel..17,469
Mount Holly Springs 1,109
Mount Jewett.. 1,494
Mount Joy 2,192
Mount Oliver.. 5,575
Mount Penn ... 1,370
Mount Pleasant 5,862
Mount Union.. 4,744
Muncy 2,054
Munhall 6,418
Myerstown 2,385
Nanticoke 22,614
Nanty-Glo 5,028
Narberth 3,704
Nazareth 4,288
Nescopeck 1,638
New Bethlehem 1,662
New Brighton. 9,361
New Castle 44,938
New Cumberland 1,577
New Eagle 1,572
New Holland .. 1,453
New Hope 1,093
New Kensington11,987
New Philadelphia 2,537
Newport 1,972
Newtown 1,703
Newville 1,482
Norristown ...32,319
North Bellevernon 2,605
North Braddock14,928
North Catasauqua 2,391
North Charleroi 1,931
North Clairton. 1,270
North East..... 3,481
North Wales... 2,041
North York.... 2,239
Northampton . 9,349
Northampton Heights 3,791
Northumberland 4,061
Norwood 2,353
Oakdale 1,611
Oakland 1,120
Oakmont 4,512
Oil City 21,274
Old Forge.....12,237
Olyphant 10,236
Orwigsburg ... 1,985
Osceola 2,512
Overbrook 2,185
Oxford 2,093
Paint 1,283
Palmerton 7,168
Palmyra 3,646
Palo Alto 1,667
Parker City ... 1,188
Parkersburg .. 2,543
Parnassus 3,816
Parsons 5,628
Patton 3,628
Pen Argyl 4,096
Penbrook 2,072
Penn 1,019
Pennsburg 1,404
Perkasie 3,150
Philadelphia 1,823,779
Philipsburg ... 3,900
Phoenixville ..10,484
Pine Grove..... 1,778
Pitcairn 5,738
Pittsburgh ...588,343
Pittston 18,497
Plymouth 16,500
Point Marion.. 1,607
Polk 2,662
Port Allegany . 2,356
Port Carbon .. 2,882
Port Vue 2,538
Portage 4,804
Pottstown 17,431
Pottsville 21,876
Pringle 1,960
Prospect Park.. 2,536
Punxsutawney..10,311
Quakertown ... 4,391
Ramey 1,093
Rankin 7,301
Reading 107,784
Red Lion 3,198
Renovo 5,877
Reynoldsville . 4,116
Ridgway 6,037
Ridley Park .. 2,313
Rimersburg 1,060
Roaring Spring 2,379
Robesonia 1,203
Rochester 6,957
Rockledge 1,029
Rockwood 1,362
Roscoe 1,480
Roseto 1,634
Royalton 1,156
Royersford ... 3,278
St. Clair (Alleghany Co.) ... 6,585
St. Clair (Schuylkill Co.) 6,495
St Marys 6,967
Saltsburg 1,022
Saxton 1,165
Sayre 8,078
Scalp Level ... 1,690
Schuylkill Haven 5,437
Scottdale 5,768
Scranton 137,783
Selinsgrove 1,937
Seliersville 1,739
Sewickley 4,955
Shamokin 21,204
Sharon 21,747
Sharon Hill .. 1,780
Sharpsburg 8,921
Sharpsville 4,674
Shenandoah ...24,726
Shickshinny ... 2,289
Shillington 2,175
Shingle House.. 1,169
Shippensburg.. 4,372
Sinking Spring 1,270
Slatington 4,014
Smethport 1,568
Somerset 3,121
Souderton 3,125
South Allentown 2,549
South Brownsville 4,675
South Connellsville 2,196
South Fork ... 4,239
South Greensburg 2,188
South Renovo. 1,291
South Waverly 1,251
South Williamsport 4,341
Southwest Greensburg .. 2,538
Spangler 3,035
Spring City ... 2,944
Spring Grove.. 1,115
Springdale 2,929
State College.. 2,405
Steelton 13,428
Stoneboro 1,405
Stroudsburg .. 5,278
Sugar Notch .. 2,612
Summerville .. 1,199
Summit Hill .. 5,499
Sunbury 15,721
Susquehanna Depot 3,764
Swarthmore .. 2,350
Swissvale 10,908
Swoyersville .. 6,876
Sykesville 2,507
Tamaqua 12,363
Tarentum 8,925
Taylor 9,876
Throop 6,672
Tidioute 1,063
Titusville 8,432
Topton 1,147
Towanda 4,269
Tower City 2,324
Trafford 2,859
Trainer 1,367
Tremont 2,015
Troy 1,419
Tunkhannock . 1,736
Turtle Creek... 8,138
Tyrone 9,084
Union City 3,850
Uniontown 15,692
Upland 2,486
Vanderbilt 1,183
Vandergrift ... 9,531
Vanding 1,258
Verona 3,938
Versailles 1,936
Vintondale 2,053
Wall 2,426
Walnutport 1,051
Warren 14,272
Warrior Run .. 1,387
Washington ...21,480
Watsontown .. 2,153
Waynesboro ... 9,720
Waynesburg ... 3,332
Weatherly 2,356
Wellsboro 3,452
Wesleyville 1,457
West Brownsville 1,900
West Chester ..11,717
West Conshohocken 2,331
West Easton.... 1,408
West Fairview. 1,800
West Grove ... 1,152
West Hazleton. 5,854
West Homestead 3,435
West Middlesex 1,349
West Newton.. 2,645
West Pittston.. 6,968
West Reading.. 2,921
West Wyoming 1,938
West York..... 3,320
Westfield 1,303
Westmont 1,976
Westview 2,797
Wheatland 1,742
Whitaker 1,881
White Haven .. 1,402
Wilkes-Barre ..73,833
Wilkinsburg ..24,403
Williamsburg .. 1,872
Williamsport ..36,198
Williamstown.. 2,878
Wilmerding 6,441
Wilson 3,242
Wind Gap 1,133
Windber 9,462
Winton 7,583
Wolmersdorf .. 1,331
Woodlawn 12,495
Wrightsville .. 1,943
Wyoming 3,582
Wyomissing ... 2,062
Yardley 1,362
Yeadon 1,308
York 47,512
Youngsville ... 1,611
Youngwood ... 1,275
Zelienople 1,870

RHODE ISLAND.

Barrington 3,897
Bristol 11,375
Burrillville 8,606
Central Falls ..24,174
Coventry 5,670
Craston 29,407
Cumberland ...10,077
East Greenwich 3,290
East Providence21,793
Johnston 6,855
Lincoln 9,543
Newport 30,255
North Kingstown 3,397
NorthProvidence 7,697
North Smithfield 3,200
Pawtucket 64,248
Portsmouth ... 2,590
Providence ..237,595
Scituate 3,006
Smithfield 3,199
South Kingstown 5,181
Tiverton 3,894
Warren 7,841
Warwick 13,841
West Warwick..15,461
Westerly 9,952
Woonsocket ...43,496

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Abbeville 4,570
Aiken 4,103
Allendale 1,893
Anderson 10,570
Andrews 1,968
Bamberg 2,210
Barnwell 1,903
Batesburg 2,848
Beaufort 2,831
Belton 1,780
Bennettsville .. 3,197
Bishopville 2,090
Blacksburg ... 1,512
Blackville 1,421
Branchville ... 1,814
Brookland 1,793
Camden 3,930
Charleston 67,957
Cheraw 3,150
Chester 5,557
Clinton 3,767
Clio 1,009
Clover 1,608
Columbia 37,524
Conway 1,969
Cowpens 1,284
Darlington 4,669
Denmark 1,254
Dillon 2,205
Easley 3,568
Eau Claire 2,566
Edgefield 1,865
Estill 1,393
Florence 10,968
Fort Mill 1,946
Fountain Inn .. 1,100
Gaffney 5,065
Georgetown ... 4,579
Greenville 23,127
Greenwood 8,703
Greer 2,292
Hartsville 3,624
Honea Path ... 1,900
Johnston 1,101
Jonesville 1,209
Kershaw 1,022
Kingstree 2,074
Lake City 1,606
Lancaster 3,032
Latta 1,079
Laurens 4,629
Leesville 1,216
Liberty 1,705
McColl 2,129
McCormick 1,284

Manning 2,022
Marion 3,892
Mount Pleasant 1,575
Mullins 2,379
Newberry 5,894
North Augusta 1,742
Orangeburg 7,290
Pendletown ... 1,040
Rock Hill 8,809
St. George 1,386
St. Matthews .. 1,780
Saluda 1,203
Seneca 1,460
Spartanburg ..22,638
Summerville .. 2,550
Sumter 9,508
Timmonsville .. 1,860
Union 6,141
Varnville 1,160
Walhalla 2,068
Walterboro 1,853
Westminster .. 1,847
Whitmire 1,955
Williamston ... 2,322
Winnsboro 1,822
Woodruff 2,396
Yorkville 2,731

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Aberdeen 15,537
Arlington 1,011
Armour 1,045
Belle Fourche.. 1,616
Beresford 1,519
Britton 1,105
Brookings 3,924
Canton 2,225
Centerville 1,104
Chamberlain .. 1,303
Clark 1,392
De Smet 1,035
Deadwood 2,403
Dell Rapids ... 1,677
Edgemont 1,254
Elk Point 1,470
Eureka 1,200
Flandreau 1,929
Gregory 1,067
Gronton 1,273
Highmore 1,022
Hot Springs ... 2,141
Howard 1,325
Huron 8,302
Lake Preston .. 1,008
Lead 5,013
Lemmon 1,126
Lennox 1,074
Madison 4,144
Milbank 2,215
Miller 1,478
Mitchell 8,478
Mobridge 3,517
Parker 1,288
Parkston 1,230
Pierre 3,209
Platte 1,242
Rapid City ... 5,777
Redfield 2,755
Salem 1,187
Scotland 1,234
Sioux Falls ...25,202
Sisseton 1,431
Spearfish 1,254
Sturgis 1,250
Tyndall 1,405
Vermilion 2,590
Wagner 1,236
Watertown 9,400
Webster 1,800
Wessington Springs 1,618
Winner 2,000
Woonsocket ... 1,368
Yankton 5,024

TENNESSEE.

Alcoa 3,358
Alton Park ... 3,020
Athens 2,580
Bolivar 1,031
Bristol 8,047
Brownsville ... 3,062
Chattanooga ..57,895
Clarksville 8,110
Cleveland 6,522
Clinton 1,409
Coal Creek ... 1,204
Columbia 5,526
Cookeville 2,395
Copperhill 1,102
Covington 3,410
Dayton 1,701
Dickson 2,263
Dresden 1,007
Dunlap 1,465
Dyer 1,250
Dyersburg 6,444
East Chattanooga 4,720
Elizabethton .. 2,749
Englewood 1,271
Erwin 2,965
Etowah 2,516
Fayetteville 3,629
Franklin 3,123
Gallatin 2,757
Greeneville 3,775
Greenfield 1,474
Halls 1,400
Harriman 4,019
Hartsville 1,023
Henderson 1,181
Humboldt 3,913
Huntington 1,121
Jackson 18,860
Jefferson City.. 1,414
Jellico 1,878
Johnson City ..12,442
Kingsport 5,692
Knoxville 77,818
LaFollette 3,056
Lawrenceburg . 2,461
Lebanon 4,084
Lenoir City ... 4,210
Lewisburg 2,711
Lexington 1,792
Livingston 1,215
McKenzie 1,630
McMinnville .. 2,814
Manchester 1,114
Martin 2,837
Maryville 3,739
Memphis 162,351
Milan 2,057
Monterey 1,445
Morristown 5,875
Mount Pleasant 2,093
Murfreesboro.. 5,367
Nashville 118,342
Newbern 1,767
Newport 2,753
North Chattanooga 2,196
Oakdale 1,552
Obion 1,376
Paris 4,730
Pulaski 2,780
Ripley 2,070
Rockwood 4,652
Rogersville 1,402
St. Elmo..... 3,890
Shelbyville 2,912
Somerville 1,106
South Fulton .. 1,650
South Pittsburg 2,356
Sparta 1,517
Spring City.... 1,001
Springfield 3,860
Sweetwater 1,972
Tellico Plains.. 1,220
Tiptonville 1,050
Tracy City 2,669
Trenton 2,751
Tullahoma 3,479
Union City 4,412
Waverly 1,054
Winchester 2,203

TEXAS.

Abilene 10,274
Alba 1,352
Albany 1,469
Alice 1,880
Alto 1,081
Alvarado 1,284
Alvin 1,519
Alvord 1,376
Amarillo 15,494
Angleton 1,043
Anson 1,425
Aransas Pass.. 1,569
Arlington 3,031
Athens 3,176
Atlanta 1,469
Austin 34,876
Baird 1,902
Ballinger 2,767
Bartlett 1,731
Bastrop 1,828
Bay City 3,454
Beaumont 40,422
Beeville 3,063
Belton 5,098
Big Springs ... 4,273
Boerne 1,153
Bonham 6,008
Bowie 3,179
Brady 2,197
Breckenridge .. 1,846
Brenham 5,066
Bridgeport 1,872
Brownsville ...11,791
Brownwood ... 8,223
Bryan 6,307
Burkburnett .. 5,300
Caldwell 1,689
Calvert 2,099
Cameron 4,298
Canadian 2,187
Canyon 1,618
Carthage 1,366
Celeste 1,022
Celina 1,126
Center 1,838
Childress 5,003
Chillicothe 1,351
Cisco 7,422
Clarendon 3,456
Clarksville 3,386
Cleburne 12,820
Clifton 1,327
Coleman 2,868
Colorado 1,766
Comanche 3,524
Commerce 3,842
Conroe 1,858
Cooper 2,563
Corpus Christi..10,552
Corsicana 11,356
Cotulla 1,058
Crockett 3,061
Crowell 1,175
Cuero 3,671
Dalhart 2,676
Dallas 158,976
De Leon 3,302
Decatur 2,205
Del Rio 10,589
Denison 17,065
Denton 7,626
Desdemona 3,008
Donna 1,579
Dublin 3,229
Eagle Lake 2,017
Eagle Pass 5,765
East Mayfield.. 1,100
Eastland 9,368
Edinburg 1,406
El Campo 1,766
El Paso 77,560
Electra 4,744
Elgin 1,630
Ennis 7,224
Farmersville .. 2,167
Ferris 1,586
Florensville ... 1,518
Floydada 1,384
Forney 1,345
Fort Stockton. 1,297
Fort Worth ..106,482
Franklin 1,131
Freeport 1,798
Gainesville 8,648
Galveston 44,255
Garland 1,421
Gatesville 2,499
Georgetown ... 2,871
Giddings 1,650
Gilmer 2,268
Goldthwaite ... 1,214
Gonzales 3,128
Gorman 3,200
Graham 2,544
Granbury 1,364
Grand Prairie.. 1,263
Grand Saline... 1,528
Grand View ... 1,084
Granger 1,944
Grayburg 1,406
Greenville 12,384
Groesbeck 1,522
Groveton 1,103
Hallettsville .. 1,444
Hamilton 2,018
Hamlin 1,633
Harlingen 1,784
Harrisburg 1,461
Haskell 2,300
Hearne 2,741
Henderson 2,273
Henrietta 2,563
Hereford 1,696
Hico 1,635
Highland Park. 2,321
Hillsboro 6,952
Honey Grove .. 2,642
Houston 138,276
Hubbard 2,072
Huntsville 4,689
Iowa Park 2,041
Italy 1,350
Itasca 1,599
Jacksboro 1,373
Jacksonville .. 3,723
Jefferson 2,549
Kaufman 2,501
Kenedy 2,015
Kerens 1,343
Kerrville 2,353
Killeen 1,298
Kingsville 4,770
Kirbyville 1,165
La Grange 1,669
Ladonia 1,713
Lamesa 1,188
Lampasas 2,107
Lancaster 1,190
Laredo 22,710
Leonard 1,383
Liberty 1,117
Llano 1,645
Lockhart 3,731
Lockney 1,118
Lone Oak 1,017
Longview 5,713
Lott 1,093
Lubbock 4,051
Lufkin 4,878
Luling 1,502
McAllen 5,331
McGregor 2,081
McKinney 6,677

Madisonville .. 1,079
Magnolia Park. 4,080
Marfa 3,533
Marlin 4,310
Marshall 14,271
Mart 3,105
Memphis 2,839
Menard 1,164
Mercedes 3,414
Meridian 1,024
Merkel 1,810
Mexia 3,482
Midland 1,795
Midlothian 1,298
Mineola 2,299
Mineral Wells.. 7,890
Mission 3,847
Moody 1,106
Moran 1,055
Mount Pleasant 4,099
Mount Vernon. 1,212
Nacogdoches .. 3,546
Navasota 5,060
New Braunfels. 3,590
New Castle 1,452
Nixon 1,124
Nacona 1,422
Oakwood 1,100
Olney 1,164
Orange 9,212
Paducah 1,357
Palacios 1,335
Palestine 11,039
Paris 15,040
Pearsall 2,161
Pecos 1,445
Pharr 1,565
Pilot Point ... 1,499
Pittsburg 2,540
Plainview 3,989
Plano 1,715
Pleasanton 1,036
Polytechnic ... 4,338
Port Arthur ..22,251
Port Lavaca .. 1,213
Post 1,436
Quanah 3,691
Ranger 16,205
Richmond 1,273
Rockdale 2,323
Rockport 1,545
Rockwell 1,388
Rogers 1,256
Roscoe 1,079
Rosebud 1,516
Rosenberg 1,279
Rotan 1,000
Royse City 1,289
Runge 1,070
Rusk 2,348
Sabinal 1,458
San Angelo...10,050
San Antonio ..161,379
San Augustine. 1,268
San Benito 5,070
San Juan 1,203
San Marcos ... 4,527
San Saba 2,011
Sanger 1,204
Santa Anna ... 1,407
Schulenburg .. 1,246
Seguin 3,631
Seymour 2,121
Shamrock 1,227
Sherman 15,031
Shiner 1,300
Sinton 1,058
Slaton 1,525
Smithville 3,204
Snyder 2,179
Somerville 1,879
Sonora 1,009
Sour Lake 3,032
Spur 1,100
Stamford 3,704
Stephenville .. 3,861
Strawn 2,457
Sulphur Springs 5,558
Sweetwater 4,307
Taylor 5,965
Teague 3,306
Temple 11,033
Terrell 8,349
Texarkana 11,480
Texas City 2,509
Timpson 1,526
Trinity 1,363
Troupe 1,258
Tulia 1,189
Tyler 12,085
Uvalde 3,885
Van Alstyne ... 1,588
Vernon 5,142
Victoria 5,957
Waco 38,500
Walnut Springs 1,449
Waxahachie ... 7,958
Weatherford .. 6,203
Weimar 1,171
Wellington 1,968
West 1,629
Wharton 2,346
Whitesboro 1,810
Whitewright .. 1,666
Whitney 1,011
Wichita Falls..40,079
Wills Point ... 1,811
Winnsboro 2,184
Winters 1,509
Wolfe City 1,859
Wortham 1,100
Yoakum 6,184
Yorktown 1,723

UTAH.

American Fork 2,763
Beaver 1,827
Bingham Canyon..... 2,676
Bountiful 2,063
Brigham 5,282
Castlegate 1,120
Cedar 2,462
Ephraim 2,287
Escalante 1,032
Eureka 3,608
Fairview 1,423
Farmington ... 1,170
Fillmore 1,490
Fountain Green 1,169
Grantsville 1,213
Gunnison 1,115
Heber 1,931
Helper 1,606
Hiawatha 1,408
Huntington 1,285
Hurricane 1,021
Hyrum 1,858
Kanab 1,102
Lehigh 3,078
Lewiston 1,645
Logan 9,439
Manti 2,412
Midvale 2,209
Milford 1,308
Monroe 1,719
Moroni 1,355
Mount Pleasant 2,415
Murray 4,584
Nephi 2,603
Ogden 32,804
Panguitch 1,473
Park City 3,393
Parowan 1,640
Payson 3,031
Pleasant Grove 1,682
Price 2,364
Providence 1,132
Provo 10,303
Richfield 3,262
Richmond 1,396
Roosevelt 1,054
St. George 2,215
Salina 1,451
Salt Lake City 118,110
Sandy 1,208
Smithfield 2,421
Spanish Fork.. 4,036
Spring City ... 1,106
Springville 3,010
Sunnyside 2,072
Tooele 3,602
Vernal 1,309
Wellsville 1,298

VERMONT.

Barre 10,008
Barton 1,187
Bellows Falls.. 4,860
Bennington ... 7,230
Brandon 1,631
Brattleboro ... 7,324
Bristol 1,251
Burlington 22,779
Enosburg Falls. 1,236
Essex Junction. 1,410
Fair Haven ... 2,182
Granitesville .. 1,097
Hardwick 1,550
Island Pond .. 1,847
Ludlow 1,732
Lyndonville ... 1,878
Middlebury 1,993
Montpelier 7,125
Morrisville 1,707
Newport 4,970
North Troy.... 1,072
Northfield 1,916
Orleans 1,358
Poultney 1,371
Proctor 2,692
Randolph 1,819
Richford 1,995
Rutland 14,954
St. Albans 7,588
St. Johnsbury.. 7,164
Springfield 5,283
Swanton 1,371
Vergennes 1,609
Waterbury 1,515
Windsor 3,061
Winooski 4,932
Woodstock 1,252

VIRGINIA.

Abingdon 2,532
Alexandria 18,060
Altavista 1,203
Appalachia 2,036
Ashland 1,299
Basic City 2,212
Bedford 3,243
Berryville 1,138
Big Stone Gap. 3,009
Blacksburg ... 1,095
Blackstone 1,497
Bristol 6,729
Buena Vista .. 3,911
Cape Charles .. 2,517
Charlottesville 10,688
Chase City 1,646
Chatham 1,171
Chincoteague.. 1,418
Christianburg.. 1,641
Clifton Forge.. 6,164
Colonial Beach 1,093
Covington 5,623
Crewe 2,097
Culpeper 1,819
Damascus 1,599
Danville 21,539
Dendron 1,795
Emporia 1,869
Falls Church.. 1,659
Farmville 2,586
Franklin 2,363
Fredericksburg. 5,882
Fries 2,029
Front Royal .. 1,404
Galax 1,250
Gladeville 1,071
Graham 2,752
Hampton 6,138
Harrisonburg.. 5,875
Hopewell 1,397
Kecoughton .. 1,198
Lawrenceville.. 1,439
Leesburg 1,545
Lexington 2,870
Luray 1,381
Lynchburg 30,070
Manassas 1,305
Marion 3,253
Martinsville .. 4,075
Narrows 1,141
Newport News 35,596
Norfolk 115,777
Norton 3,068
Onaccock 1,074
Orange 1,078
Petersburg 31,012
Phoebus 3,043
Pocahontas 2,591
Portsmouth 54,387
Potomac 1,000
Pulaski 5,282
Radford 4,627
Richlands 1,171
Richmond 171,667
Roanoke 50,842
Rocky Mount. 1,076
Salem 4,159
Saltville 2,248
Shenandoah ... 1,895
Smithfield 1,181
South Boston.. 4,338
South Hill ... 1,074
South Norfolk. 7,724
Staunton 10,623
Suffolk 9,123
Tazewell 1,261
Victoria 1,445
Vinton 2,779
Warrenton 1,545
Waverly 1,306
Wayne boro ... 1,594
West Point ... 1,635
Williamsburg . 2,462
Winchester 6,883
Woodstock 1,580
Wytheville 2,947

WASHINGTON.

Aberdeen 15,337
Anacortes 5,284
Arlington 1,418
Auburn 3,163
Bellingham ...25,585
Blaine 2,254
Bremerton 8,918
Buckley 1,119
Burlington 1,360
Camas 1,843
Cashmere 1,114
Centralia 7,549
Charleston 3,338
Chehalis 4,558
Cheney 1,252
Chewelah 1,288
Clarkston 1,859
Cle Elum 2,661
Colfax 3,027
Colville 1,718
Cosmopolis 1,512
Davenport ... 1,112
Dayton 2,695
Deer Park 1,103
Ellensburg 3,967
Elma 1,253
Enumclaw 1,378
Everett 27,644
Goldendale 1,274
Grand View ... 1,011

Hillyard	3,942
Hoquiam	10,058
Kalama	1,228
Kelso	2,328
Kennewick	1,684
Kent	2,282
Kirkland	1,354
Leavenworth	1,791
Lyden	1,244
Malden	1,005
Marysville	1,244
Medical Lake	2,545
Monroe	1,675
Montesano	2,158
Mount Vernon	3,341
Odessa	1,050
Okanogan	1,015
Olympia	7,795
Oroville	1,013
Palouse	1,179
Pasco	3,362
Pomeroy	1,804
Port Angeles	5,351
Port Orchard	1,393
Port Townsend	2,847
Prosser	1,697
Pullman	2,440
Puyallup	6,323
Raymond	4,260
Renton	3,301
Ritzville	1,900
Roslyn	2,673
Ruston	1,128
Seattle	315,312
Sedro-Woolley	3,389
Snohomish	2,985
South Bend	1,948
Spokane	104,437
Sumner	1,499
Sunnyside	1,809
Tacoma	96,965
Tekoa	1,520
Toppenish	3,120
Vancouver	12,637
Waitsburg	1,174
Walla Walla	15,503
Wapato	1,128
Waterville	1,198
Wenatchee	6,324
Yakima	18,539

WEST VIRGINIA.

Alderson	1,401
Ansted	1,178
Avis	1,635
Bayard	1,074
Beckley	4,149
Belington	1,766
Benwood	4,773
Bluefield	15,282
Bramwell	1,696
Bridgeport	1,346
Buckhannon	3,785
Burnsville	1,088
Cameron	2,404
Cass	1,195
Ceredo	1,110
Charleston	39,608
Charles Town	2,527
Chester	3,283
Clarksburg	27,869
Clendenin	1,263
Davis	2,491
Elkins	6,788
Eskdale	1,003
Fairmont	17,851
Follansbee	3,135
Gassaway	1,518
Grafton	8,517
Harrisville	1,036
Hinton	3,912
Hollidays Cove	1,213
Huntington	50,177
Kenova	2,162
Keyser	6,003
Keystone	1,839
Kimball	1,428
Kingwood	1,417
Lewisburg	1,202
Logan	2,998
McMechen	3,356
Mabscott	1,114
Mannington	3,673
Marlington	1,177
Martinsburg	12,515
Milton	1,023
Monongah	2,031
Montgomery	2,130
Morgantown	12,127
Moundsville	10,669
Mount Hope	1,989
Mullens	1,425
New Cumberland	1,816
New Martinsville	2,341
Paden	1,705
Parkersburg	20,050
Parsons	2,001
Pennsboro	1,654
Philippi	1,543
Piedmont	2,835
Point Pleasant	3,059
Princeton	6,224
Ravenswood	1,284
Richwood	4,331
Ridgeley	1,709
Rivesville	1,061
Romney	1,028
Ronceverte	2,319
Rowlesburg	1,235
St. Albans	2,825
St. Marys	1,648
Salem	2,920
Shepherdstown	1,063
Shinnston	1,679
Sistersville	3,238
South Charleston	3,650
Spencer	1,765
Sturgess	1,389
Terra Alta	1,261
Thomas	2,099
Welch	3,232
Wellsburg	4,918
West Union	1,270
Weston	5,701
Wheeling	56,208
Williamson	6,819
Williamstown	1,793

WISCONSIN.

Adams	1,119
Algoma	1,911
Amery	1,203
Antigo	8,451
Appleton	19,561
Arcadia	1,418
Ashland	11,334
Augusta	1,407
Baraboo	5,538
Barron	1,623
Bayfield	1,441
Beaver Dam	7,992
Beloit	21,284
Berlin	4,400
Black River Falls	1,796
Bloomer	1,648
Boscobel	1,670
Brillion	1,102
Brodhead	1,600
Burlington	3,626
Cedarburg	1,738
Chetek	1,154
Chilton	1,883
Chippewa Falls	9,130
Clintonville	3,275
Columbus	2,460
Cornell	1,337
Crandon	1,632
Cuba City	1,175
Cudahy	6,725
Cumberland	1,528
Darlington	1,798
De Pere	5,165
Delavan	3,016
Dodgeville	1,896
Durand	1,517
Eau Claire	20,906
Edgerton	2,688
Elkhorn	1,991
Ellsworth	1,043
Elroy	1,713
Evansville	2,209
Fennimore	1,383
Florence (town)*	1,768
Fond du Lac	23,427
Fort Atkinson	4,915
Fox Lake	1,012
Green Bay	31,017
Hamilton	1,890
Hartford	4,515
Hayward	1,302
Highland	1,024
Horicon	2,134
Hudson	3,014
Hurley	3,188
Janesville	18,293
Jefferson	2,572
Juneau	1,159
Kaukauna	5,951
Kenosha	40,472
Kewaunee	1,865
Kiel	1,599
Kilbourn City	1,206
Kimberly	1,382
La Crosse	30,421
Ladysmith	3,581
Lake Geneva	2,632
Lake Mills	1,754
Lancaster	2,485
Little Chute	2,017
Lodi	1,077
Madison	38,378
Manitowoc	17,563
Marinette	13,610
Marshfield	7,394
Mauston	1,966
Mayville	3,011
Medford	1,881
Mellen	1,981
Menasha	7,214
Menominee Falls	1,019
Menomonie	5,104
Merrill	8,068
Milwaukee	457,147
Mineral Point	2,569
Mondovi	1,554
Monroe	4,788
Montello	1,112
Mosinee	1,161
Mount Horeb	1,350
Neenah	7,171
Neillsville	2,160
Nekoosa	1,639
New Holstein	1,372
New London	4,667
New Richmond	2,248
Niagara	1,946
North Fond du Lac	2,150
North Milwaukee	3,047
Oconomowoc	3,301
Oconto	4,920
Oconto Falls	1,914
Omro	1,042
Onalaska	1,066
Oshkosh	33,162
Owen	1,083
Park Falls	2,676
Peshtigo	1,440
Phillips	1,973
Platteville	4,355
Plymouth	3,415
Port Washington	3,340
Portage	5,582
Prairie du Chien	3,537
Princeton	1,275
Racine	58,593
Randolph	1,183
Redgranite	1,012
Reedsburg	2,997
Rhinelander	6,654
Rib Lake	1,020
Rice Lake	4,457
Richland Center	3,409
Ripon	3,929
River Falls	2,273
Sauk City	1,162
Schofield	1,049
Seymour	1,280
Shawano	3,544
Sheboygan	30,955
Sheboygan Falls	2,002
Shorewood	2,650
Shullsburg	1,158
South Milwaukee	7,598
Sparta	4,466
Spooner	2,293
Stanley	2,577
Stevens Point	11,371
Stoughton	5,101
Stratford	1,014
Sturgeon Bay	4,553
Sun Prairie	1,236
Superior	39,671
Tomah	3,257
Tomahawk	2,898
Two Rivers	7,305
Viroqua	2,574
Washburn	3,707
Waterloo	1,262
Watertown	9,299
Waukesha	12,558
Waupaca	2,839
Waupun	4,440
Wausau	18,661
Wautoma	1,046
Wauwatosa	5,818
West Allis	13,745
West Bend	3,378
West Milwaukee	2,101
Westby	1,228
Whitewater	3,215
Wisconsin Rapids	7,243
West Salem	1,027

WYOMING.

Basin	1,088
Buffalo	1,772
Casper	11,447
Cheyenne	13,829
Cody	1,242
Douglas	2,294
Evanston	3,479
Gillette	1,157
Glenrock	1,003
Green River	2,140
Greybull	2,692
Kemmerer	1,517
Lander	2,133
Laramie	6,301
Lovell	1,686
Lusk	2,092
Newcastle	1,003
Powell	2,463
Rawlins	3,969
Riverton	2,023
Rock Springs	6,456
Sheridan	9,175
Superior	1,034
Thermopolis	2,095
Torrington	1,301
Wheatland	1,336
Worland	1,225

*Not incorporated.

COUNTIES IN THE UNITED STATES (1923).

[From federal census reports.]

State.	No.
Alabama	67
Arizona	14
Arkansas	75
California	58
Colorado	63
Connecticut	8
Delaware	3
Dist. of Columbia	*
Florida	63
Georgia	160
Hawaii	5
Idaho	44
Illinois	102
Indiana	92
Iowa	99
Kansas	105
Kentucky	120
Louisiana	†64
Maine	16
Maryland	‡23
Massachusetts	14
Michigan	83
Minnesota	87
Mississippi	83
Missouri	§114
Montana	54
Nebraska	93
Nevada	17
New Hampshire	10
New Jersey	21
New Mexico	31
New York	62
North Carolina	100
North Dakota	53
Ohio	88
Oklahoma	77
Oregon	36
Pennsylvania	67
Rhode Island	5
South Carolina	46
South Dakota	69
Tennessee	95
Texas	253
Utah	29
Vermont	14
Virginia	¶100
Washington	39
West Virginia	55
Wisconsin	71
Wyoming	23
Total	3,070

*County government abolished in 1874. †Parishes. ‡Not including Baltimore, which is an independent city but has the status of a county. §Independent city of St. Louis not included. ¶Not including twenty independent cities, each with the status of a county.

COUNTY OF LARGEST LAND AREA IN EACH STATE.

State and county.	Sq. miles.
Alabama, Baldwin	1,595
Arizona, Coconino	18,623
Arkansas, Union	1,048
California, San Bernardino	20,175
Colorado, Las Animas	4,809
Connecticut, Litchfield	925
Delaware, Sussex	913
Florida, Lee	4,031
Georgia, Burke	956
Hawaii, Hawaii	4,015
Idaho, Idaho	8,539
Illinois, McLean	1,191
Indiana, Allen	661
Iowa, Kossuth	973
Kansas, Butler	1,434
Kentucky, Pike	779
Louisiana, Terrebonne	1,756
Maine, Aroostook	6,453
Maryland, Garrett	685
Massachusetts, Worcester	1,556
Michigan, Marquette	1,870
Minnesota, St. Louis	6,503
Mississippi, Yazoo	905
Missouri, Texas	1,159
Montana, Fergus	7,146
Nebraska, Cherry	5,979
Nevada, Nye	18,294
New Hampshire, Coos	1,798
New Jersey, Burlington	815
New Mexico, Socorro	15,070
New York, St. Lawrence	2,701
North Carolina, Robeson	990
North Dakota, McKenzie	2,847
Ohio, Ashtabula	723
Oklahoma, Osage	2,277
Oregon, Harney	9,933
Pennsylvania, Lycoming	1,220
Rhode Island, Providence	430
South Carolina, Berkeley	1,238
South Dakota, Meade	3,491
Tennessee, Shelby	801
Texas, Brewster	5,935
Utah, San Juan	7,761
Vermont, Windsor	948
Virginia, Pittsylvania	1,015
Washington, Okanogan	5,221
West Virginia, Randolph	1,036
Wisconsin, Marathon	1,554
Wyoming, Fremont	12,261

COUNTIES LARGEST IN POPULATION IN EACH STATE (1920).

State and county.	Population.
Alabama, Jefferson	310,054
Arizona, Maricopa	89,576
Arkansas, Pulaski	109,464
California, Los Angeles	936,455
Colorado, Denver	256,491
Connecticut, New Haven	415,214
Delaware, New Castle	148,239
Florida, Duval	113,540
Georgia, Fulton	232,606
Hawaii, Honolulu	123,527
Idaho, Ada	35,213
Illinois, Cook	3,053,017
Indiana, Marion	348,061
Iowa, Pottawatamie	154,029
Kansas, Wyandotte	122,218
Kentucky, Jefferson	286,369
Louisiana, Orleans	387,219
Maine, Cumberland	124,376
Maryland, Baltimore	*74,817
Massachusetts, Suffolk	835,522
Michigan, Wayne	1,177,645
Minnesota, Hennepin	415,419
Mississippi, Bolivar	57,669
Missouri, Jackson	367,846
Montana, Silver Bow	60,313
Nebraska, Douglas	204,524
Nevada, Washoe	18,627
New Hampshire, Hillsborough	135,512
New Jersey, Essex	652,089
New Mexico, Bernalillo	29,855
New York, New York	2,284,103
North Carolina, Guilford	79,272
North Dakota, Cass	41,477
Ohio, Cuyahoga	943,495
Oklahoma, Oklahoma	116,307
Oregon, Multnomah	275,898
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	1,823,779
Rhode Island, Providence	475,190
South Carolina, Charleston	108,450
South Dakota, Minnehaha	42,490
Tennessee, Shelby	223,216
Texas, Dallas	210,551
Utah, Salt Lake	159,282
Vermont, Rutland	46,213
Virginia, Norfolk	227,522
Washington, King	389,273
West Virginia, Kanawha	119,650
Wisconsin, Milwaukee	539,449
Wyoming, Fremont	20,699

*City of Baltimore not included.

DEATH OF GEORGE W. CABLE.

George W. Cable, well-known southern author and man of letters, died at his summer home in St. Petersburg, Fla., Jan. 31, 1925. He was born in New Orleans Oct. 12, 1844, and made that his home during most of his life, though he spent some years in Massachusetts. His best known books included "Old Creole Days," "The Grandissimes," "Madame Delphine," "Dr. Sevier," "John March, Southerner," "The Cavalier," and "Kincaid's Battery." Mr. Cable was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES BY COLOR OR RACE.

[From federal census, taken as of Jan. 1, 1920.]

The rate of increase of the principal races during the decade 1910-1920 was:

Total population, 14.9 per cent; white, 16 per cent; Negro, 6.5 per cent; Japanese, 53.9 per cent. The Indian population decreased by 8.6 per cent and the Chinese population by 13.8 per cent.

WHITE POPULATION.

The rate of increase in the white population during the recent decade, 16 per cent, is considerably less than the corresponding rate for the period 1900-1910, which was 22.3 per cent. This decline is accounted for mainly by the great reduction in the volume of immigration during the period of the world war. An estimate based on the excess of births over deaths and on the excess of immigration over emigration yields a total differing by only a small fraction of 1 per cent from the total white population enumerated.

NEGRO POPULATION.

The rate of increase in the Negro population, which is not perceptibly affected by immigration or emigration, is by far the lowest on record. This element of the population has been growing at a rapidly diminishing rate during the last thirty years, its percentage of increase having declined from 18 per cent between 1890 and 1900 to 11.2 per cent during the following decade and to 6.5 per cent during the ten years ended Jan. 1, 1920. Such data as are available in regard to birth and death rates among the Negroes indicate that the birth rate has decreased considerably since 1900, while the death rate has not changed greatly.

The following statement shows the Negro population in 1920 and 1910, with the rates of increase during the past two decades, for the south, the north and the west. The line between the north and south follows the northern boundaries of Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Arkansas and Oklahoma. The west is that part of the country lying west of the eastern limits of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico.

Section.	1920.	1910.	Pct. of increase. 1910-20.	1900-10.
South...	8,912,259	8,749,427	1.9	10.4
North...	1,472,163	1,027,674	43.3	16.7
West....	78,591	50,662	55.1	67.5
Total..	10,463,013	9,827,763	6.5	11.2

The total numerical increase in the Negro population during the decade was 635,250. Of this increase 472,418, or nearly three-fourths, took place in the north and west, while only 162,832, or about one-fourth, was reported for the south, despite the fact that about 85 per cent of the total Negro population is still found in the south.

Without exception the northern and western states which border on the south reported greater rates of increase in Negro population than the average for the country, and in several of these states the rates were very large—for example, in Illinois, 67.1 per cent; in Ohio, 67.1 per cent, and in Pennsylvania, 46.7 per cent. The last mentioned state has a larger Negro population than either Maryland or Kentucky. The greatest rate of growth in Negro population reported by any state having more than 10,000 Negro inhabitants appears for Michigan, 251 per cent, the Negro population of this state having increased from 17,115 in 1910 to 60,082 in 1920.

INDIAN POPULATION.

The decrease in the Indian population, as enumerated, is probably to be accounted for in part by the enumeration as Indians in 1910, and as whites in 1920, of certain persons having only slight traces of Indian blood. In 1910 a special effort was made to secure a complete enumeration of all persons having any perceptible amount of Indian blood, for the purpose of preparing a special report showing tribal relations, purity of Indian blood, etc.; and it is probable that for this reason a considerable number of persons who would ordinarily have been reported as whites were enumerated as Indians in 1910. This assumption is borne out by a comparison of the totals shown for the Indian population at the last four censuses—the only ones at which a complete enumeration of the Indian population has been attempted. These are: 1920, 242,959; 1910, 265,683; 1900, 237,196; 1890, 248,253. Of the total decrease in the Indian population between 1910 and 1920, amounting to 22,724, by far the greater part, 18,876, took place in Oklahoma alone. The only pronounced increase was reported for North Carolina—from 7,851 to 11,824. The only other states which had, in 1920, 1,000 or more Indian inhabitants and which reported increases in Indian population were Louisiana, Texas, Montana, Arizona and California.

POPULATION BY COLOR OR RACE BY STATES.

State.	Total Population 1920.	Total Population 1910.	White 1920.	White 1910.	Negro 1920.	Negro 1910.
Maine	768,014	742,371	765,695	739,995	1,310	1,363
New Hampshire	443,083	430,572	442,331	429,906	621	564
Vermont	352,428	355,956	351,817	354,298	572	1,621
Massachusetts	3,852,356	3,366,416	3,803,510	3,324,926	45,466	38,055
Rhode Island	604,397	542,610	593,980	532,492	10,036	9,529
Connecticut	1,380,631	1,114,756	1,358,732	1,098,897	21,046	15,174
New York	10,385,227	9,113,614	10,172,085	8,966,845	198,483	134,191
New Jersey	3,155,900	2,537,167	3,037,087	2,445,894	117,132	89,760
Pennsylvania	8,720,017	7,665,111	8,432,785	7,467,713	284,568	193,919
Ohio	5,759,394	4,767,121	5,571,893	4,654,897	186,187	111,452
Indiana	2,930,390	2,700,876	2,849,071	2,639,961	80,810	60,320
Illinois	6,485,280	5,638,591	6,299,339	5,526,962	182,274	109,049
Michigan	3,668,412	2,810,173	3,601,627	2,785,247	60,082	17,115
Wisconsin	2,632,067	2,333,860	2,616,938	2,320,555	5,201	2,900
Minnesota	2,387,125	2,075,708	2,368,936	2,059,227	8,809	7,084
Iowa	2,404,021	2,224,771	2,384,181	2,209,191	19,005	14,973
Missouri	3,404,055	3,293,335	3,225,044	3,134,932	178,241	157,452
North Dakota	646,872	577,056	639,954	569,855	467	617
South Dakota	636,547	583,888	619,147	563,771	832	817
Nebraska	1,296,372	1,192,214	1,279,219	1,180,293	13,242	7,689
Kansas	1,769,257	1,690,949	1,708,906	1,634,352	57,925	54,030
Delaware	223,003	202,322	192,615	171,102	30,335	31,181
Maryland	1,449,661	1,295,346	1,204,737	1,062,639	244,479	232,250

	Total Population		White		Negro	
	1920.	1910.	1920.	1910.	1920.	1910.
District of Columbia	437,571	331,069	326,860	236,128	109,966	94,446
Virginia	2,309,187	2,061,612	1,617,909	1,389,809	690,017	671,096
West Virginia	1,463,701	1,221,119	1,377,230	1,156,817	86,345	64,173
North Carolina	2,559,123	2,206,287	1,783,779	1,500,511	763,407	697,843
South Carolina	1,683,724	1,515,400	818,538	679,161	864,719	835,843
Georgia	2,895,832	2,609,121	1,689,114	1,431,802	1,206,365	1,176,987
Florida	968,470	752,619	638,153	443,634	329,487	308,669
Kentucky	2,416,630	2,289,905	2,180,560	2,027,951	235,938	261,656
Tennessee	2,337,885	2,184,789	1,885,993	1,711,432	451,758	473,088
Alabama	2,348,174	2,138,093	1,447,032	1,228,832	900,652	908,282
Mississippi	1,790,618	1,797,114	853,962	786,111	935,184	1,009,487
Arkansas	1,752,204	1,574,449	1,279,757	1,131,026	472,220	442,891
Louisiana	1,798,509	1,656,388	1,096,611	941,086	700,257	713,874
Oklahoma	2,028,283	1,657,155	1,822,541	1,444,531	149,407	137,612
Texas	4,663,228	3,896,542	3,918,136	3,204,848	741,723	690,049
Montana	548,889	376,053	534,260	360,580	1,658	1,834
Idaho	431,866	325,594	425,668	319,221	920	651
Wyoming	194,402	145,965	190,146	140,318	1,375	2,235
Colorado	939,629	799,024	924,103	783,415	11,318	11,453
New Mexico	360,350	327,301	334,679	304,594	5,733	1,628
Arizona	334,162	204,354	291,449	171,468	8,005	2,009
Utah	449,396	373,351	441,901	366,583	1,446	1,144
Nevada	77,407	81,875	70,699	74,276	346	513
Washington	1,356,621	1,141,990	1,319,777	1,109,111	6,883	6,058
Oregon	783,389	672,765	769,146	655,090	2,144	1,492
California	3,426,861	2,377,549	3,264,711	2,259,672	38,763	21,645
Geographic division—						
New England	7,400,909	6,552,681	7,316,053	6,480,514	79,055	66,306
Middle Atlantic	22,261,144	19,315,892	21,641,957	18,880,452	600,059	417,870
East North Central	21,475,543	18,250,621	20,938,985	17,927,622	514,529	300,836
West North Central	12,544,249	11,637,921	12,225,370	11,351,621	278,520	242,662
South Atlantic	13,990,272	12,194,895	9,648,935	8,071,603	4,325,120	4,112,488
East South Central	8,893,307	8,409,901	6,367,547	5,754,326	2,523,532	2,652,513
West South Central	10,242,224	8,784,534	8,117,045	6,721,491	2,063,607	1,984,426
Mountain	3,336,101	2,633,517	3,212,905	2,520,455	30,801	21,467
Pacific	5,566,871	4,192,304	5,353,634	4,023,873	47,790	29,195
United States	105,710,620	91,972,266	94,822,431	81,731,957	10,463,131	9,827,703

State.	Indian		Chinese		Japanese		All Other	
	1920.	1910.	1920.	1910.	1920.	1910.	1920.	1910.
Maine	839	892	161	108	7	13	2	.....
New Hampshire	28	34	95	67	8	1	.....	.....
Vermont	24	26	11	8	4	3	.....	.....
Massachusetts	555	688	2,544	2,582	191	151	76	14
Rhode Island	110	284	225	272	35	33	11	.....
Connecticut	159	152	566	462	102	71	26	.....
New York	5,503	6,046	5,793	5,266	2,686	1,247	735	19
New Jersey	107	168	1,190	1,139	325	206	66	.....
Pennsylvania	337	1,503	1,829	1,784	253	190	302	2
Ohio	151	127	941	569	130	76	184	.....
Indiana	125	279	283	276	81	38	20	2
Illinois	194	188	2,776	2,103	472	285	231	4
Michigan	5,614	7,519	792	241	184	49	113	2
Wisconsin	9,611	10,142	251	226	60	34	6	3
Minnesota	8,761	9,053	508	275	85	67	26	2
Iowa	529	471	235	97	29	36	42	3
Missouri	171	313	412	535	135	99	52	4
North Dakota	6,254	6,486	124	39	72	59	1	.....
South Dakota	16,384	19,137	142	121	38	42	4	.....
Nebraska	2,888	3,502	189	112	804	590	30	28
Kansas	2,276	2,444	68	16	52	107	30	.....
Delaware	2	5	43	30	8	4	.....	.....
Maryland	32	55	371	378	29	24	13	.....
District of Columbia	37	68	461	369	103	47	144	11
Virginia	824	539	278	154	56	14	103	.....
West Virginia	7	36	98	90	10	3	6	.....
North Carolina	11,824	7,851	88	80	24	2	1	.....
South Carolina	304	331	93	57	15	8	55	.....
Georgia	125	95	211	233	9	4	8	.....
Florida	518	74	181	191	106	50	25	1
Kentucky	57	234	62	52	9	12	4	.....
Tennessee	56	216	57	43	8	8	13	2
Alabama	405	909	59	62	18	4	8	4
Mississippi	1,105	1,253	364	257	.....	2	3	4
Arkansas	106	460	113	62	5	9	3	1
Louisiana	1,066	780	387	507	57	31	131	110
Oklahoma	57,337	74,825	261	139	67	48	16	.....
Texas	2,109	702	773	595	449	340	38	8
Montana	10,956	10,745	872	1,285	1,074	1,585	69	24
Idaho	3,098	3,488	585	859	1,569	1,363	26	12
Wyoming	1,343	1,486	252	246	1,194	1,596	92	84
Colorado	1,383	1,482	291	373	2,464	2,300	70	1
New Mexico	19,512	20,573	171	248	251	258	10	.....

State.	Indian 1920.	Indian 1910.	Chinese 1920.	Chinese 1910.	Japanese 1920.	Japanese 1910.	All Other 1920.	All Other 1910.
Arizona	32,989	29,201	1,137	1,305	550	371	32	.....
Utah	2,711	3,123	342	371	2,936	2,110	60	20
Nevada	4,907	5,240	689	927	754	864	12	55
Washington	9,061	10,997	2,363	2,709	17,387	12,929	1,150	186
Oregon	4,590	5,090	3,090	7,363	4,151	3,418	268	312
California	17,360	16,371	28,812	36,248	71,952	41,356	5,263	2,257
Geographic division—								
New England	1,715	2,076	3,602	3,499	347	272	115	14
Middle Atlantic	5,940	7,747	8,812	8,189	3,266	1,643	1,103	21
East North Central	15,695	18,255	5,043	3,415	927	482	462	11
West North Central	37,263	41,406	1,678	1,195	1,215	1,000	185	37
South Atlantic	13,673	9,054	1,824	1,582	360	156	355	12
East South Central	1,623	2,612	542	414	35	26	28	10
West South Central	60,618	76,767	1,534	1,303	578	428	188	119
Mountain	76,899	75,338	4,339	5,614	10,792	10,447	371	196
Pacific	31,011	32,458	34,265	46,320	93,490	57,703	6,681	2,755
United States	244,437	265,683	61,639	71,531	111,010	72,157	9,488	3,175

NEGRO POPULATION BY CENSUS YEARS.

1920	10,463,131	1880	6,580,793	1840	2,873,648	1810	1,377,808
1910	9,827,763	1870	4,880,009	1830	2,328,642	1800	1,002,037
1900	8,840,789	1860	4,441,830	1820	1,771,656	1790	757,206
1890	7,488,788	1850	3,638,808				

NEGRO POPULATION IN 1923.

[Federal census bureau estimate.]

By States.

State.	Number.
Alabama	898,216
Arizona	46,256
Arkansas	482,910
California	178,110
Colorado	15,497
Connecticut	24,076
Delaware	30,089
Dist. of Columbia	*110,711
Florida	338,007
Georgia	1,217,316
Idaho	6,136
Illinois	212,740
Indiana	88,675
Iowa	21,377
Kansas	61,705
Kentucky	226,739
Louisiana	697,066
Maine	2,298
Maryland	249,329
Massachusetts	51,480
Michigan	81,878
Minnesota	18,805
Mississippi	*936,656
Missouri	186,440
Montana	14,335
Nebraska	19,039
Nevada	*6,708
New Hampshire	782
New Jersey	128,742
New Mexico	26 748
New York	237,148
North Carolina	800,424
North Dakota	6,816
Ohio	214,638
Oklahoma	205,092
Oregon	13,005
Pennsylvania	319,699
Rhode Island	10,526
South Carolina	875,623
South Dakota	16,420
Tennessee	444,152
Texas	764,305
Utah	7,757
Vermont	*611
Virginia	698,298
Washington	38,273
West Virginia	94,456
Wisconsin	15,787
Wyoming	3,756
Total. 1923	11,123,823
Total. 1920	10,889,705

By Chief Cities.

State.	Number.
Alabama—Bessemer	11,724
Birmingham	76,907
Mobile	24,233
Montgomery	20,012
Arkansas—Little Rock	18,191
California—Los Angeles	35,700
San Francisco	16,587
Delaware—Wilmington	11,391
Dist. Col.—Washington	110,711
Florida—Jacksonville	44,705
Miami	11,839
Pensacola	10,478
Tampa	12,361
Georgia—Atlanta	67,488
Augusta	22,851
Macon	24,385
Savannah	41,179
Waycross	11,075
Illinois—Chicago	136,396
Indiana—Indianapolis	39,449
Kansas—Kansas City	17,106
Kentucky—Lexington	12,920
Louisville	40,686
Louisiana—New Orleans	105,495
Shreveport	20,796
Maryland—Baltimore	114,210
Massachusetts—Boston	18,507
Michigan—Detroit	41,613
Missouri—Kansas City	33,486
St. Louis	79,562
Nebraska—Omaha	12,403
New Jersey—Atl'c City	11,418
Newark	20,035
New York	183,248
N. Carolina—Charlotte	15,687
Greensboro	11,582
Wilmington	13,775
Winston-Salem	24,433
Ohio—Cincinnati	33,330
Cleveland	44,369
Columbus	25,816
Oklahoma—Tulsa	13,223
Pennsylvania—Phila	153,612
Pittsburgh	42,650
S. Carolina—Charleston	32,842
Columbia	14,683
Tennessee—Chattanooga	18,222
Knoxville	11,712
Memphis	62,234
Nashville	35,292
Texas—Beaumont	15,262
Dallas	24,804
Fort Worth	18,274
Galveston	10,606
Houston	36,108
San Antonio	15,937
Virginia—N'port News	14,130
Norfolk	57,512
Petersburg	14,553
Portsmouth	25,480
Richmond	54,765
Washington—Seattle	12,732

*Population Jan. 1, 1920; no estimate made.

PRESIDENTS OF MEXICO SINCE 1910.

Porfirio Diaz—June 26, 1910, to May 25, 1911.

Francisco I. Madero—May 25, 1911, to Feb. 15, 1913.

Victoriano Huerta—Feb. 15, 1913, to July 15, 1914.

Francisco Carbajal—July 15 to Aug. 14, 1914.

Venustiano Carranza—Aug. 14, 1914, to May 20, 1920.

Adolfo de la Huerta—May 24, 1920, to Dec. 1, 1920.

Alvaro Obregon—Dec. 1, 1920.

Plutarco Elias Calles—Dec. 1, 1924.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES BY SEX.

BY CENSUS YEARS.

Year.	Male.	Female.	*Ratio.	Year.	Male.	Female.	*Ratio.
1920	53,900,376	51,810,244	104.0	1860	16,085,204	15,358,117	104.7
1910	47,332,277	44,639,989	106.0	1850	11,837,660	11,354,216	104.3
1900	38,816,448	37,178,127	104.4	1840	8,688,532	8,380,921	103.7
1890	32,237,101	30,710,613	105.0	1830	6,532,489	6,333,531	103.1
1880	25,518,820	24,636,963	103.6	1820	4,896,605	4,741,848	103.2
1870	19,493,565	19,064,806	102.2	*Males to 100 females.			

BY STATES.

State.	Population, 1920. Total.	Male.	Female.	Males to 100 Females. 1920.	1910.	1900.
Maine	768,014	388,752	379,262	102.5	103.2	102.2
New Hampshire	443,083	222,111	220,972	100.5	100.9	99.6
Vermont	352,428	178,851	173,577	103.0	105.3	103.9
Massachusetts	3,852,356	1,889,998	1,962,358	96.3	96.7	95.1
Rhode Island	604,397	297,524	306,873	97.0	99.3	96.5
Connecticut	1,380,631	695,335	685,296	101.5	102.3	100.0
New York	10,385,227	5,187,324	5,197,903	99.8	101.2	98.9
New Jersey	3,155,900	1,590,078	1,565,822	101.5	102.9	100.0
Pennsylvania	8,720,017	4,429,019	4,290,998	103.2	105.9	103.5
Ohio	5,759,394	2,995,977	2,803,417	105.4	104.4	102.3
Indiana	2,930,390	1,489,074	1,441,316	103.3	105.0	104.4
Illinois	6,485,280	3,304,830	3,180,450	103.9	106.8	105.3
Michigan	3,668,412	1,928,436	1,739,976	110.8	107.3	106.6
Wisconsin	2,632,067	1,356,719	1,275,348	106.4	107.4	106.6
Minnesota	2,387,125	1,245,529	1,141,596	109.1	114.6	113.9
Iowa	2,404,021	1,229,392	1,174,629	104.7	106.6	107.6
Missouri	3,404,055	1,723,319	1,680,736	102.5	105.1	105.6
North Dakota	646,872	341,673	305,199	112.0	122.4	125.3
South Dakota	636,547	337,120	299,427	112.6	118.9	116.6
Nebraska	1,296,372	672,805	623,567	107.9	111.2	112.5
Kansas	1,769,257	909,221	860,036	105.7	110.0	109.5
Delaware	223,003	113,755	109,248	104.1	104.6	104.0
Maryland	1,449,661	729,455	720,206	101.3	98.9	98.4
District of Columbia	437,571	203,543	234,028	87.0	91.3	90.0
Virginia	2,309,187	1,168,494	1,140,693	102.4	100.9	99.7
West Virginia	1,463,701	763,098	700,603	108.9	111.6	108.6
North Carolina	2,559,123	1,279,062	1,280,061	99.9	99.2	98.3
South Carolina	1,683,724	838,293	845,431	99.2	98.5	98.4
Georgia	2,895,832	1,444,823	1,451,009	99.6	100.1	99.1
Florida	968,470	495,320	473,150	104.7	110.0	108.7
Kentucky	2,416,630	1,227,494	1,189,136	103.2	103.0	103.1
Tennessee	2,337,885	1,173,967	1,163,918	100.9	102.1	102.2
Alabama	2,348,174	1,173,105	1,175,069	99.8	101.0	100.5
Mississippi	1,790,618	897,124	893,494	100.4	101.6	101.5
Arkansas	1,752,204	895,228	856,976	104.5	106.0	106.1
Louisiana	1,798,509	903,335	895,174	100.9	101.7	101.1
Oklahoma	2,028,283	1,058,044	970,239	109.0	113.7	115.3
Texas	4,663,228	2,409,224	2,254,004	106.9	107.4	107.4
Montana	548,889	299,941	248,948	120.5	152.1	160.3
Idaho	431,866	233,919	197,947	118.2	132.5	136.5
Wyoming	194,402	110,359	84,043	131.3	168.8	169.4
Colorado	939,629	492,731	446,898	110.3	116.9	120.9
New Mexico	360,350	190,456	169,894	112.1	115.3	114.4
Arizona	334,162	183,602	150,560	121.9	138.2	140.4
Utah	449,396	232,051	217,345	106.8	111.5	104.9
Nevada	77,407	46,240	31,167	148.4	179.2	153.0
Washington	1,356,621	734,701	621,920	118.1	136.3	142.2
Oregon	783,389	416,334	367,055	113.4	133.2	129.0
California	3,426,861	1,813,591	1,613,270	112.4	125.5	123.5
Geographic division—						
New England	7,400,909	3,672,571	3,728,338	98.5	99.3	97.7
Middle Atlantic	22,261,144	11,206,421	11,054,723	101.4	103.3	100.9
East North Central	21,475,543	11,035,036	10,440,507	105.7	106.0	104.7
West North Central	12,544,249	6,459,059	6,085,190	106.1	109.9	109.7
South Atlantic	13,990,272	7,035,843	6,954,429	101.2	101.2	100.0
East South Central	8,893,307	4,471,690	4,421,617	101.1	101.9	101.9
West South Central	10,242,224	5,265,831	4,976,393	105.8	107.2	106.7
Mountain	3,336,101	1,789,299	1,546,802	115.7	127.9	128.0
Pacific	5,566,871	2,964,626	2,602,245	113.9	129.5	128.2
United States	105,710,620	53,900,376	51,810,244	104.0	106.0	104.4

THE CAPITOL IN WASHINGTON.

The corner stone of the original capitol building was laid by President Washington Sept. 18, 1793. The north wing was finished in 1810 and the south wing in 1811, a wooden passageway connecting them. The original designs of the structure were made by Dr. William Thornton. The two wings were burned by the British in 1814, but were immediately restored. In 1827 the original building was completed at a cost of $2,433,844.13. Extensions of the wings were begun in 1851 and completed in 1859. The dome, which is 287 feet 5 inches in height, was completed in 1865. The capitol stands in latitude 38 degrees 53 minutes 20.4 seconds north and longitude 77 degrees 00 minutes 35.7 seconds west from Greenwich. The area covered by the building is 153,112 square feet. Value of building and grounds: Building, $15,000,000; grounds, $10,400,000; total, $25,400,000.

FOREIGN WHITE STOCK IN THE UNITED STATES.

The classification of the foreign white stock by country of origin in the following tables, prepared by the United States census bureau, is based upon the prewar map of Europe, partly because of the difficulty of adjusting the returns of 1920 in regard to the birthplace of parents so as to agree with the changed boundaries of European countries and partly in order that comparisons might be made with the figures of the census of 1910.

Country of origin.	1920 No.	1920 §Pct.total.	1910 No.	1910 Pct.total.	§Pct. of increase.
England	2,307,112	6.3	2,322,442	7.2	—0.7
Scotland	731,239	2.0	659,663	2.0	10.9
Wales	230,380	0.6	248,947	0.8	—7.5
Ireland	4,136,395	11.4	4,504,360	14.0	—8.2
Norway	1,023,225	2.8	979,099	3.0	4.5
Sweden	1,457,382	4.0	1,364,215	4.2	6.8
Denmark	467,525	1.3	400,064	1.2	16.9
Netherlands	362,318	1.0	293,574	0.9	23.4
Belgium	122,690	0.3	89,264	0.3	37.4
Luxemburg	43,109	0.1	6,945	*	520.7
Switzerland	327,797	0.9	301,650	0.9	8.7
France	333,678	0.9	292,389	0.9	14.1
Germany	7,259,997	19.9	8,282,618	25.7	—12.3
Austria	3,129,796	8.6	2,001,559	6.2	56.4
Hungary	1,110,905	3.1	700,227	2.2	58.6
Russia	3,871,123	10.6	2,541,649	7.9	52.3
Finland	296,276	0.8	211,026	0.7	40.4
Roumania	134,318	0.4	87,721	0.3	53.1
Bulgaria	11,397	*	11,807	*	—3.5
Serbia and Montenegro	32,324	0.1	10,878	*	197.2
Turkey in Europe	23,303	0.1	35,314	0.1	—34.0
Greece	212,338	0.6	109,665	0.3	93.6
Italy	3,336,945	9.2	2,098,360	6.5	59.0
Spain	77,944	0.2	33,134	0.1	135.2
Portugal	134,794	0.4	111,122	0.3	21.3
Europe not specified	10,998	*	7,576	*	45.2
Turkey in Asia	164,409	0.5	78,631	0.2	109.1
All other Asia	10,732	*	7,264	*	47.7
Canada—French	848,309	2.3	932,238	2.9	—9.0
Canada—Other	1,755,519	4.8	1,822,377	5.7	—3.7
Newfoundland	25,448	0.1	8,635	*	194.7
West Indies†	45,494	0.1	41,842	0.1	8.7
Mexico	725,332	2.0	382,002	1.2	89.9
Central and South America	19,487	0.1	13,510	*	44.2
All other	116,463	0.3	74,523	0.2	56.3
Of mixed foreign parentage‡	1,502,457	4.1	1,177,092	3.7	27.6
All foreign countries	36,398,958	100.0	32,243,382	100.0	12.9

*Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. †Except possessions of the United States. ‡Native whites whose parents were born in different foreign countries; for example, one parent in Ireland and the other in Scotland. § — indicates decrease.

FOREIGN WHITE STOCK OF FIRST AND SECOND GENERATIONS.

Country of origin.	*First generation 1920.	*First generation 1910.	‡Pct. increase.	†Second generation 1920.	†Second generation 1910.	‡Pct. increase.
England	824,088	876,455	—6.0	1,483,024	1,445,987	2.6
Scotland	310,092	261,034	18.8	421,147	398,629	5.6
Wales	66,962	82,479	—18.8	163,418	166,468	—1.8
Ireland	1,164,707	1,352,155	—13.9	2,971,688	3,152,205	—5.7
Norway	362,051	403,858	—10.4	661,174	575,241	14.9
Sweden	632,656	665,183	—4.9	824,726	699,032	18.0
Denmark	191,496	181,621	5.4	276,029	218,443	26.4
Netherlands	134,229	120,053	11.8	228,089	173,521	31.4
Belgium	63,236	49,397	28.0	59,454	39,867	49.1
Luxemburg	12,837	3,068	318.4	30,272	3,877	680.8
Switzerland	117,270	124,834	—6.1	210,527	176,816	19.1
France	124,727	117,236	6.4	208,951	175,153	19.3
Germany	1,915,867	2,501,181	—23.4	5,344,130	5,781,437	—7.6
Austria	1,445,141	1,174,924	23.0	1,684,655	826,635	103.8
Hungary	598,170	495,600	20.7	512,735	204,627	150.6
Russia	2,020,660	1,602,752	26.1	1,850,463	938,897	97.1
Finland	150,770	129,669	16.3	145,506	81,357	78.8
Roumania	85,255	65,920	29.3	49,063	21,801	125.0
Bulgaria	10,137	11,453	—11.5	1,260	354	255.9
Serbia and Montenegro	22,544	9,998	125.5	9,780	880	1011.4
Turkey in Europe	18,907	32,221	—41.3	4,396	3,093	42.1
Greece	166,782	101,264	64.7	45,556	8,401	442.3
Italy	1,615,184	1,343,070	20.3	1,721,761	755,290	128.0
Spain	52,683	21,977	139.7	25,261	11,157	126.4
Portugal	67,948	57,623	17.9	66,846	53,499	24.9
Europe not specified	3,342	2,853	17.1	7,656	4,723	62.1
Turkey in Asia	100,828	59,702	68.9	63,581	18,929	235.9
All other Asia	5,138	4,612	11.4	5,594	2,652	110.9
Canada—French	302,675	385,083	—21.4	545,634	547,155	—0.3
Canada—Other	558,775	810,987	—31.1	1,196,744	1,011,390	18.3

Country of origin.	*First generation— 1920.	1910.	‡Pct. increase.	Second generation— 1920.	1910.	‡Pct. increase.
Newfoundland	12,320	5,076	142.7	13,128	3,559	268.9
West Indies	21,909	23,169	—5.4	23,585	18,673	26.3
Mexico	473,287	219,802	115.3	252,045	162,200	55.4
Central and South America	11,782	9,069	29.9	7,705	4,441	73.5
All other	48,299	40,167	20.2	68,164	34,356	98.4
Of mixed foreign parentage	.....	.....	.....	1,502,457	1,177,092	27.6
All foreign countries	13,712,754	13,345,545	2.8	22,686,204	18,897,837	20.0

*Foreign born. †Natives of United States with parents foreign born; includes native whites whose parents were born in different foreign countries. ‡—indicates decrease.

FOREIGN WHITE STOCK BY MOTHER TONGUE.

By "foreign white stock" is meant the total foreign white population plus the native white population having one or both parents foreign born. The term "mother tongue" refers to the language of customary speech in the homes of the immigrants before coming to this country. Foreign-born persons are classified according to their own mother tongue, while natives of foreign or mixed parentage are classified according to the mother tongue of foreign countries.

Mother tongue.	Total Foreign White— Number. 1920.	Number. 1910.	Pct distrib'n. 1920.	1910.	†Pct. increase.	Foreign born 1920.	Native foreign or mixed.
English and Celtic	9,729,365	9,930,861	26.7	30.8	—2.0	3,007,932	6,721,433
Germanic	8,622,498	9,000,139	23.7	27.9	—4.2	2,449,362	6,173,136
German	8,164,109	8,646,402	22.4	26.8	—5.6	2,267,126	5,896,983
Dutch and Frisian	370,499	311,015	1.0	1.0	19.1	136,540	233,959
Flemish	87,890	42,722	0.2	0.1	105.7	45,696	42,194
Scandinavian	2,972,196	2,781,402	8.2	8.6	6.9	1,194,933	1,777,863
Swedish	1,486,062	1,394,410	4.1	4.3	6.5	643,203	841,859
Norwegian	1,020,788	976,827	2.8	3.0	4.5	362,199	658,589
Danish	466,946	410,165	1.3	1.3	13.8	189,531	277,415
Latin and Greek	6,036,003	4,185,932	16.6	13.0	44.2	2,990,956	3,045,047
Italian	3,365,864	2,135,393	9.2	6.6	57.6	1,624,998	1,740,866
French	1,290,110	1,288,897	3.5	4.0	0.1	466,956	823,154
Spanish	850,848	444,132	2.3	1.4	91.6	556,111	294,737
Portuguese	215,728	139,221	0.6	0.4	55.0	105,895	109,833
Roumanian	91,683	49,588	0.3	0.2	84.9	62,336	29,347
Greek	221,770	128,701	0.6	0.4	72.3	174,660	47,110
Slavic and Lettic	5,270,581	3,194,647	14.5	9.9	65.0	2,460,332	2,810,249
Polish	2,436,895	1,684,108	6.7	5.2	44.7	1,077,392	1,359,503
Czech	622,796	531,193	1.7	1.6	17.2	234,564	388,232
Slovak	619,866	281,707	1.7	0.9	120.0	274,948	344,918
Russian	731,949	91,341	2.0	0.3	701.3	392,049	339,900
Ruthenian	95,458	34,837	0.3	0.1	174.0	55,672	39,786
Slovenian	208,552	181,594	0.6	0.6	14.8	102,744	105,808
Serbo-Croatian—							
Croatian	140,559	92,260	0.4	0.3	52.4	83,063	57,496
Dalmatian	3,119	5,372	(*)	(*)	—41.9	2,112	1,067
Serbian	52,208	26,483	0.1	0.1	97.1	36,471	15,737
Montenegrin	4,535	3,949	(*)	(*)	14.8	4,198	337
Bulgarian	14,420	19,183	(*)	0.1	—24.8	12,853	1,567
Slavic, not specified	3,624	34,799	(*)	0.1	—89.6	2,039	1,585
Lithuanian and Lettish	336,600	207,821	0.9	0.6	62.0	182,227	154,373
Unclassified	2,956,321	2,261,563	8.1	7.0	30.7	1,602,073	1,354,248
Yiddish and Hebrew	2,043,613	1,664,142	5.6	5.2	22.8	1,091,820	951,793
Magyar	473,538	315,283	1.3	1.0	50.2	268,112	205,426
Finnish	265,472	197,515	0.7	0.6	34.4	133,567	131,905
Armenian	52,840	29,690	0.1	0.1	78.0	37,647	15,193
Syrian and Arabic	104,139	46,495	0.3	0.1	124.0	57,557	46,582
Turkish	8,505	5,310	(*)	(*)	60.2	6,627	1,878
Albanian	6,426	2,358	(*)	(*)	172.5	5,515	911
All other	1,788	770	(*)	(*)	132.2	1,228	560
Unknown	20,336	297,918	0.1	0.9	—93.2	7,166	13,170
Of mixed mother tongue	791,058	590,920	2.2	1.8	33.9	.....	791,058
All mother tongues	36,398,958	32,243,382	100.0	100.0	12.9	13,712,754	22,686,204

*Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. †—indicates decrease.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

AMERICAN.

Detroit—In Belle Isle park.
Chicago—In Lincoln park.
Cincinnati—Zoological park.
Los Angeles—In Griffith's park
Milwaukee—In West park.
New York—In Bronx park.
New York—In Central park.
Philadelphia—Zoological park.
Pittsburgh—In Schenley park.
San Francisco—In Golden Gate park.
Washington — National Zoological park.

EUROPEAN.

Amsterdam—"Artis."
Antwerp—Dierentuin.
Berlin—Zoologischer garten.
Cologne—Zoologischer garten.
Copenhagen—Dyrehave.
Dublin—Phœnix park.
Hamburg — Hagenbeck collection.
Hamburg—Zoologischer garten.
Hanover—Zoologischer garten.
London—In Regents park.
Manchester—Belle Vue.
Paris—Jardin d'Acclimatation.

FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Enumerated by federal census bureau in 1920.]

State.	Total foreign born.	Northwestern Europe. Born in— England.	Scotland.	Wales.	Ireland.	Norway.	Sweden.	Denmark.
Maine	107,349	5,149	2,171	137	5,748	581	2,026	1,065
New Hampshire	91,233	4,367	1,823	51	7,908	427	1,886	204
Vermont	44,526	2,197	1,854	549	2,884	106	1,123	155
Massachusetts	1,077,534	86,895	28,474	1,367	183,171	5,491	38,012	3,629
Rhode Island	173,499	25,782	5,692	245	22,253	545	6,542	365
Connecticut	376,513	22,708	7,487	650	45,464	1,414	17,697	3,040
New York	2,786,112	135,305	37,654	6,763	284,747	27,573	53,025	14,222
New Jersey	738,613	46,781	17,781	1,255	65,971	5,343	10,675	5,704
Pennsylvania	1,387,850	90,666	28,448	21,167	121,601	2,446	19,847	3,065
Ohio	678,697	43,140	12,148	7,772	29,262	1,487	7,266	2,353
Indiana	150,868	8,522	3,707	1,106	7,271	544	4,942	969
Illinois	1,206,951	54,247	19,598	3,444	74,274	27,785	105,577	17,098
Michigan	726,635	47,149	13,175	1,154	16,531	6,888	24,707	7,178
Wisconsin	460,128	10,834	3,022	1,750	7,809	45,433	22,896	15,420
Minnesota	486,164	10,958	3,928	854	10,289	90,188	112,117	16,904
Iowa	225,647	13,036	3,967	1,753	10,386	17,344	22,493	18,020
Missouri	186,026	10,400	2,969	903	15,022	610	4,741	1,688
North Dakota	131,503	2,287	1,229	120	1,660	38,190	10,543	4,552
South Dakota	82,391	2,943	832	346	1,954	16,813	8,573	5,983
Nebraska	149,652	6,000	1,695	547	5,422	2,165	18,821	12,338
Kansas	110,578	7,899	2,576	1,170	4,825	970	10,337	2,263
Delaware	19,810	1,497	411	44	2,895	65	316	77
Maryland	102,177	5,095	1,692	499	6,580	536	630	382
District of Columbia	28,548	2,990	793	106	4,320	219	481	237
Virginia	30,785	3,752	1,327	163	1,732	491	664	459
West Virginia	61,906	3,433	998	704	1,459	51	326	121
North Carolina	7,099	967	446	25	301	70	170	69
South Carolina	6,401	491	190	10	442	85	133	76
Georgia	16,186	1,593	530	86	1,112	132	299	127
Florida	43,008	4,451	1,068	136	1,304	610	1,399	575
Kentucky	30,780	1,863	520	149	3,422	75	214	89
Tennessee	15,478	1,665	454	143	1,291	63	305	138
Alabama	17,662	1,942	975	145	809	215	748	191
Mississippi	8,019	590	144	18	412	97	247	113
Arkansas	13,975	1,137	316	90	676	99	331	180
Louisiana	44,871	1,819	447	76	2,000	555	522	331
Oklahoma	39,968	2,686	1,120	319	1,321	297	931	561
Texas	360,519	7,685	1,828	278	4,333	1,740	4,536	1,508
Montana	93,620	8,159	3,279	879	7,260	9,962	7,179	2,990
Idaho	38,963	4,451	1,228	575	1,410	2,482	5,112	2,240
Wyoming	25,255	2,505	1,439	297	956	651	2,042	936
Colorado	116,954	9,584	3,357	1,482	6,191	1,525	10,112	2,823
New Mexico	29,077	888	440	78	434	128	310	115
Arizona	78,099	2,882	595	192	1,206	337	859	398
Utah	56,455	14,836	2,310	1,304	1,207	2,109	6,073	6,970
Nevada	14,802	1,271	338	100	970	206	545	551
Washington	250,055	20,806	7,886	2,040	8,927	30,304	34,793	8,359
Oregon	102,151	7,953	3,609	592	4,203	6,955	10,532	3,602
California	681,662	58,572	16,597	3,433	45,308	11,460	31,925	18,721
United States	13,712,754	812,828	254,567	67,066	1,037,233	363,862	625,580	189,154

State.	Northwestern Europe. Born in— Netherlands.	Belgium.	Luxemburg.	Switzerland.	France. Born in— France.	Als.-Lor	Central Europe. Born in— Germany.	Poland.
Maine	50	51	6	62	328	16	932	1,717
New Hampshire	177	478	5	72	227	61	1,714	3,997
Vermont	32	15	2	187	183	14	630	1,726
Massachusetts	2,071	2,497	33	1,368	6,079	1,041	22,113	69,157
Rhode Island	138	968	14	211	1,816	155	3,126	8,158
Connecticut	444	402	54	1,863	2,714	612	22,614	46,623
New York	13,772	5,300	564	15,053	25,050	7,129	295,650	247,519
New Jersey	12,737	2,483	167	8,165	7,044	3,121	92,382	90,419
Pennsylvania	1,338	4,695	286	6,875	9,344	3,461	120,194	177,770
Ohio	2,529	1,902	273	9,656	4,554	3,502	111,893	67,579
Indiana	2,018	2,530	101	2,334	2,429	818	37,377	17,791
Illinois	14,344	11,329	3,211	7,837	8,610	3,383	205,491	162,405
Michigan	33,499	10,501	477	2,755	3,250	924	86,047	103,926
Wisconsin	7,473	3,444	1,031	7,797	1,254	888	151,250	50,558
Minnesota	5,380	2,056	1,782	2,720	1,204	599	74,634	18,537
Iowa	12,471	1,232	1,630	2,871	1,460	665	70,642	2,028
Missouri	906	1,113	140	4,934	2,409	1,416	55,776	7,636
North Dakota	903	456	229	506	269	81	11,960	2,236
South Dakota	3,218	251	480	761	215	120	15,674	792
Nebraska	846	551	301	1,808	575	283	40,969	4,615
Kansas	675	1,500	284	2,238	1,840	296	23,380	2,418
Delaware	37	24	5	76	160	38	1,632	3,847
Maryland	314	135	22	509	624	194	22,032	12,061
District of Columbia	127	76	13	358	605	82	3,382	716
Virginia	335	182	7	239	396	59	2,802	1,103
West Virginia	66	938	6	545	509	124	3,798	5,799

State.	Northwestern Europe. Born in— Netherlands.	Belgium.	Luxemburg.	Switzerland.	France. Born in— France	Als.-Lor.	Central Europe. Born in— Germany.	Poland.
North Carolina	115	16	2	72	127	9	703	210
South Carolina	30	61	1	31	72	6	1,079	351
Georgia	78	45	7	161	313	63	1,936	917
Florida	357	130	24	357	668	63	3,534	428
Kentucky	150	90	12	1,315	533	451	11,137	1,037
Tennessee	58	36	3	616	277	56	2,159	841
Alabama	83	73	8	174	555	61	2,427	394
Mississippi	31	36	8	71	204	54	929	318
Arkansas	116	94	8	736	300	87	3,979	529
Louisiana	260	350	9	378	3,743	439	5,147	377
Oklahoma	176	289	52	629	839	119	7,029	1,253
Texas	554	447	58	1,690	1,935	609	31,062	5,047
Montana	1,675	672	153	1,151	771	117	7,873	1,219
Idaho	439	123	60	1,347	398	84	4,143	287
Wyoming	130	130	18	302	330	31	2,292	544
Colorado	853	480	91	1,510	1,155	265	11,992	1,867
New Mexico	70	76	6	148	331	46	1,178	153
Arizona	69	60	22	293	331	63	1,516	261
Utah	1,980	90	18	1,566	391	43	3,589	240
Nevada	36	27	4	378	566	43	1,069	104
Washington	3,097	1,438	315	3,671	2,055	397	22,315	3,906
Oregon	917	722	140	4,166	1,004	269	13,740	1,480
California	4,592	2,202	443	16,097	18,523	1,864	67,180	7,082
United States	131,766	62,686	12,585	118,659	118,569	34,321	1,686,102	1,139,978

State.	Central Europe. Born in— Czecho-slovakia.	Austria.	Hungary.	Jugo-slavia.	Eastern Europe. Born in— Russia.	Lithuania.	Finland.	Roumania.
Maine	410	305	72	143	3,763	1,032	1,393	67
New Hampshire	75	389	66	120	3,467	1,017	1,558	25
Vermont	108	283	264	56	1,333	67	476	19
Massachusetts	2,238	8,098	1,387	950	92,034	20,789	14,570	1,445
Rhode Island	264	1,307	176	146	8,055	794	320	370
Connecticut	6,558	12,699	13,222	990	38,719	11,662	1,226	1,202
New York	38,247	151,172	78,374	8,547	529,240	12,121	12,504	40,116
New Jersey	16,747	36,917	40,470	3,313	73,527	6,246	2,109	4,564
Pennsylvania	68,869	122,755	71,380	36,227	161,124	30,227	2,818	11,230
Ohio	42,121	48,073	73,181	30,377	43,690	4,095	6,406	13,068
Indiana	3,941	9,100	9,351	4,471	7,673	1,445	237	2,731
Illinois	66,709	46,457	34,437	19,285	117,899	30,358	3,080	6,238
Michigan	11,161	22,004	22,607	9,426	45,313	5,475	30,096	6,331
Wisconsin	19,811	19,641	10,016	8,784	21,447	2,934	6,757	970
Minnesota	12,626	11,550	4,277	10,697	16,100	741	29,108	2,385
Iowa	9,150	4,334	747	1,603	7,319	687	107	297
Missouri	4,971	8,676	8,080	2,327	18,769	417	98	1,647
North Dakota	2,056	2,059	2,519	199	29,617	32	1,108	1,811
South Dakota	2,819	1,151	585	470	11,193	14	1,085	154
Nebraska	15,818	4,551	810	738	15,718	139	73	371
Kansas	3,466	5,183	622	2,155	12,050	68	56	285
Delaware	122	615	226	27	2,244	90	52	110
Maryland	3,553	3,620	1,947	359	24,791	2,206	175	537
District of Columbia	122	525	219	43	5,181	38	104	86
Virginia	897	921	1,293	127	5,421	71	240	165
West Virginia	1,549	5,115	6,260	2,802	3,911	717	289	625
North Carolina	20	149	66	29	932	29	15	31
South Carolina	45	206	56	22	1,187	9	53	26
Georgia	123	401	246	84	3,452	72	42	111
Florida	189	525	383	88	1,243	13	311	472
Kentucky	240	906	1,084	354	2,736	56	50	192
Tennessee	82	398	326	37	2,262	3	33	93
Alabama	232	583	372	155	1,582	12	74	120
Mississippi	63	136	47	220	828	5	62	36
Arkansas	492	636	108	117	662	27	18	62
Louisiana	302	725	305	312	1,928	23	147	93
Oklahoma	1,825	1,393	311	218	5,005	132	101	65
Texas	12,819	6,441	940	620	7,057	37	189	443
Montana	1,895	3,298	935	3,782	5,203	80	3,577	344
Idaho	420	781	233	460	1,458	9	989	104
Wyoming	518	1,183	349	1,189	1,482	33	856	71
Colorado	1,953	5,722	1,157	2,109	16,669	115	879	394
New Mexico	113	423	130	535	254	8	49	8
Arizona	148	486	210	1,167	816	16	407	51
Utah	163	987	179	836	684	12	779	69
Nevada	85	190	40	693	124	7	182	12
Washington	1,792	6,494	1,056	3,565	11,124	527	11,863	422
Oregon	1,132	2,798	909	1,186	6,979	101	6,050	352
California	3,377	13,264	5,252	7,277	27,224	260	7,053	2,403
United States	362,436	575,625	397,282	169,437	1,400,489	135,068	149,824	102,823

State.	Eastern Europe—Born in—Bulgaria.	†Turkey.	Southern Europe. Born in—Greece.	Albania.	Italy.	Spain.	Portugal.	*Other Europe
Maine	5	66	1,228	403	2,797	33	143	10
New Hampshire	8	...	5,280	118	2,074	18	115	2
Vermont	3	...	167	6	4,067	661	29	4
Massachusetts	120	451	20,441	1,947	117,007	824	28,315	100
Rhode Island	45	45	1,219	142	32,241	87	8,624	11
Connecticut	33	69	3,851	203	80,322	1,233	1,200	82
New York	614	2,050	26,117	415	545,173	12,548	1,404	842
New Jersey	66	195	4,521	54	157,285	2,000	646	170
Pennsylvania	656	289	13,893	687	222,764	2,183	798	400
Ohio	2,535	569	13,540	432	60,658	1,280	146	351
Indiana	431	70	4,182	74	6,712	467	14	75
Illinois	940	181	16,465	151	94,407	746	110	524
Michigan	1,692	179	7,115	261	30,216	441	67	813
Wisconsin	208	36	3,833	101	11,187	74	17	448
Minnesota	456	30	2,391	41	7,432	36	7	149
Iowa	269	18	2,884	7	4,956	41	14	78
Missouri	145	44	3,022	202	14,609	435	12	76
North Dakota	31	17	420	...	176	6	2	25
South Dakota	97	5	375	1	413	5	4	27
Nebraska	61	4	1,504	9	3,547	38	6	53
Kansas	36	6	640	2	3,355	214	11	57
Delaware	...	3	286	...	4,136	142	18	7
Maryland	18	19	964	1	9,543	221	21	79
District of Columbia	5	72	1,207	8	3,764	108	11	17
Virginia	17	32	1,796	4	2,435	263	95	82
West Virginia	98	23	3,186	2	14,147	1,540	14	71
North Carolina	1	17	551	...	453	16	10	7
South Carolina	1	10	578	...	344	19	6	10
Georgia	5	21	1,473	1	700	123	39	60
Florida	16	6	1,408	3	4,745	4,091	222	22
Kentucky	28	22	401	1	1,932	68	6	30
Tennessee	5	5	491	22	2,079	14	6	16
Alabama	18	22	915	...	2,732	70	4	33
Mississippi	...	1	207	...	1,841	60	4	10
Arkansas	17	1	277	1	1,314	22	4	10
Louisiana	49	14	610	2	16,264	1,268	100	74
Oklahoma	105	11	619	1	2,122	124	13	49
Texas	70	75	1,977	8	8,024	1,081	66	203
Montana	264	28	1,465	38	3,842	68	30	13
Idaho	39	5	716	42	1,323	1,416	39	6
Wyoming	72	2	1,236	5	1,948	139	29	4
Colorado	349	12	1,802	11	12,579	297	33	43
New Mexico	18	2	288	...	1,678	198	18	8
Arizona	28	10	329	6	1,261	1,013	30	8
Utah	30	12	3,029	41	3,225	250	4	19
Nevada	21	1	618	...	2,641	1,180	149	5
Washington	267	229	4,214	93	10,813	410	156	75
Oregon	214	41	1,928	13	4,324	553	125	34
California	271	264	10,313	49	88,502	11,123	24,517	609
United States	10,477	5,284	175,972	5,608	1,610,109	49,247	67,453	5,901

*Comprises Danzig, Fiume, Saar Basin and "Europe not specified." †In Europe.

State.	Asia. Born in—Armenia.	Asia Minor.	Palestine.	Syria.	Turkey in Asia.	*Other Asia.	America. Born in Canada. French.	Other.
Maine	142	21	10	627	22	42	35,580	38,570
New Hampshire	276	16	7	523	44	9	38,277	13,997
Vermont	55	4	1	228	1	9	14,181	10,687
Massachusetts	8,640	424	180	7,128	1,247	333	108,691	153,330
Rhode Island	1,850	58	14	1,285	204	73	28,887	7,525
Connecticut	1,001	58	59	1,390	167	450	14,769	9,862
New York	5,599	554	1,061	8,127	2,646	1,300	15,560	96,414
New Jersey	2,275	106	160	2,062	334	347	772	9,520
Pennsylvania	2,932	154	268	5,312	541	371	713	14,115
Ohio	906	145	185	3,680	492	276	1,277	22,899
Indiana	134	33	26	717	125	145	406	4,690
Illinois	1,715	75	232	1,149	427	1,028	4,032	34,343
Michigan	2,498	126	176	3,648	537	468	18,635	145,867
Wisconsin	904	43	43	532	95	116	4,917	14,414
Minnesota	174	36	25	818	64	105	6,796	26,936
Iowa	101	10	22	512	41	69	401	8,528
Missouri	181	21	63	848	62	67	299	6,204
North Dakota	75	3	5	289	18	29	1,533	14,017
South Dakota	18	3	1	265	9	42	508	3,945
Nebraska	138	8	14	414	20	51	351	5,407
Kansas	30	4	12	259	23	54	571	4,748
Delaware	6	....	10	2	6	3	23	423
Maryland	43	22	15	72	17	41	117	1,747
District of Columbia	63	34	19	211	28	27	147	1,541
Virginia	164	23	23	550	54	54	106	1,817
West Virginia	41	15	20	1,235	142	11	54	903
North Carolina	10	4	22	592	19	22	15	635

State.	Asia. Armenia.	Asia Minor.	Palestine.	Born in Turkey in Asia.	Syria.	*Other Asia.	America. Born in Canada. French.	Other.
South Carolina	6	4	2	396	1	15	24	244
Georgia	28	16	16	473	33	20	50	905
Florida	41	15	16	533	23	44	277	3,844
Kentucky	20	6	16	309	16	24	50	835
Tennessee	18	15	30	127	5	18	47	925
Alabama	22	11	16	482	28	15	52	840
Mississippi	1	2	15	583	10	14	30	367
Arkansas	7	2	16	213	8	7	58	822
Louisiana	27	1	15	954	60	46	157	1,008
Oklahoma	15	7	20	691	14	53	126	2,349
Texas	99	45	105	1,578	69	120	249	3,926
Montana	140	9	8	192	53	50	2,211	12,105
Idaho	13	8	1	49	7	30	476	4,478
Wyoming	62	5	4	82	20	18	92	1,346
Colorado	46	6	41	289	24	62	418	7,203
New Mexico	2	2	2	198	3	11	42	690
Arizona	8	8	8	327	7	39	90	1,872
Utah	80	8	5	174	10	23	45	1,421
Nevada	11	1	4	13	19	8	108	1,070
Washington	259	42	18	318	246	297	2,581	40,407
Oregon	63	15	5	185	41	90	679	13,095
California	5,687	176	166	1,259	528	1,162	2,306	57,256
United States	86,626	2,404	3,202	51,900	8,610	7,708	307,786	810,092

*Comprises Hedjaz, India, China, Japan and "Asia not specified."

State.	America. Newfoundland.	Mexico.	Born in *West Indies.	Central and S. Amer.	Other Countries Born in †Atlantic islands.	Born in Australia.	‡All other
Maine	215	9	81	17	10	23	71
New Hampshire	182	9	33	31	40	21	39
Vermont	67	5	12	42	3	5	26
Massachusetts	7,165	131	871	1,056	25,230	337	657
Rhode Island	233	7	139	237	2,991	43	97
Connecticut	336	42	310	298	210	102	402
New York	1,809	2,897	9,532	7,430	569	1,360	2,444
New Jersey	476	406	1,120	1,040	179	317	641
Pennsylvania	487	1,646	1,040	1,180	87	511	990
Ohio	147	915	533	451	42	232	679
Indiana	44	661	51	80	7	77	239
Illinois	311	3,854	389	743	195	598	1,240
Michigan	245	1,268	239	432	11	397	730
Wisconsin	83	148	77	169	6	109	1,349
Minnesota	56	237	56	116	14	104	451
Iowa	35	2,560	71	109	8	101	270
Missouri	38	3,222	152	208	5	137	326
North Dakota	20	27	4	39	....	35	110
South Dakota	3	68	12	27	....	24	113
Nebraska	20	2,452	38	71	4	80	208
Kansas	9	13,568	33	159	4	67	160
Delaware	8	50	28	15	1	12	21
Maryland	61	79	215	176	22	61	130
District of Columbia	18	65	114	154	7	25	80
Virginia	32	79	94	117	29	41	92
West Virginia	6	74	26	48	3	33	69
North Carolina	7	28	34	36	1	14	32
South Carolina	1	14	29	15	6	5	9
Georgia	22	53	89	44	9	26	50
Florida	75	158	8,700	207	87	57	90
Kentucky	13	133	36	36	2	36	85
Tennessee	9	167	38	44	2	15	41
Alabama	3	132	201	65	7	21	43
Mississippi	7	97	28	36	....	8	29
Arkansas	20	259	15	23	4	25	50
Louisiana	16	2,399	495	844	13	60	107
Oklahoma	11	6,697	43	67	2	54	104
Texas	53	249,652	271	291	36	169	496
Montana	63	214	25	71	5	81	192
Idaho	59	1,125	10	24	23	57	184
Wyoming	4	1,786	14	29	7	17	50
Colorado	39	10,894	91	183	8	112	177
New Mexico	3	19,906	15	20	2	14	36
Arizona	16	60,325	41	72	1	81	134
Utah	4	1,083	8	30	4	221	294
Nevada	8	1,169	5	36	104	40	50
Washington	318	434	100	303	44	610	668
Oregon	49	569	58	122	48	213	296
California	336	86,610	753	3,886	8,892	4,013	2,875
United States	13,242	478,383	26,369	20,929	38,984	10,801	17,727

*Except Porto Rico. †Includes Azores and Cape Verde islands. ‡Comprises Africa, Pacific islands, country not specified and at sea.

FOREIGN-BORN WHITE IN AMERICAN CITIES (1920).

[From federal census report.]

City.	Total.	England.	Scotland.	Wales.	Ireland.	Norway.	Sweden.	Denmark.
Akron, O.	37,889	2,603	729	341	863	145	725	205
Albany, N. Y.	17,636	1,057	315	27	3,139	32	127	75
Atlanta, Ga.	4,738	476	143	22	208	21	85	29
Baltimore, Md.	83,911	3,180	736	196	5,074	421	417	245
Birmingham, Ala.	6,084	752	445	64	230	19	92	31
Boston, Mass.	238,919	12,408	5,079	279	57,011	1,875	6,780	935
Bridgeport, Conn.	46,414	3,491	843	54	4,300	178	1,783	403
Buffalo, N. Y.	121,530	6,710	1,984	212	7,264	325	1,143	308
Cambridge, Mass.	32,104	1,601	822	62	8,448	185	1,106	92
Camden, N. J.	20,262	1,688	359	99	1,420	205	198	65
Chicago, Ill.	805,482	26,420	9,910	1,584	56,786	20,481	58,563	11,268
Cincinnati, O.	42,827	1,634	414	135	3,887	36	115	96
Cleveland, O.	239,538	11,092	3,418	1,161	9,478	596	2,286	620
Columbus, O.	16,055	1,107	281	438	1,286	35	132	47
Dallas, Tex.	8,730	663	159	21	328	74	169	97
Dayton, O.	13,111	571	183	29	682	29	66	23
Denver, Col.	37,620	3,556	1,090	430	3,221	536	3,953	922
Des Moines, Iowa	11,224	1,265	338	205	643	393	1,853	528
Detroit, Mich.	289,297	17,169	6,933	548	7,004	861	2,659	1,505
Fall River, Mass.	42,331	7,968	600	60	3,201	30	63	33
Fort Worth, Tex.	7,359	323	111	12	300	63	174	30
Grand Rapids, Mich.	28,355	868	214	20	628	165	883	201
Hartford, Conn.	40,667	2,049	937	28	6,116	100	2,315	619
Houston, Tex.	12,012	736	173	22	373	59	159	115
Indianapolis, Ind.	16,958	1,188	445	48	2,414	51	182	234
Jersey City, N. J.	75,981	3,562	1,460	131	12,451	1,211	1,076	392
Kansas City, Kas.	11,656	529	127	88	766	51	625	196
Kansas City, Mo.	27,320	1,925	658	136	2,584	183	1,899	437
Los Angeles, Cal.	112,057	11,478	2,802	657	4,932	1,669	4,998	2,003
Louisville, Ky.	11,621	502	155	22	1,576	27	68	38
Lowell, Mass.	38,040	3,614	916	28	7,453	68	523	38
Memphis, Tenn.	5,775	473	130	11	455	16	117	52
Milwaukee, Wis.	110,068	1,968	589	252	1,447	1,852	863	732
Minneapolis, Minn.	88,032	2,963	1,141	232	2,066	16,389	26,515	2,531
Nashville, Tenn.	2,387	229	50	2	288	11	13	15
New Bedford, Mass.	48,689	9,745	541	44	2,027	71	263	55
New Haven, Conn.	45,686	1,955	858	69	7,219	161	1,266	246
New Orleans, La.	25,992	1,206	286	33	1,534	458	317	227
New York, N. Y.	1,991,547	71,404	21,545	1,510	203,450	24,500	33,703	9,092
Newark, N. J.	117,003	5,386	2,170	116	8,840	179	833	374
Norfolk, Va.	6,587	504	160	20	338	193	218	93
Oakland, Cal.	45,162	4,532	1,700	766	3,656	1,163	2,663	1,764
Omaha, Neb.	35,381	1,460	565	61	1,904	388	3,708	2,875
Paterson, N. J.	45,145	3,664	1,861	32	3,200	25	121	69
Philadelphia, Pa.	397,927	30,844	8,425	973	64,590	1,255	2,651	1,131
Pittsburgh, Pa.	120,266	7,374	2,758	1,512	13,989	100	1,049	104
Portland, Ore.	47,114	4,021	1,809	274	1,969	2,915	5,060	1,365
Providence, R. I.	68,951	8,740	1,735	89	11,900	291	2,709	146
Reading, Pa.	9,553	334	83	53	233	16	25	9
Richmond, Va.	4,637	497	191	20	264	21	42	27
Rochester, N. Y.	71,321	5,980	1,142	69	4,385	97	447	174
St. Louis, Mo.	103,239	3,892	1,060	154	9,244	167	898	413
St. Paul, Minn.	51,595	1,934	712	73	3,053	3,818	9,912	1,364
Salt Lake City, Utah.	19,434	5,524	977	416	574	870	2,258	1,611
San Antonio, Tex.	36,646	795	138	9	509	53	94	82
San Francisco, Cal.	140,200	10,107	3,569	445	18,257	3,121	6,468	3,389
Scranton, Pa.	28,568	2,313	480	2,714	3,365	3	78	21
Seattle, Wash.	73,875	7,794	3,195	673	3,455	9,118	10,253	2,228
Spokane, Wash.	16,826	1,613	570	134	717	1,533	2,580	477
Springfield, Mass.	31,250	1,947	1,309	32	5,600	92	1,221	84
Syracuse, N. Y.	32,321	2,321	467	93	3,814	45	166	73
Toledo, O.	38,145	1,816	365	78	1,513	92	273	177
Trenton, N. J.	30,073	2,774	511	35	1,871	15	85	58
Washington, D. C.	28,548	2,990	793	106	4,320	219	481	237
Wilmington, Del.	16,279	1,032	276	27	2,435	48	223	45
Worcester, Mass.	53,418	3,343	936	36	9,048	334	7,751	227
Yonkers, N. Y.	25,700	1,796	1,259	64	4,140	137	362	95
Youngstown, O.	33,834	2,536	1,024	1,103	1,578	51	769	47

City.	Netherlands.	Belgium.	Luxemburg.	Switzerland.	France.	France Alsace-Lorraine.	Germany.	Poland.
Akron, O.	166	51	4	411	304	261	2,867	1,420
Albany, N. Y.	308	16	16	60	104	54	3,068	1,414
Atlanta, Ga.	17	9	1	41	98	26	431	479
Baltimore, Md.	193	80	7	296	438	132	17,461	11,109
Birmingham, Ala.	13	20	...	35	180	6	458	93
Boston, Mass.	691	580	11	358	1,008	261	5,915	7,650
Bridgeport, Conn.	69	41	6	137	206	18	1,979	3,061
Buffalo, N. Y.	435	73	39	593	694	1,345	20,898	31,406

City.	Netherlands.	Belgium.	Luxemburg.	Switzerland.	France.	Alsace-Lorraine.	Germany.	Poland.
Cambridge, Mass.	20	28	.....	22	120	9	418	1,486
Camden, N. J.	28	24	10	90	125	51	2,320	4,172
Chicago, Ill.	8,843	3,079	1,967	3,452	3,378	1,180	112,288	137,611
Cincinnati, O.	314	36	24	603	485	796	17,833	1,220
Cleveland, O.	1,039	102	68	1,216	644	554	26,476	35,024
Columbus, O.	53	69	4	354	190	83	4,098	287
Dallas, Tex.	28	25	4	165	123	32	1,175	357
Dayton, O.	55	12	5	127	116	110	4,119	674
Denver, Col.	416	60	21	509	430	111	4,664	812
Des Moines, Iowa	113	35	9	75	106	10	1,104	325
Detroit, Mich.	1,861	6,219	80	889	1,400	340	30,238	56,624
Fall River, Mass.	6	27	.....	6	118	6	135	2,525
Fort Worth, Tex.	11	10	.....	39	57	7	459	126
Grand Rapids, Mich	11,422	47	10	53	71	16	2,433	4,269
Hartford, Conn.	35	17	10	101	158	57	1,820	4,880
Houston, Tex.	56	20	3	101	154	20	1,619	284
Indianapolis, Ind.	149	22	5	231	222	110	5,097	378
Jersey City, N. J.	274	171	17	486	562	223	11,113	12,145
Kansas City, Kas.	26	153	5	80	64	13	1,171	958
Kansas City, Mo.	107	402	16	352	351	68	3,958	944
Los Angeles, Cal.	797	405	92	1,303	2,349	332	10,563	2,205
Louisville, Ky.	36	22	7	620	192	193	4,748	343
Lowell, Mass.	17	197	1	5	79	11	133	2,298
Memphis, Tenn.	15	12	1	65	99	18	798	290
Milwaukee, Wis.	528	109	164	931	261	304	39,771	23,060
Minneapolis, Minn.	407	112	163	336	274	79	6,439	4,789
Nashville, Tenn.	5	6	1	90	61	12	286	185
New Bedford, Mass.	15	128	.....	49	385	53	463	2,902
New Haven, Conn.	43	119	.....	120	185	41	2,770	3,009
New Orleans, La.	149	101	3	242	2,516	306	3,418	239
New York, N. Y.	4,750	3,467	302	9,233	19,452	3,568	194,154	145,679
Newark, N. J.	272	72	15	613	637	450	14,041	13,702
Norfolk, Va.	118	26	2	18	58	2	325	194
Oakland, Cal.	309	126	14	631	1,322	134	4,661	503
Omaha, Neb.	126	263	19	219	126	45	4,270	2,374
Paterson, N. J.	3,604	815	10	1,363	742	357	3,509	5,736
Philadelphia, Pa.	480	517	47	1,889	2,875	996	39,766	31,112
Pittsburgh, Pa.	90	107	52	816	913	747	16,028	15,537
Portland, Ore.	365	293	44	1,283	419	110	5,384	909
Providence, R. I.	64	141	5	83	356	33	1,392	2,289
Reading, Pa.	17	3	2	45	41	28	1,448	2,542
Richmond, Va	17	17	.....	32	75	14	641	140
Rochester, N. Y.	1,891	414	15	467	488	269	10,735	4,590
St. Louis, Mo.	401	363	70	2,105	1,040	832	30,089	5,224
St. Paul, Minn.	256	78	264	522	221	107	8,724	2,555
Salt Lake City, Utah.	874	18	10	610	104	29	2,033	132
San Antonio, Tex.	59	70	6	140	301	176	2,564	249
San Francisco, Cal.	788	548	97	2,806	6,375	533	18,513	2,152
Scranton, Pa.	9	13	....	140	88	24	2,612	3,267
Seattle, Wash.	525	541	59	542	608	109	4,827	881
Spokane, Wash.	183	55	22	211	155	24	1,992	154
Springfield, Mass.	38	34	3	87	162	17	1,152	2,442
Syracuse, N. Y.	61	22	10	238	171	147	4,751	4,571
Toledo, O.	77	130	24	735	292	301	8,476	10,283
Trenton, N. J.	20	18	9	74	140	34	2,388	4,423
Washington, D. C.	127	76	13	358	605	82	3,382	716
Wilmington, Del.	15	14	5	52	108	32	1,150	3,742
Worcester, Mass.	69	27	1	17	108	11	467	3,632
Yonkers, N. Y.	104	23	4	111	201	26	2,102	2,568
Youngstown, O.	45	12	10	120	92	39	1,469	2,601

City.	Czechoslovakia.	Austria.	Hungary.	Jugoslavia.	Russia.	Lithuania.	Finland.	Roumania.	Bulgaria.
Akron, O.	463	5,344	6,989	1,537	3,056	230	82	569	390
Albany, N. Y.	97	338	87	24	2,277	161	18	60	8
Atlanta, Ga.	42	79	102	9	1,207	42	13	32	....
Baltimore, Md.	2,985	2,896	1,393	251	23,202	2,038	114	459	16
Birmingham, Ala.	14	134	47	15	706	6	3	29	4
Boston, Mass.	256	1,530	360	135	38,021	4,127	562	673	19
Bridgeport, Conn.	2,227	2,697	6,230	193	5,395	698	86	234	9
Buffalo, N. Y.	514	2,945	2,736	361	6,557	80	163	581	47
Cambridge, Mass.	27	111	38	7	1,759	1,346	50	81	2
Camden, N. J.	85	690	197	172	2,158	183	107	80	6
Chicago, Ill.	50,392	30,491	26,106	9,693	102,095	18,923	1,577	5,137	385
Cincinnati, O.	300	1,526	2,873	763	4,198	89	13	687	55
Cleveland, O.	23,907	15,228	29,724	15,898	21,502	2,776	1,122	4,377	332
Columbus, O.	100	713	878	172	1,848	29	64	132	29
Dallas, Tex.	217	248	56	28	939	2	8	100	11
Dayton, O.	195	602	1,921	411	1,124	250	14	176	19
Denver, Col.	301	1,390	487	238	5,333	34	110	277	78
Des Moines, Iowa	62	232	50	31	1,389	42	11	88	4

City.	Czecho-slovakia.	Austria.	Hun-gary.	Jugo-slavia.	Russia.	Lith-uania.	Fin-land.	Rou-mania.	Bul-garia.
Detroit, Mich.	3,351	10,674	13,564	3,702	27,278	2,653	1,785	4,668	883
Fall River, Mass.	13	260	7	19	1,661	1	27	28	....
Fort Worth, Tex.	120	192	18	41	613	2	1	36	8
Grand Rapids, Mich.	110	534	155	6	1,046	1,120	102	66	7
Hartford, Conn.	179	919	272	83	7,654	1,260	80	347	4
Houston, Tex.	164	479	89	22	1,096	4	13	111	5
Indianapolis, Ind.	58	568	313	558	1,309	19	30	701	110
Jersey City, N. J.	400	3,772	1,258	69	7,016	218	787	301	16
Kansas City, Kas.	383	961	106	1,419	1,076	53	4	18	11
Kansas City, Mo.	161	749	335	168	3,348	32	35	191	31
Los Angeles, Cal.	824	2,089	1,706	1,453	9,691	84	530	927	59
Louisville, Ky.	34	246	99	17	1,413	10	6	57	....
Lowell, Mass.	3	65	19	155	916	787	30	17	7
Memphis, Tenn.	15	159	82	10	993	....	10	35	....
Milwaukee, Wis.	4,497	5,906	4,803	4,164	7,105	398	147	633	53
Minneapolis, Minn.	1,828	2,222	571	163	6,222	186	1,120	1,484	83
Nashville, Tenn.	12	67	130	10	493	....	4	32	....
New Bedford, Mass.	181	186	49	21	1,022	48	13	17	13
New Haven, Conn.	100	675	421	26	8,080	721	91	198	6
New Orleans, La.	55	484	81	78	1,348	6	85	71	2
New York, N. Y.	26,437	126,739	64,393	5,271	479,797	7,475	10,240	38,139	308
Newark, N. J.	2,158	7,897	4,278	269	19,968	1,549	80	1,307	4
Norfolk, Va.	15	74	44	17	1,878	20	99	51	3
Oakland, Cal.	170	986	388	866	1,062	23	390	96	6
Omaha, Neb.	4,305	1,610	534	351	3,825	89	26	288	36
Paterson, N. J.	211	754	616	46	4,400	367	13	53	1
Philadelphia, Pa.	2,240	13,387	11,513	1,099	95,744	4,392	727	5,645	47
Pittsburgh, Pa.	3,607	10,072	4,323	3,784	13,837	2,242	109	1,493	49
Portland, Ore.	330	1,599	519	472	5,161	57	1,394	258	123
Providence, R. I.	91	719	98	33	5,610	659	83	287	17
Reading, Pa.	238	684	135	71	843	54	....	13	....
Richmond, Va.	32	128	42	2	1,054	8	2	39	....
Rochester, N. Y.	70	1,536	398	177	6,871	766	38	146	22
St. Louis, Mo.	3,479	5,587	6,637	1,686	13,067	292	39	1,200	98
St. Paul, Minn.	1,797	2,429	1,792	334	4,228	224	97	559	19
Salt Lake City, Utah	48	213	93	56	430	1	75	47	1
San Antonio, Tex.	108	311	68	25	732	3	6	75	4
San Francisco, Cal.	757	3,694	1,390	1,320	5,752	60	1,810	765	93
Scranton, Pa.	117	2,863	888	52	3,415	1,948	9	42	1
Seattle, Wash.	302	1,412	350	654	3,348	155	2,256	150	62
Spokane, Wash.	100	288	89	113	508	15	157	68	32
Springfield, Mass.	111	410	115	22	3,852	110	180	52	7
Syracuse, N. Y.	155	868	145	67	2,791	43	30	52	26
Toledo, O.	349	1,063	3,041	136	2,069	53	31	272	683
Trenton, N. J.	1,599	1,010	4,042	501	2,710	105	11	395	....
Washington, D. C.	122	525	219	43	5,181	38	104	86	5
Wilmington, Del.	34	473	162	25	1,982	77	46	101	....
Worcester, Mass.	15	189	25	23	4,778	4,220	2,175	53	3
Yonkers, N. Y.	736	2,917	1,162	98	1,987	31	65	57	2
Youngstown, O.	2,096	3,160	2,684	2,579	2,214	115	22	1,375	117

City.	Greece.	Al-bania.	Italy.	Spain.	Por-tugal.	Ar-menia.	Pales-tine.	Syria.
Akron, O.	1,939	135	3,614	281	13	146	17	451
Albany, N. Y.	190	30	3,403	20	1	21	1	84
Atlanta, Ga.	434	....	98	19	4	9	5	103
Baltimore, Md.	695	1	7,911	145	17	30	12	15
Birmingham, Ala.	441	....	1,653	10	....	14	13	272
Boston, Mass.	3,054	292	38,179	326	957	1,472	86	1,756
Bridgeport, Conn.	802	50	8,789	383	29	195	11	82
Buffalo, N. Y.	574	37	16,411	140	17	62	30	311
Cambridge, Mass.	352	20	2,730	39	1,946	401	....	59
Camden, N. J.	77	....	4,994	8	8	52	2	38
Chicago, Ill.	11,546	27	59,215	374	41	1,028	206	478
Cincinnati, O.	312	5	2,717	39	10	34	17	265
Cleveland, O.	1,605	39	18,288	162	14	426	74	787
Columbus, O.	415	3	2,290	16	3	14	5	62
Dallas, Tex.	274	....	583	37	....	7	12	46
Dayton, O.	355	12	514	8	....	9	1	79
Denver, Col.	768	4	2,871	85	10	22	21	44
Des Moines, Iowa	230	....	1,177	2	....	12	11	61
Detroit, Mich.	4,628	156	16,205	258	46	1,361	122	1,877
Fall River, Mass.	149	....	945	9	5,663	5	4	582
Fort Worth, Tex.	240	....	156	49	....	....	3	28
Grand Rapids, Mich.	60	1	525	5	3	50	5	301
Hartford, Conn.	321	2	7,101	24	112	297	20	21
Houston, Tex.	177	....	1,290	25	6	16	12	173
Indianapolis, Ind.	564	13	754	24	2	30	9	149
Jersey City, N. J.	357	5	14,855	227	18	107	11	19
Kansas City, Kas.	273	....	104	14	....	2	1	2
Kansas City, Mo.	570	1	3,318	47	2	17	8	153
Los Angeles, Cal.	1,036	4	7,930	810	144	452	44	346
Louisville, Ky.	81	....	535	17	2	7	5	123
Lowell, Mass.	3,733	7	431	9	1,666	357	....	93

City.	Greece.	Albania.	Italy.	Spain.	Portugal.	Armenia.	Palestine.	Syria.
Memphis, Tenn.	280	....	1,273	4	4	1	10	13
Milwaukee, Wis.	1,815	44	4,022	43	7	134	21	133
Minneapolis, Minn.	873	1	766	17	....	52	16	240
Nashville, Tenn.	97	1	91	4	....	4	6	39
New Bedford, Mass.	588	280	631	37	7,457	14	8	300
New Haven, Conn.	314	2	15,084	34	68	138	10	46
New Orleans, La.	432	2	7,633	1,128	87	18	5	129
New York, N. Y.	21,455	103	390,832	10,980	1,026	3,779	913	4,485
Newark, N. J.	1,039	....	27,165	555	406	179	48	94
Norfolk, Va.	667	2	515	196	54	16	8	120
Oakland, Cal.	928	2	5,094	495	4,281	49	5	75
Omaha, Neb.	423	3	3,108	19	1	112	2	185
Paterson, N. J.	283	1	11,566	60	....	344	6	752
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,814	260	63,723	638	178	1,393	118	426
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,363	24	15,371	53	3	42	42	706
Portland, Ore.	896	3	2,847	74	14	28	5	134
Providence, R. I.	432	4	19,239	32	1,661	1,234	7	265
Reading, Pa.	579	....	1,810	34	2	5	3	1
Richmond, Va.	208	....	555	5	9	92	9	143
Rochester, N. Y.	410	7	19,468	36	141	46	23	121
St. Louis, Mo.	2,049	192	9,067	341	7	132	39	469
St. Paul, Minn.	354	1	1,685	7	1	62	4	263
Salt Lake City, Utah	548	5	496	50	....	13	2	94
San Antonio, Tex.	145	....	575	170	7	10	2	136
San Francisco, Cal.	3,204	26	23,924	2,500	816	234	34	216
Scranton, Pa.	161	....	3,433	2	....	5	11	205
Seattle, Wash.	1,399	72	3,094	167	23	74	3	114
Spokane, Wash.	107	....	922	7	....	12	2	26
Springfield, Mass.	939	14	4,491	15	29	237	4	380
Syracuse, N. Y.	433	8	6,756	20	3	116	17	122
Toledo, O.	682	2	850	18	1	99	14	432
Trenton, N. J.	127	1	6,617	13	3	27	10	65
Washington, D. C.	1,207	8	3,764	108	11	63	19	211
Wilmington, Del.	267	....	3,444	96	18	5	4	1
Worcester, Mass.	720	461	4,296	7	27	1,225	1	688
Yonkers, N. Y.	121	....	4,507	25	7	77	....	62
Youngstown, O.	1,297	13	5,538	83	....	9	13	277

City.	Canada—French.	Canada—Other.	Newfoundland.	Mexico.	*West Indies.	Central and S. Amer.	Atlantic islands.
Akron, O.	76	1,069	21	84	30	30	....
Albany, N. Y.	244	598	12	5	18	28	2
Atlanta, Ga.	17	265	10	9	23	6	1
Baltimore, Md.	75	1,063	28	48	166	126	17
Birmingham, Ala.	5	194	1	28	16	6	2
Boston, Mass.	1,743	40,265	2,797	50	278	202	294
Bridgeport, Conn.	398	1,058	42	3	45	29	8
Buffalo, N. Y.	177	15,617	61	62	63	85	8
Cambridge, Mass.	949	6,744	472	3	63	42	346
Camden, N. J.	23	221	199	....	20	28	2
Chicago, Ill.	2,432	23,622	194	1,141	297	533	24
Cincinnati, O.	27	802	4	18	64	38	3
Cleveland, O.	282	8,218	70	103	99	138	8
Columbus, O.	45	616	4	11	37	31	6
Dallas, Tex.	17	356	6	2,278	18	10	1
Dayton, O.	20	425	2	30	21	12	1
Denver, Col.	129	2,973	26	1,390	57	65	6
Des Moines, Iowa	18	567	1	158	10	21	2
Detroit, Mich.	3,678	55,216	137	712	136	219	5
Fall River, Mass.	10,734	858	17	6	11	109	6,401
Fort Worth, Tex.	16	239	2	3,785	4	12	....
Grand Rapids, Mich.	91	2,746	8	19	9	12	1
Hartford, Conn.	857	1,520	61	4	32	27	39
Houston, Tex.	22	335	5	3,946	23	24	1
Indianapolis, Ind.	36	707	6	23	13	13	3
Jersey City, N. J.	51	904	54	30	85	76	12
Kansas City, Kas.	14	268	4	2,039	1	9	....
Kansas City, Mo.	57	1,577	13	1,797	19	46	3
Los Angeles, Cal.	554	13,187	75	21,598	191	376	38
Louisville, Ky.	19	278	9	7	7	17	....
Lowell, Mass.	10,180	3,602	30	4	10	18	402
Memphis, Tenn.	21	251	....	14	16	5	2
Milwaukee, Wis.	223	1,830	26	36	29	49	4
Minneapolis, Minn.	1,016	6,445	6	42	17	39	2
Nashville, Tenn.	3	95	....	5	8	12	....
New Bedford, Mass.	9,833	1,157	27	1	26	195	9,772
New Haven, Conn.	399	983	37	4	42	53	5
New Orleans, La.	70	525	12	1,242	438	780	11
New York, N. Y.	1,757	23,514	1,403	2,487	8,722	6,621	414
Newark, N. J.	108	1,234	45	42	123	142	43
Norfolk, Va.	23	312	10	17	22	56	15
Oakland, Cal.	177	3,608	16	1,026	42	306	346
Omaha, Neb.	65	1,166	17	682	13	19	3

City.	Canada—French.	Canada—Other.	Newf'd-land.	Mexico.	*West Indies.	Central and S.A.	Atlantic isls.
Paterson, N. J.	45	281	3	10	12	48	6
Philadelphia, Pa.	209	3,927	243	423	678	575	45
Pittsburgh, Pa.	45	1,444	94	17	30	87	....
Portland, Ore.	285	6,152	33	91	23	46	9
Providence, R. I.	3,436	3,583	84	6	83	130	927
Reading, Pa.	4	57	....	98	13	6	....
Richmond, Va.	7	217	7	4	12	11	....
Rochester, N. Y.	188	9,317	28	10	19	48	15
St. Louis, Mo.	93	1,842	14	429	92	108	2
St. Paul, Minn.	587	3,303	14	68	15	13	2
Salt Lake City, Utah	25	727	2	214	5	12	3
San Antonio, Tex.	51	347	1	28,444	58	50	....
San Francisco, Cal.	346	6,737	80	3,793	211	1,815	178
Scranton, Pa.	11	201	3	13	6	11	....
Seattle, Wash.	630	13,224	176	117	41	118	8
Spokane, Wash.	144	3,692	12	12	6	16	2
Springfield, Mass.	3,719	2,078	56	5	36	38	5
Syracuse, N. Y.	357	3,116	6	7	18	26	4
Toledo, O.	392	2,745	15	238	46	30	5
Trenton, N. J.	57	203	6	18	9	26	1
Washington, D. C.	147	1,541	18	65	114	154	7
Wilmington, Del.	17	205	1	42	17	15	1
Worcester, Mass.	4,292	3,833	53	1	28	31	10
Yonkers, N. Y.	45	529	13	14	47	44	7
Youngstown, O.	16	493	1	65	29	22	....

*Except Porto Rico.

CITIZENSHIP OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION.

Men and women 21 years and over in 1920.

State.	Men—Total.*	Naturalized.	1st papers.	Alien.	Women.—Total.*	Naturalized.	1st papers.	Alien.
Alabama	9,814	5,031	1,125	2,030	6,291	3,472	59	1,639
Arizona	33,582	5,986	1,801	24,147	23,463	16,815	348	5,320
Arkansas	8,166	4,593	753	1,319	5,000	2,976	64	1,066
California	367,340	166,299	42,862	134,007	247,041	127,176	3,633	97,664
Colorado	62,089	34,630	8,648	15,696	42,928	27,688	603	12,446
Connecticut	184,568	70,826	28,046	78,711	160,334	68,185	1,227	81,216
Delaware	10,614	4,329	1,539	4,033	7,631	3,698	67	3,131
Dist. Columbia	14,042	7,786	1,775	2,842	12,334	6,926	324	3,491
Florida	22,282	8,968	1,723	9,309	16,088	7,141	111	7,137
Georgia	9,319	5,023	958	2,340	5,536	3,293	73	1,533
Idaho	23,366	14,186	3,156	4,489	12,804	9,708	139	2,217
Illinois	613,796	341,910	125,752	111,348	504,131	297,536	8,386	161,042
Indiana	82,908	34,871	23,563	15,980	57,465	28,696	1,353	19,682
Iowa	121,392	84,160	11,109	15,384	93,087	69,111	781	13,686
Kansas	57,876	33,036	7,881	11,008	43,333	27,853	628	10,388
Kentucky	16,827	10,273	1,472	3,060	12 061	8,220	159	2,212
Louisiana	24,848	9,350	2,121	10,708	16,380	5,846	82	7,586
Maine	40,355	18,028	6,553	21,676	44,974	22,451	189	18,751
Maryland	50,363	26,077	8,720	13,720	43,261	23,687	647	16,914
Massachusetts	491,109	213,478	73,725	193,845	497,804	227,938	5,555	248,506
Michigan	381,388	175,306	86,414	101,169	281,352	155,327	4,553	103,343
Minnesota	266,856	177,355	40,727	35,245	195,726	142,035	3,211	37,404
Mississippi	4,628	2,322	347	1,168	2,702	1,309	17	897
Missouri	97,345	57,561	13,765	17,240	76,206	46,887	993	19,853
Montana	54,250	34,009	8,714	7,636	31,459	22,618	479	5,990
Nebraska	79,821	49,012	13,868	9,490	61,078	40,771	1,119	12,705
Nevada	10,203	4,121	1,393	3,941	3,692	2,115	25	1,013
New Hampshire	42,431	17,395	4,839	17,723	39,608	19,217	201	16,874
New Jersey	360,902	158,727	60,708	129,137	314,320	146,789	3,185	145,890
New Mexico	13,244	3,381	750	8,390	8,689	2,500	45	5,642
New York	1,318,878	604,251	214,958	446,859	1,209,675	549,574	19,142	564,303
North Carolina	4,035	1,886	285	1,124	2,453	1,349	10	648
North Dakota	70,043	51,350	6,558	7,017	51,004	39,837	407	6,702
Ohio	363,502	156,819	76,524	114,286	259,017	136,715	3,350	103,999
Oklahoma	22,817	11,239	1,777	6,233	13,290	8,133	124	3,265
Oregon	58,580	31,899	11,255	12,800	36,227	23,581	726	10,326
Pennsylvania	727,193	302,437	98,734	295,502	546,844	262,855	5,366	246,010
Rhode Island	78,118	38,212	13,521	23,562	78,748	39,963	1,232	33,445
South Carolina	3,850	1,924	417	921	2,091	1,138	21	583
South Dakota	45,337	31,027	6,318	3,103	32,673	24,121	433	4,397
Tennessee	8,428	4,430	739	1,821	5,891	3,278	62	1,535
Texas	152,602	39,321	8,865	93,478	114,121	32,800	949	72,588
Utah	28,791	16,377	3,563	7,664	23,463	16,815	348	5,320
Vermont	20,462	9,540	2,106	7,886	17,770	10,285	117	6,377
Virginia	17,431	8,356	2,294	4,792	10,422	5,703	108	3,327
Washington	143,258	77,156	28,308	29,572	87,177	56,761	1,443	22,954
West Virginia	38,471	8,315	3,105	23,996	16,994	5,826	100	9,386
Wisconsin	245,711	134,720	50,137	46,007	188,880	114,441	5,537	52,936
Wyoming	15,796	7,289	2,427	4,791	7,261	4,719	72	1,965
United States	6,928,027	3,314,577	1,116,698	2,138,205	5,570,307	2,893,785	77,534	2,226,712
Per cent		47.8	16.1	34.1		52.0	1.4	40.0

*Includes foreign-born whose citizenship was not reported.

Note—At the census of 1920 a woman married to a native or naturalized citizen of the

United States was returned as a citizen, even though herself foreign-born; and a native-born woman married to an alien or to a foreign-born man who had taken out his first naturalization papers only was returned as an alien. But the number of aliens here considered includes only those who are of foreign birth. An unmarried woman born in the United States is, of course, a citizen by birth; and for an unmarried foreign-born woman the process of naturalization is the same as for a man.

WHITE POPULATION BY NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE (1920).

State.	Total.	Parentage			Foreign born.
		Native.	Foreign.	Mixed.	
Maine	765,695	495,780	86,150	76,416	107,349
New Hampshire	442,331	225,512	81,039	44,547	91,233
Vermont	351,817	228,325	42,100	36,866	44,526
Massachusetts	3,803,524	1,230,773	1,093,258	401,959	1,077,534
Rhode Island	593,980	173,553	182,660	64,268	173,499
Connecticut	1,358,732	449,206	421,133	111,880	376,513
New York	10,172,027	3,668,266	2,844,083	873,566	2,786,112
New Jersey	3,037,087	1,212,675	829,058	256,741	738,613
Pennsylvania	8,432,726	4,750,071	1,724,810	569,995	1,387,850
Ohio	5,571,893	3,669,122	838,251	385,823	678,697
Indiana	2,849,071	2,329,544	227,066	141,593	150,868
Illinois	6,299,333	3,066,563	1,467,036	558,783	1,206,951
Michigan	3,601,627	1,670,447	775,288	429,257	726,635
Wisconsin	2,616,938	1,054,694	736,051	366,065	460,128
Minnesota	2,368,936	827,627	708,126	347,019	486,164
Iowa	2,384,181	1,528,553	376,710	253,271	225,647
Missouri	3,225,044	2,536,936	300,064	202,018	186,026
North Dakota	639,954	207,966	203,973	96,512	131,503
South Dakota	619,147	308,598	141,341	86,817	82,391
Nebraska	1,279,219	757,064	231,948	140,555	149,652
Kansas	1,708,906	1,308,804	163,964	125,560	110,578
Delaware	192,615	139,876	23,288	9,641	19,810
Maryland	1,204,737	893,088	143,203	66,269	102,177
District of Columbia	326,860	239,488	35,129	23,695	28,548
Virginia	1,617,909	1,534,494	30,514	22,116	30,785
West Virginia	1,377,235	1,232,857	56,625	25,847	61,906
North Carolina	1,783,779	1,765,203	5,737	5,740	7,099
South Carolina	818,538	799,418	7,025	5,694	6,401
Georgia	1,689,114	1,642,697	16,371	13,860	16,186
Florida	638,153	532,295	35,751	27,099	43,008
Kentucky	2,180,560	2,039,134	65,931	44,715	30,780
Tennessee	1,885,903	1,832,757	20,423	17,335	15,478
Alabama	1,447,032	1,394,129	19,591	15,650	17,662
Mississippi	853,962	826,762	9,539	9,642	8,019
Arkansas	1,279,757	1,226,692	19,030	20,060	13,975
Louisiana	1,096,611	941,724	67,016	43,000	44,871
Oklahoma	1,821,194	1,679,107	53,083	49,036	39,968
Texas	3,918,165	3,112,262	276,670	168,714	360,519
Montana	534,260	275,803	101,918	62,919	93,620
Idaho	425,668	294,252	47,920	44,533	38,963
Wyoming	190,146	122,884	25,234	16,773	25,255
Colorado	924,103	603,041	130,059	74,049	116,954
New Mexico	334,673	273,317	18,865	13,414	29,077
Arizona	291,449	151,145	39,534	22,671	78,099
Utah	441,901	245,781	75,901	63,764	56,455
Nevada	70,699	36,285	11,701	7,911	14,802
Washington	1,319,777	711,706	214,618	143,398	250,055
Oregon	769,146	497,726	95,827	73,442	102,151
California	3,264,711	1,677,955	573,927	331,167	681,662
United States	94,820,915	58,421,957	15,694,539	6,991,665	13,712,754

BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH.

Country of birth.	Total.	Naturalized		Having first papers.	Alien.	Not reported.
		Number.	Pct.			
England	745,398	487,639	65.4	54,838	138,449	64,472
Scotland	231,534	145,672	62.9	19,749	46,843	19,270
Wales	64,235	47,760	74.4	3,199	6,827	6,449
Ireland	1,021,677	674,921	66.1	52,264	199,566	94,926
Norway	348,885	238,032	68.2	31,907	56,223	22,723
Sweden	605,549	423,692	70.0	52,226	95,296	34,335
Denmark	180,798	127,539	70.5	16,552	24,749	11,958
Netherlands	117,177	69,921	59.7	13,082	26,878	7,296
Belgium	54,342	27,990	51.5	8,028	14,778	3,546
Luxemburg	12,181	8,945	73.4	963	1,310	963
Switzerland	114,392	75,508	66.0	8,659	20,215	10,010
France	140,896	82,730	58.7	10,912	34,423	12,831
Germany	1,648,884	1,213,451	73.6	115,195	191,755	128,483
Poland	1,048,050	302,635	28.9	146,098	569,411	29,906
Czechoslovakia	335,330	158,335	47.2	48,352	114,813	13,830
Austria	528,161	204,660	38.7	66,735	231,603	25,163
Hungary	353,792	106,183	30.0	52,860	181,761	12,988
Jugoslavia	155,956	38,816	24.9	28,523	84,219	4,398
Russia	1,211,337	509,561	42.1	134,530	521,448	45,798

Country of birth.	Total.	Naturalized		Having first papers.	Alien.	Not reported.
		Number.	Pct.			
Lithuania	127,642	33,233	26.0	16,730	74,836	2,843
Finland	140,015	58,873	42.0	18,513	57,070	5,559
Roumania	92,117	38,880	42.2	12,336	37,465	3,436
Bulgaria	9,964	1,167	11.7	1,697	6,660	440
Turkey in Europe	4,601	968	21.0	655	2,805	173
Greece	161,515	28,129	17.4	21,044	105,353	6,989
Albania	5,090	370	7.3	507	4,100	113
Italy	1,408,933	419,713	29.8	159,686	784,927	44,607
Spain	41,436	4,450	10.7	2,347	32,716	1,923
Portugal	56,576	10,065	17.8	2,394	42,149	1,968
Other Europe	2,841	1,066	37.5	350	1,023	402
Armenia	33,526	10,013	29.9	4,563	17,777	1,173
Asia Minor	2,140	736	34.4	301	995	108
Palestine	2,539	973	38.3	343	1,058	165
Syria	46,575	14,057	30.2	5,872	24,251	2,395
Turkey in Asia	7,623	1,732	22.7	824	4,691	376
Other Asia	6,546	2,516	38.4	810	2,667	553
Canada—French	274,176	132,981	48.5	23,176	103,573	14,446
Canada—Other	727,340	448,503	61.7	47,715	162,347	68,775
Newfoundland	12,260	6,074	49.5	1,213	3,950	1,023
Mexico	319,697	17,624	5.5	2,746	285,122	14,205
West Indies (exc. Porto Rico)	21,659	6,681	30.8	1,195	11,000	2,783
Central and South America	14,546	4,050	27.8	1,123	7,777	1,596
Africa	3,598	1,746	48.5	377	1,143	332
Australia	9,722	4,999	51.4	898	2,815	1,010
Atlantic islands	33,557	7,731	23.0	1,271	23,498	1,057
Pacific islands	3,197	1,731	53.8	274	854	348
All other	10,715	5,656	52.8	644	1,720	2,695
All countries	12,498,720	6,208,697	49.7	1,194,276	4,364,909	730,838

BY SEX—MEN.

Country of birth.	Total.	Naturalized		Having first papers.	Alien.	Not reported
		Number.	Pct.			
England	392,116	253,937	64.8	50,338	55,148	32,693
Scotland	122,568	77,903	63.6	18,125	16,942	9,598
Wales	34,806	25,591	73.5	2,967	2,885	3,363
Ireland	448,573	324,100	72.3	43,995	47,181	33,297
Norway	195,101	131,322	67.3	29,223	23,640	10,916
Sweden	334,849	232,761	69.5	47,632	37,257	17,199
Denmark	109,754	76,412	69.6	15,447	10,978	6,917
Netherlands	67,901	39,462	58.1	12,304	12,135	4,000
Belgium	31,811	16,260	51.1	7,612	5,913	2,026
Luxemburg	7,484	5,462	73.0	892	602	528
Switzerland	65,656	42,623	64.9	7,915	9,934	5,184
France	73,937	44,421	60.1	9,811	13,567	6,138
Germany	873,231	639,843	73.3	101,473	74,277	57,638
Poland	602,918	168,354	27.9	139,759	279,386	15,419
Czechoslovakia	182,913	181,705	44.7	45,520	49,119	6,569
Austria	300,899	109,615	36.4	63,446	114,712	13,126
Hungary	196,093	55,188	28.1	50,215	84,406	6,284
Jugoslavia	107,974	23,140	21.4	27,687	54,134	3,013
Russia	682,208	284,320	41.7	127,879	246,604	23,405
Lithuania	79,308	20,254	25.5	16,186	41,194	1,674
Finland	80,407	31,550	39.2	17,466	28,511	2,880
Roumania	52,979	21,602	40.8	11,718	17,949	1,710
Bulgaria	9,219	949	10.3	1,680	6,181	409
Turkey in Europe	3,311	656	19.8	630	1,902	123
Greece	135,207	23,093	17.1	20,736	85,459	5,919
Albania	4,543	308	6.8	504	3,632	99
Italy	858,111	259,547	30.2	154,330	418,583	25,651
Spain	31,540	2,814	8.9	2,285	25,061	1,380
Portugal	33,837	5,854	17.3	2,274	24,527	1,182
Other Europe	1,942	626	32.2	338	753	225
Armenia	23,746	6,664	28.1	4,419	11,851	812
Asia Minor	1,513	505	33.4	290	637	81
Palestine	1,703	610	35.8	327	655	111
Syria	28,478	8,821	31.0	5,610	12,683	1,364
Turkey in Asia	5,870	1,214	20.7	800	3,613	243
Other Asia	4,450	1,487	33.4	778	1,809	376
Canada—French	141,514	66,579	47.0	21,997	46,094	6,844
Canada—Other	349,404	203,027	58.1	43,132	68,345	34,900
Newfoundland	5,689	2,767	48.6	1,125	1,345	452
Mexico	189,974	6,363	3.3	2,506	172,127	8,978
West Indies (ex. Porto Rico)	11,690	3,461	29.6	1,088	5,673	1,468
Central and South America	9,215	2,147	23.3	1,038	5,052	978
Africa	2,191	976	44.5	350	659	206
Australia	5,370	2,446	45.5	825	1,491	608
Atlantic islands	18,393	4,395	23.9	1,213	12,209	576
Pacific islands	1,761	849	48.2	263	435	214
All other	6,295	2,927	46.5	596	987	1,785
All countries	6,928,452	3,314,910	47.8	1,116,744	2,138,237	358,561

BY SEX—WOMEN.

Country of birth.	Total.	Naturalized—Number.	Naturalized—Pct.	Having first papers.	Alien.	Not reported.
England	363,282	233,702	66.2	4,500	83,301	31,779
Scotland	108,966	67,769	62.2	1,624	29,901	9,672
Wales	29,429	22,169	75.3	232	3,942	3,086
Ireland	573,104	350,821	61.2	8,269	152,385	61,629
Norway	153,784	106,710	69.4	2,684	32,583	11,807
Sweden	270,700	190,931	70.5	4,594	58,039	17,136
Denmark	71,044	51,127	72.0	1,105	13,771	5,041
Netherlands	49,276	30,459	61.8	778	14,743	3,296
Belgium	22,531	11,730	52.1	416	8,865	1,520
Luxemburg	4,697	3,483	74.2	71	708	435
Switzerland	48,736	32,885	67.5	744	10,281	4,826
France	66,959	38,309	57.2	1,101	20,856	6,693
Germany	775,653	573,608	74.0	13,722	117,478	70,845
Poland	445,132	134,281	30.2	6,339	290,025	14,487
Czechoslovakia	152,417	76,630	50.3	2,832	65,694	7,261
Austria	227,262	95,045	41.8	3,289	116,891	12,037
Hungary	157,699	50,995	32.3	2,645	97,355	6,704
Jugoslavia	47,982	15,676	32.7	836	30,085	1,385
Russia	529,129	225,241	42.6	6,651	274,844	22,393
Lithuania	48,334	12,979	26.9	544	33,642	1,169
Finland	59,608	27,323	45.8	1,047	28,559	2,679
Roumania	39,138	17,278	44.1	618	19,516	1,726
Bulgaria	745	218	29.3	17	479	31
Turkey in Europe	1,290	312	24.2	25	903	50
Greece	26,308	5,036	19.1	308	19,894	1,070
Albania	547	62	11.3	3	468	14
Italy	560,822	160,166	29.1	5,356	366,344	18,956
Spain	9,896	1,636	16.5	62	7,655	543
Portugal	22,739	4,211	18.5	120	17,622	786
Other Europe	899	440	48.9	12	270	177
Armenia	9,780	3,349	34.2	144	5,926	361
Asia Minor	627	231	36.8	11	358	27
Palestine	836	363	43.4	16	403	54
Syria	18,097	5,236	28.9	262	11,568	1,031
Turkey in Asia	1,753	518	29.5	24	1,078	133
Other Asia	2,096	1,029	49.1	32	858	177
Canada—French	132,662	66,402	50.1	1,179	57,479	7,602
Canada—Other	377,936	245,476	65.0	4,583	94,002	33,875
Newfoundland	6,571	3,307	50.3	88	2,605	571
Mexico	129,723	11,261	8.7	240	112,995	5,227
West Indies (except Porto Rico)	9,969	3,220	32.3	107	5,327	1,315
Central and South America	5,331	1,903	35.7	85	2,725	618
Africa	1,407	770	54.7	27	484	126
Australia	4,352	2,553	58.7	73	1,324	402
Atlantic islands	15,164	3,336	22.0	58	11,289	481
Pacific islands	1,436	872	60.7	11	419	134
All other	4,420	2,729	61.7	48	733	910
All countries	5,570,268	2,893,787	52.0	77,532	2,226,672	372,277

DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES IN THE UNITED STATES (1920).

According to the census usage the term "family" signifies a group of persons, whether related by blood or not, who live together as one household, usually sharing the same table. One person living alone is counted as a family, and, on the other hand, the occupants of a hotel or institution, however numerous, are also treated as forming a single family. Thus the census family in some cases differs greatly from the natural family, but the averages afford a fairly accurate index of the extent to which the size of families has been decreasing from census to census.

The term "dwelling" as here used signifies any building or structure in which one or more persons regularly sleep. It may not necessarily be a house in the usual sense of the word. A boat, a tent, a freight car, or a room in a warehouse, if it serves as a regular sleeping place for one or more persons, is treated as a dwelling. On the other hand, an entire apartment house, although the abiding place of many families, constitutes only one dwelling.

The average number of persons to a family in the United States has declined from 5 in 1880 to 4.9 in 1890, 4.7 in 1900, 4.5 in 1910 and 4.3 in 1920, and the average number of persons to a dwelling has decreased from 5.6 in 1880 to 5.5 in 1890, 5.3 in 1900, 5.2 in 1910 and 5.1 in 1920.

In general the average size of families is greatest in the southern states and smallest in the western states. The number of persons to a dwelling is greatest in New England and the middle Atlantic states and smallest in the western states. Among the individual states the number of persons to a family in 1920 ranged from 3.5 in Nevada to 5 in North Carolina and the number to a dwelling from 3.7 in Nevada to 7.8 in New York.

UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE (1880-1920).

Census yr.	Dwellings.	Families.	*Persons.	†Persons.
1920	20,697,204	24,351,676	5.1	4.3
1910	17,805,845	20,255,555	5.2	4.5
1900	14,430,145	16,187,715	5.3	4.7
1890	11,483,318	12,690,152	5.5	4.9
1880	8,955,812	9,945,916	5.6	5.0

*Persons to dwelling. †Persons to family.

BY STATES AND DIVISIONS.

State and division.	Dwellings.	Families.	Persons to dwelling. 1920.	1910.	1900.	Persons to family. 1920.	1910.	1900.
Maine	162,304	186,106	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.1	4.2	4.3
New Hampshire	92,184	108,334	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.1	4.2	4.2

State and division.	Dwellings.	Families.	Persons to dwelling. 1920.	1910.	1900.	Persons to family. 1920.	1910.	1900.
Vermont	77,158	85,804	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.1	4.2	4.2
Massachusetts	597,052	874,798	6.5	6.6	6.2	4.4	4.6	4.6
Rhode Island	98,861	137,160	6.1	6.8	6.3	4.4	4.6	4.6
Connecticut	228,405	311,610	6.0	6.1	5.7	4.4	4.5	4.5
New York	1,325,114	2,441,125	7.8	7.7	7.0	4.3	4.5	4.4
New Jersey	515,211	721,841	6.1	6.2	5.9	4.4	4.5	4.5
Pennsylvania	1,726,224	1,925,114	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.5	4.7	4.8
Ohio	1,216,542	1,414,068	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.1	4.2	4.4
Indiana	696,466	737,707	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.0	4.1	4.4
Illinois	1,190,414	1,534,077	5.4	5.6	5.7	4.2	4.5	4.7
Michigan	755,931	862,745	4.9	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.4
Wisconsin	526,188	595,316	5.0	5.0	5.2	4.4	4.7	4.9
Minnesota	469,652	526,026	5.1	5.5	5.5	4.5	5.0	5.1
Iowa	559,188	586,070	4.3	4.5	4.8	4.1	4.3	4.6
Missouri	717,256	829,043	4.7	4.9	5.2	4.1	4.4	4.7
North Dakota	129,905	134,881	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.9
South Dakota	136,512	142,793	4.7	4.6	4.9	4.5	4.5	4.8
Nebraska	288,390	303,436	4.5	4.6	5.0	4.3	4.5	4.8
Kansas	416,065	435,600	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.1	4.3	4.6
Delaware	47,868	52,070	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.3	4.5	4.7
Maryland	288,261	324,742	5.0	5.1	5.4	4.5	4.7	4.9
District of Columbia	72,175	96,194	6.1	5.7	5.6	4.5	4.6	4.9
Virginia	450,229	483,363	5.1	5.1	5.3	4.8	4.9	5.1
West Virginia	293,002	310,098	5.0	5.1	5.3	4.7	4.9	5.1
North Carolina	495,269	513,377	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.1
South Carolina	330,500	349,126	5.1	5.0	5.2	4.8	4.8	5.0
Georgia	586,509	628,525	4.9	4.9	5.1	4.6	4.7	4.9
Florida	217,871	234,133	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.1	4.4	4.5
Kentucky	510,981	546,306	4.7	4.9	5.2	4.4	4.6	4.9
Tennessee	488,392	519,108	4.8	4.9	5.2	4.5	4.7	5.0
Alabama	480,392	508,769	4.9	4.8	5.0	4.6	4.7	4.9
Mississippi	387,402	403,198	4.6	4.8	5.0	4.4	4.7	4.9
Arkansas	375,316	390,960	4.7	4.8	5.1	4.5	4.7	4.9
Louisiana	370,377	389,913	4.9	5.0	5.1	4.6	4.8	4.8
Oklahoma	418,557	444,524	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.6	4.7	4.8
Texas	946,629	1,017,413	4.9	5.0	5.3	4.6	4.9	5.2
Montana	130,670	139,912	4.2	4.5	4.5	3.9	4.3	4.4
Idaho	95,299	100,500	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.3
Wyoming	44,710	48,476	4.3	4.7	4.7	4.0	4.5	4.6
Colorado	211,103	230,843	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.1	4.1	4.2
New Mexico	78,024	83,706	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.2
Arizona	73,673	80,208	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.1
Utah	89,587	98,346	5.0	5.1	5.2	4.6	4.8	4.9
Nevada	20,709	21,862	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.5	3.5	3.8
Washington	304,735	342,228	4.5	4.8	4.9	4.0	4.5	4.6
Oregon	185,081	202,890	4.2	4.6	4.7	3.9	4.4	4.5
California	778,861	900,232	4.4	4.6	4.7	3.8	4.2	4.3
New England	1,255,964	1,703,812	5.9	6.0	5.7	4.3	4.5	4.5
Middle Atlantic	3,566,549	5,085,080	6.2	6.2	6.0	4.4	4.6	4.6
East north central	4,385,541	5,143,913	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.2	4.3	4.5
West north central	2,716,968	2,957,849	4.6	4.8	5.0	4.2	4.5	4.8
South Atlantic	2,781,684	2,991,628	5.0	5.0	5.2	4.7	4.8	5.0
East south central	1,867,167	1,977,381	4.8	4.9	5.1	4.5	4.7	4.9
West south central	2,110,879	2,242,810	4.9	4.9	5.2	4.6	4.8	5.0
Mountain	743,775	803,856	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.4
Pacific	1,268,677	1,445,350	4.4	4.7	4.8	3.9	4.3	4.4
United States	20,697,204	24,351,676	5.1	5.2	5.3	4.3	4.5	4.7

IN CITIES OF 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION (1920).

City.	Dwellings.	Families.	Persons to dwelling. 1920.	1910.	1900.	Persons to family. 1920.	1910.	1900.
Akron, O.	32,030	44,195	6.5	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.4
Albany, N. Y.	18,402	28,097	6.2	6.5	6.9	4.0	4.2	4.4
Atlanta, Ga.	38,098	49,523	5.3	5.1	5.4	4.1	4.3	4.4
Baltimore, Md.	136,324	166,857	5.4	5.5	5.7	4.4	4.7	4.8
Birmingham, Ala.	35,100	43,040	5.1	4.9	5.8	4.2	4.3	4.5
Boston, Mass.	79,597	164,785	9.4	9.1	8.4	4.5	4.8	4.8
Bridgeport, Conn.	22,328	31,994	6.4	6.8	6.3	4.5	4.7	4.6
Buffalo, N. Y.	73,880	116,201	6.9	6.8	7.1	4.4	4.6	4.8
Cambridge, Mass.	15,113	25,293	7.3	7.2	6.9	4.3	4.6	4.7
Camden, N. J.	24,921	26,645	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4
Chicago, Ill.	335,777	623,912	8.0	8.9	8.8	4.3	4.6	4.7
Cincinnati, O.	62,885	106,239	6.4	7.3	8.0	3.8	4.2	4.4
Cleveland, O.	116,545	182,692	6.8	6.2	6.0	4.4	4.5	4.7
Columbus, O.	51,663	58,913	4.6	4.6	5.2	4.0	4.3	4.6
Dallas, Tex.	30,860	36,754	5.2	5.0	5.2	4.3	4.5	4.7
Dayton, O.	33,918	38,138	4.5	4.4	4.7	4.0	4.1	4.3
Denver, Col.	50,636	61,916	5.1	4.8	4.9	4.1	4.2	4.3
Des Moines, Iowa	27,127	31,644	4.7	4.6	4.9	4.0	4.2	4.4
Detroit, Mich.	153,206	218,973	6.5	5.6	5.5	4.5	4.6	4.7
Fall River, Mass.	13,807	26,399	8.7	10.9	11.0	4.6	4.9	5.0
Fort Worth, Tex.	19,679	25,052	5.4	5.0	4.9	4.3	4.5	4.5

City.	Dwellings.	Families.	Persons to dwelling. 1920.	1910.	1900.	Persons to family. 1920.	1910.	1900.
Grand Rapids, Mich.	29,157	33,703	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.1	4.2	4.3
Hartford, Conn.	16,495	30,813	8.4	8.6	8.2	4.5	4.5	4.6
Houston, Tex.	28,452	33,932	4.9	5.0	5.2	4.1	4.6	4.7
Indianapolis, Ind.	71,648	81,256	4.4	4.4	4.7	3.9	4.0	4.3
Jersey City, N. J.	31,145	67,288	9.6	9.6	8.7	4.4	4.7	4.6
Kansas City, Kas.	22,641	25,009	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.0	4.2	4.4
Kansas City, Mo.	61,521	82,056	5.3	5.2	5.8	4.0	4.2	4.5
Los Angeles, Cal.	125,004	159,476	4.6	4.6	4.5	3.6	4.1	4.1
Louisville, Ky.	47,449	60,490	5.0	5.4	5.9	3.9	4.3	4.6
Lowell, Mass.	17,488	25,034	6.4	7.1	6.9	4.5	4.8	4.9
Memphis, Tenn.	35,295	42,369	4.6	4.9	5.9	3.8	4.2	4.7
Milwaukee, Wis.	66,915	106,101	6.8	6.2	6.2	4.3	4.6	4.8
Minneapolis, Minn.	65,568	91,843	5.8	6.4	6.4	4.1	4.8	4.8
Nashville, Tenn.	24,992	30,220	4.7	5.0	5.3	3.9	4.2	4.4
New Bedford, Mass.	14,961	26,858	8.1	8.4	7.1	4.5	4.6	4.5
New Haven, Conn.	22,536	36,257	7.2	7.6	7.1	4.5	4.6	4.6
New Orleans, La.	76,969	85,188	5.0	5.0	5.4	4.5	4.6	4.6
New York, N. Y.	365,963	1,278,341	15.4	15.6	13.7	4.4	4.7	4.7
Newark, N. J.	41,535	93,274	10.0	9.0	8.1	4.4	4.5	4.5
Norfolk, Va.	19,934	26,732	5.8	5.6	6.1	4.3	4.4	4.6
Oakland, Cal.	47,297	55,793	4.6	4.7	4.8	3.9	4.1	4.4
Omaha, Neb.	37,997	44,499	5.0	5.3	5.8	4.3	4.8	5.0
Paterson, N. J.	18,769	32,186	7.2	7.9	7.7	4.2	4.5	4.5
Philadelphia, Pa.	352,944	402,946	5.2	5.2	5.4	4.5	4.7	4.9
Pittsburgh, Pa.	93,890	130,274	6.3	6.1	6.3	4.5	4.8	5.0
Portland, Ore.	54,664	67,045	4.7	5.5	6.2	3.9	4.9	5.4
Providence, R. I.	35,634	54,726	6.7	7.8	7.0	4.3	4.6	4.5
Reading, Pa.	22,759	25,202	4.7	4.6	4.9	4.3	4.4	4.6
Richmond, Va.	30,753	39,191	5.6	5.7	6.0	4.4	4.7	4.8
Rochester, N. Y.	56,502	68,247	5.2	5.6	5.5	4.3	4.7	4.7
St. Louis, Mo.	118,102	190,640	6.5	6.5	7.0	4.1	4.4	4.6
St. Paul, Minn.	42,462	54,409	5.5	6.6	6.6	4.3	5.2	5.3
Salt Lake City, Utah	23,685	28,216	5.0	5.2	5.2	4.2	4.6	4.5
San Antonio, Tex.	30,264	36,405	5.3	4.9	5.1	4.4	4.6	4.7
San Francisco, Cal.	90,132	123,349	5.6	6.4	6.4	4.1	4.8	4.8
Scranton, Pa.	23,952	29,768	5.8	5.9	5.9	4.6	4.9	4.9
Seattle, Wash.	60,516	80,048	5.2	5.4	6.8	3.9	4.6	5.7
Spokane, Wash.	22,389	27,178	4.7	5.1	5.6	3.8	4.6	4.5
Springfield, Mass.	18,945	30,361	6.8	6.7	6.1	4.3	4.5	4.4
Syracuse, N. Y.	28,725	41,558	6.0	5.9	5.7	4.1	4.4	4.3
Toledo, O.	49,501	57,951	4.9	4.7	4.9	4.2	4.2	4.6
Trenton, N. J.	22,373	25,319	5.3	5.4	5.1	4.7	4.9	4.9
Washington, D. C.	72,175	96,194	6.1	5.7	5.6	4.5	4.6	4.9
Wilmington, Del.	20,876	24,488	5.3	5.1	5.2	4.5	4.7	4.9
Worcester, Mass.	19,337	39,230	9.3	9.7	9.0	4.6	4.7	4.8
Yonkers, N. Y.	10,302	22,126	9.7	10.2	9.0	4.5	4.9	5.0
Youngstown, O.	24,007	28,699	5.5	5.5	5.4	4.6	4.9	4.9

IN CITIES OF FROM 25,000 TO 100,000 POPULATION (1920).

City.	Dwellings.	Families.
Alabama—Mobile	12,350	15,148
Montgomery	9,437	11,568
Arizona—Phoenix	5,867	7,354
Arkansas—Fort Smith	5,916	6,872
Little Rock	13,156	15,059
California—Alameda	7,191	7,886
Berkeley	12,936	15,159
Fresno	9,493	11,234
Long Beach	12,758	17,169
Pasadena	11,712	12,657
Sacramento	13,779	17,263
San Diego	18,532	22,723
San Jose	9,391	10,669
Stockton	8,470	9,981
Colorado—Colorado Springs	7,680	8,332
Pueblo	8,956	10,484
Connecticut—Meriden	4,412	6,955
New Britain	6,109	12,072
New London	4,730	5,937
Norwalk	5,139	6,791
Stamford	4,656	7,839
Waterbury	11,583	19,124
Florida—Jacksonville	19,571	23,265
Miami	6,696	7,497
Pensacola	6,353	7,448
Tampa	10,492	12,137
Georgia—Augusta	11,988	13,960
Columbus	6,224	7,215
Macon	11,299	13,730
Savannah	16,999	21,267
Illinois—Aurora	7,920	8,973
Bloomington	6,829	7,451
Cicero	6,463	9,770
Danville	7,947	8,907
Decatur	9,768	10,874
East St. Louis	14,081	15,768
Elgin	5,776	6,490
Evanston	6,411	8,472
Joliet	6,865	8,654
Moline	6,535	7,564
Oak Park	8,112	9,737
Peoria	16,743	19,397
Quincy	8,445	9,378
Rock Island	7,910	8,824
Rockford	12,668	16,027
Springfield	13,006	14,255
Indiana—Anderson	6,827	7,523
East Chicago	5,100	7,080
Evansville	19,072	20,648
Fort Wayne	18,879	20,406
Gary	8,284	12,022
Hammond	6,910	7,983
Kokomo	6,968	7,505
Muncie	8,645	9,529
Richmond	6,506	7,055
South Bend	14,626	16,113
Terre Haute	15,476	16,745
Iowa—Cedar Rapids	10,645	11,612
Council Bluffs	8,278	8,789
Davenport	12,042	14,388

City.	Dwellings.	Families.
Dubuque	8,173	9,314
Sioux City	14,014	16,234
Waterloo	8,348	9,071
Kansas—Topeka	12,021	13,039
Wichita	15,846	18,596
Kentucky—Covington	11,100	14,809
Lexington	9,500	10,720
Newport	5,621	7,792
Louisiana—Shreveport	9,175	10,618
Maine—Bangor	5,234	6,145
Lewiston	3,676	6,750
Portland	11,036	16,801
Maryland—Cumberland	5,894	6,433
Hagerstown	5,991	6,609
Massachusetts—Brockton	10,388	16,084
Brookline	5,036	8,603
Chelsea	4,403	8,833
Chicopee	4,625	7,004
Everett	6,870	9,187
Fitchburg	6,180	9,273
Haverhill	9,165	12,814
Holyoke	5,706	12,948
Lawrence	12,700	19,715
Lynn	14,841	23,308
Malden	8,495	11,238
Medford	7,632	9,351
Newton	8,944	10,189
Pittsfield	7,693	9,499
Quincy	9,483	11,146
Revere	3,942	6,375
Salem	5,902	9,353
Somerville	15,112	22,653
Taunton	5,989	8,062
Waltham	5,681	6,566
Michigan—Battle Creek	8,240	9,347
Bay City	10,466	11,002
Flint	16,228	19,570
Hamtramck	5,702	9,117
Highland Park	8,051	10,401
Jackson	10,565	11,851
Kalamazoo	10,467	11,754
Lansing	12,089	13,811
Muskegon	7,397	8,696
Pontiac	6,295	7,090
Port Huron	5,918	6,407
Saginaw	14,035	14,906
Minnesota—Duluth	17,320	21,294
Missouri—Joplin	7,414	8,012
St. Joseph	17,359	19,189
Springfield	9,578	10,412
Montana—Butte	8,287	10,098
Nebraska—Lincoln	12,241	13,812
New Hampshire—Manchester	10,657	17,415
Nashua	5,111	6,305
New Jersey—Atlantic City	9,807	12,468
Bayonne	8,299	15,513
Clifton	4,036	5,800
East Orange	8,277	12,416
Elizabeth	13,408	20,641
Hoboken	4,617	15,877
Irvington	3,889	6,098
Kearny	3,811	5,706
Montclair	4,989	6,294
New Brunswick	5,128	7,404
Orange	4,842	7,289
Passaic	6,380	13,393
Perth Amboy	5,475	8,605
Plainfield	5,282	6,375
West Hoboken	4,234	10,131
West New York	3,063	7,410
New York—Amsterdam	5,013	7,726
Auburn	7,263	8,719
Binghamton	10,421	16,000
Elmira	9,209	11,357
Jamestown	7,926	10,206
Kingston	5,233	6,701
Mount Vernon	5,856	9,715
New Rochelle	5,491	7,725
Newburgh	4,944	7,647
Niagara Falls	8,307	10,857
Poughkeepsie	5,583	8,732
Rome	4,486	5,416
Schenectady	13,782	20,657
Troy	11,554	17,895
Utica	13,969	21,657
Watertown	6,610	7,835
North Carolina—Asheville	5,575	6,477
Charlotte	9,641	10,720
Wilmington	7,012	7,847
Winston-Salem	8,542	9,895
Ohio—Canton	17,506	20,496
East Cleveland	5,611	7,122
Hamilton	8,570	9,706
Lakewood	8,534	10,537
Lima	9,638	10,659
Lorain	6,562	8,004
Mansfield	6,230	7,215
Marion	6,798	7,231
Newark	6,928	7,322
Portsmouth	6,961	7,967
Springfield	14,242	15,484
Steubenville	5,736	6,516
Warren	5,670	6,561
Zanesville	7,356	7,958
Oklahoma—Muskogee	6,506	7,414
Oklahoma City	17,285	21,346
Tulsa	13,559	16,910
Pennsylvania—Allentown	15,316	17,298
Altoona	12,482	13,740
Bethlehem	10,190	11,265
Chester	10,894	12,259
Easton	7,652	8,257
Erie	17,387	21,425
Harrisburg	16,935	19,158
Hazleton	6,320	6,584
Johnstown	12,444	13,858
Lancaster	12,002	12,844
McKeesport	7,781	9,916
New Castle	9,181	10,397
Norristown	5,931	6,624
Wilkes-Barre	13,464	15,378
Williamsport	8,079	8,927
York	10,886	11,692
Rhode Island—Cranston	5,311	6,360
Newport	4,895	6,440
Pawtucket	10,609	14,675
Woonsocket	5,341	9,080
South Carolina—Charleston	11,714	17,824
Columbia	6,704	8,151
South Dakota—Sioux Falls	5,176	6,208
Tennessee—Chattanooga	11,458	14,621
Knoxville	15,494	17,474
Texas—Austin	7,392	7,925
Beaumont	7,867	9,495
El Paso	11,158	18,159
Galveston	9,273	10,588
Waco	8,011	9,374
Wichita Falls	6,595	7,878
Utah—Ogden	6,483	7,803
Virginia—Lynchburg	5,878	6,558
Newport News	6,012	7,835
Petersburg	6,832	7,540
Portsmouth	11,210	12,568
Roanoke	9,090	11,260
Washington—Bellingham	6,009	6,640
Everett	6,149	7,169
Tacoma	21,512	24,662
West Virginia—Charleston	7,725	9,069
Clarksburg	5,604	6,453
Huntington	9,864	11,350
Wheeling	11,226	13,919
Wisconsin—Green Bay	6,020	6,914
Kenosha	6,350	8,098
La Crosse	6,866	7,526
Madison	7,515	9,413
Oshkosh	7,523	8,027
Racine	10,439	12,799
Sheboygan	5,823	7,215
Superior	7,347	8,692

Note—There were no cities in Nevada or Wyoming in 1920 having 25,000 or more inhabitants.

HOMES AND THEIR OWNERSHIP.

[Federal census report for January, 1920.]

IN THE STATES.

State.	*Number.	Rented.	Pct.	Owned.	Pct.	†Mortgag'd.	†Pct.
Alabama	508,769	319,756	65.0	172,363	35.0	41,445	8.7
Arizona	80,208	44,163	57.2	33,075	42.8	7,797	10.3
Arkansas	390,960	208,491	54.9	171,253	45.1	46,727	12.7
California	900,232	493,177	56.3	382,834	43.7	155,473	18.1
Colorado	230,843	109,501	48.4	48,152	51.6	8,208	19.5
Connecticut	311,610	190,964	62.4	115,181	37.6	69,228	23.0
Delaware	52,070	28,287	55.3	22,829	44.7	9,672	19.6
District of Columbia	96,194	65,654	69.7	28,503	30.3	15,375	16.8
Florida	234,133	128,678	57.5	94,990	42.5	20,848	9.7
Georgia	628,525	421,047	69.1	188,185	30.9	39,546	6.7
Idaho	100,500	38,013	39.1	59,208	60.9	26,957	28.3
Illinois	1,534,077	846,071	56.2	658,260	43.8	268,446	18.4
Indiana	737,707	326,192	45.2	395,402	54.8	139,796	20.0
Iowa	586,070	239,880	41.9	332,567	58.1	119,289	21.4
Kansas	435,600	182,784	43.1	241,456	56.9	82,370	19.9
Kentucky	546,306	258,643	48.4	275,993	51.6	59,846	11.5
Louisiana	389,913	248,802	66.3	126,410	33.7	24,515	6.9
Maine	186,106	73,860	40.4	80,540	59.6	25,979	14.5
Maryland	324,742	160,219	50.1	159,262	49.9	60,857	60.9
Massachusetts	874,798	564,097	65.2	301,245	34.8	171,741	20.1
Michigan	862,745	349,054	41.1	499,471	58.9	220,467	26.6
Minnesota	526,026	202,222	39.3	312,367	60.7	123,786	24.6
Mississippi	403,198	257,971	66.0	132,900	34.0	30,322	76.3
Missouri	829,043	409,068	50.5	401,667	49.5	163,824	20.7
Montana	139,912	53,362	39.5	81,840	60.5	35,559	27.1
Nebraska	303,436	125,713	42.6	169,098	57.4	63,973	22.4
Nevada	21,862	10,940	52.4	9,938	47.6	1,532	7.8
New Hampshire	108,334	53,159	50.2	52,778	49.8	15,193	14.7
New Jersey	721,841	438,911	61.7	271,914	38.3	165,844	23.7
New Mexico	83,706	32,907	40.6	48,152	59.4	8,208	10.4
New York	2,441,125	1,670,088	69.3	738,738	30.7	381,776	16.2
North Carolina	513,377	261,303	52.6	235,842	47.4	38,498	8.1
North Dakota	134,881	45,050	34.7	84,904	65.3	43,375	35.1
Ohio	1,414,068	673,858	48.4	719,097	51.6	271,872	19.9
Oklahoma	444,524	231,813	54.5	193,840	45.5	74,586	18.5
Oregon	202,890	89,588	45.2	108,772	54.8	40,054	20.6
Pennsylvania	1,922,114	1,035,534	54.8	853,471	45.2	345,167	18.7
Rhode Island	137,160	92,800	68.9	41,921	31.1	21,352	16.1
South Carolina	349,126	227,657	67.8	108,179	32.2	21,977	6.9
South Dakota	142,793	53,099	38.5	84,712	61.5	34,621	26.3
Tennessee	519,108	264,982	52.3	241,875	47.7	50,056	10.1
Texas	1,017,413	563,597	57.2	421,875	42.8	116,576	12.2
Utah	98,346	38,598	40.0	57,985	60.0	17,582	18.7
Vermont	85,804	35,706	42.5	48,370	57.5	18,571	22.4
Virginia	483,363	231,563	48.9	242,062	51.1	187,547	10.5
Washington	342,228	151,513	45.3	183,322	54.7	72,655	22.2
West Virginia	310,098	160,528	53.2	141,362	46.8	26,477	9.1
Wisconsin	595,316	212,464	36.4	371,822	63.6	169,346	29.6
Wyoming	48,476	22,371	48.1	24,060	51.9	8,579	19.6
United States	24,351,676	12,943,598	54.4	10,866,960	45.6	4,059,593	17.5

*Total number of homes. †Number and percentage of all homes incumbered.

IN CITIES OF 100,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE.

City.	*Number.	Rented.	Pct.	Owned.	Pct.	†Mortg'ed.	†Pct.
Akron, O.	44,195	24,081	55.3	19,504	44.7	12,376	29.0
Albany, N. Y.	28,097	19,673	71.3	7,911	28.7	3,324	12.4
Atlanta, Ga.	49,523	36,787	75.3	12,076	24.7	5,676	11.9
Baltimore, Md.	166,857	88,595	53.7	76,298	46.3	34,900	21.4
Birmingham, Ala.	43,040	29,700	71.9	11,632	28.1	4,821	12.0
Boston, Mass.	164,785	132,658	81.5	30,132	18.5	19,609	12.3
Bridgeport, Conn.	31,994	23,311	75.4	7,612	24.6	5,792	19.2
Buffalo, N. Y.	116,201	70,572	61.4	44,297	38.6	26,744	23.5
Cambridge, Mass.	25,293	20,790	82.4	4,454	17.6	2,668	10.6
Camden, N. J.	36,645	15,591	59.5	10,628	40.5	7,038	27.1
Chicago, Ill.	623,912	447,407	73.0	165,866	27.0	102,719	17.2
Cincinnati, O.	106,239	75,092	71.3	30,266	28.7	12,935	12.4
Cleveland, O.	182,692	117,374	64.9	63,502	35.1	37,075	20.7
Columbus, O.	58,913	36,895	63.4	21,258	36.6	11,177	19.4
Dallas, Tex.	36,754	22,696	63.1	13,280	36.9	6,026	17.0
Dayton, O.	38,138	21,997	58.1	15,889	41.9	9,196	24.5
Denver, Col.	61,916	37,768	61.7	23,436	38.3	9,930	16.4
Des Moines, Iowa.	31,644	15,123	48.9	15,810	51.1	7,823	25.8
Detroit, Mich.	218,973	133,253	61.7	82,679	38.3	49,509	23.4
Fall River, Mass.	26,399	21,099	80.3	5,165	19.7	3,202	12.3
Fort Worth, Tex.	25,052	14,566	61.9	8,974	38.1	3,923	17.5
Grand Rapids, Mich.	33,703	16,522	49.8	16,661	50.2	8,239	26.0
Hartford, Conn.	30,813	24,277	79.2	6,372	20.8	5,137	17.0
Houston, Tex.	33,932	22,136	65.8	11,518	34.2	3,962	11.9

State.	*Number.	Rented.	Pct.	Owned.	Pct.	†Mortg'ed.	†Pct.
Indianapolis, Ind.	81,256	51,874	65.5	27,356	34.5	15,220	19.7
Jersey City, N. J.	67,288	53,045	80.3	13,040	19.7	8,066	12.6
Kansas City, Kas.	25,009	12,901	52.4	11,706	47.6	5,281	21.7
Kansas City, Mo.	82,056	52,407	65.3	27,879	34.7	17,317	22.0
Los Angeles, Cal.	159,476	102,077	65.3	54,278	34.7	25,361	16.4
Louisville, Ky.	60,490	41,797	70.2	17,714	29.8	5,899	10.2
Lowell, Mass.	25,034	18,468	73.9	6,513	26.1	3,462	13.9
Memphis, Tenn.	42,369	29,281	71.1	11,925	28.9	4,389	11.3
Milwaukee, Wis.	106,101	67,853	64.5	37,382	35.5	22,031	21.1
Minneapolis, Minn.	91,843	53,527	59.1	37,090	40.9	19,924	22.3
Nashville, Tenn.	30,220	20,225	68.1	9,470	31.9	2,618	8.9
New Bedford, Mass.	26,858	19,105	71.4	7,651	28.6	4,678	17.6
New Haven, Conn.	36,257	25,859	73.0	9,563	27.0	6,814	19.6
New Orleans, La.	85,188	63,373	76.9	19,003	23.1	5,352	6.9
New York, N. Y.	1,278,341	1,105,900	87.3	160,707	12.7	123,865	10.0
Newark, N. J.	93,274	73,517	79.8	18,600	20.2	13,286	14.7
Norfolk, Va.	26,732	20,451	76.8	6,171	23.2	2,740	10.4
Oakland, Cal.	55,793	31,776	58.0	22,966	42.0	10,538	19.5
Omaha, Neb.	44,499	22,453	51.6	21,028	48.4	10,874	25.6
Paterson, N. J.	32,186	23,075	72.6	8,729	27.4	5,280	16.8
Philadelphia, Pa.	402,946	239,698	60.5	156,354	39.5	107,974	27.7
Pittsburgh, Pa.	130,274	91,934	71.7	36,363	28.3	16,500	13.1
Portland, Ore.	67,045	36,911	55.4	29,752	44.6	13,552	20.5
Providence, R. I.	54,726	41,119	76.5	12,641	23.5	7,315	13.7
Reading, Pa.	25,202	13,291	53.4	11,603	46.6	5,963	24.5
Richmond, Va.	39,191	28,492	74.1	9,958	25.9	3,345	8.8
Rochester, N. Y.	68,247	38,532	57.5	28,535	42.5	19,501	29.4
St. Louis, Mo.	190,640	143,106	76.2	44,700	23.8	19,666	10.7
St. Paul, Minn.	54,409	28,843	53.9	24,623	46.1	10,606	20.1
Salt Lake City, Utah	28,216	15,445	55.7	12,308	44.3	5,808	21.6
San Antonio, Tex.	36,405	22,076	62.2	13,388	37.8	3,985	11.5
San Francisco, Cal.	123,349	87,754	72.6	33,159	27.4	13,100	11.1
Scranton, Pa.	29,768	18,871	64.5	10,371	35.5	3,286	11.3
Seattle, Wash.	80,048	42,219	53.7	36,420	46.3	18,010	23.5
Spokane, Wash.	27,178	14,980	55.4	12,083	44.6	5,154	19.2
Springfield, Mass.	30,361	21,713	72.1	8,411	27.9	6,442	21.5
Syracuse, N. Y.	41,558	25,446	62.1	15,563	37.9	10,053	25.0
Toledo, O.	57,951	29,009	50.6	28,295	49.4	14,182	25.0
Trenton, N. J.	25,319	15,566	61.9	9,583	38.1	6,960	27.9
Washington, D. C.	96,194	65,654	69.7	28,503	30.3	15,375	16.8
Wilmington, Del.	24,488	14,839	61.7	9,192	38.3	5,683	24.0
Worcester, Mass.	39,230	28,061	72.3	10,749	27.7	8,674	22.6
Yonkers, N. Y.	22,126	16,788	76.5	5,161	23.5	3,890	17.8
Youngstown, O.	28,699	14,821	52.2	13,561	47.8	7,319	26.1

*Total number of homes. †Number and percentage of all homes incumbered.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES BY AGE PERIODS (1920).

[From federal census report.]

BY BROAD AGE GROUPS.

Group.	Number.	Pct.
Under 5 years	11,573,230	10.9
5 to 14 years	22,039,212	20.8
15 to 24 years	18,707,577	17.7
25 to 44 years	31,278,522	29.6
45 to 64 years	17,030,165	16.1
65 years and over	4,933,215	4.7
Age unknown	148,699	0.1
Total	105,710,620	100.0

BY 5-YEAR PERIODS.

Period.		
Under 5	11,573,230	10.9
Under 1	2,257,255	2.1
5 to 9	11,398,075	10.8
10 to 14	10,641,137	10.1
15 to 19	9,430,556	8.9
20 to 24	9,277,021	8.8
25 to 29	9,086,491	8.6
30 to 34	8,071,193	7.6
35 to 39	7,775,281	7.4
40 to 44	6,345,557	6.0
45 to 49	5,763,620	5.5
50 to 54	4,734,873	4.5
55 to 59	3,549,124	3.4
60 to 64	2,982,548	2.8
65 to 69	2,068,475	2.0
70 to 74	1,395,036	1.3
75 to 79	856,560	0.8
80 to 84	402,779	0.4
85 to 89	156,539	0.1
90 to 94	39,980	*
95 to 99	9,579	*
100 and over	4,267	*
Age unknown	148,699	0.1
Total	105,710,620	100.0

AGE PERIOD BY SEX—MALE.

Under 5	5,857,461	10.9
Under 1	1,141,939	2.1
5 to 9	5,753,001	10.7
10 to 14	5,369,306	10.0
15 to 19	4,673,792	8.7
20 to 24	4,527,045	8.4
25 to 29	4,538,233	8.4
30 to 34	4,130,783	7.7
35 to 39	4,074,361	7.6
40 to 44	3,285,543	6.1
45 to 49	3,117,550	5.8
50 to 54	2,535,545	4.7
55 to 59	1,880,065	3.5
60 to 64	1,581,800	2.9
65 to 69	1,079,817	2.0
70 to 74	706,301	1.3
75 to 79	419,965	0.8
80 to 84	185,903	0.3
85 to 89	69,272	0.1
90 to 94	16,383	*
95 to 99	3,869	*
100 and over	1,561	*
Age unknown	92,875	0.2
Total	53,900,431	100.0

*Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

AGE PERIOD BY SEX—FEMALE.

Period.	Number.	Pct.	Period.	Number.	Pct.
Under 5	5,715,769	11.0	60 to 64	1,400,748	2.7
Under 1	1,115,316	2.2	65 to 69	988,658	1.9
5 to 9	5,645,074	10.0	70 to 74	688,735	1.3
10 to 14	5,271,831	10.2	75 to 79	436,595	0.8
15 to 19	4,756,764	9.2	80 to 84	216,876	0.4
20 to 24	4,749,976	9.2	85 to 89	87,267	0.2
25 to 29	4,548,258	8.8	90 to 94	23,597	*
30 to 34	3,940,410	7.6	95 to 99	5,710	*
35 to 39	3,700,920	7.1	100 and over	2,706	*
40 to 44	3,060,014	5.9	Age unknown	55,824	0.1
45 to 49	2,646,070	5.1	Total	51,810,187	100.0
50 to 54	2,199,328	4.2			
55 to 59	1,669,059	3.2			

*Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

MEN AND WOMEN OF VOTING AGE (1920).

21 years old and over.

MEN—BY STATES.

State.	*Total.	Citizens (all races) Total.	Native.	Naturalized.
Alabama	573,892	568,886	563,808	5,078
Arizona	109,361	80,387	74,298	6,089
Arkansas	452,177	448,497	443,883	4,614
California	1,250,880	998,095	831,252	166,843
Colorado	303,782	274,921	240,249	34,672
Connecticut	424,216	309,143	238,191	70,952
Delaware	70,580	64,232	59,895	4,337
District of Columbia	139,800	132,988	125,137	7,851
Florida	280,600	262,751	253,361	9,390
Georgia	711,760	707,198	702,125	5,073
Idaho	132,959	122,475	108,272	14,203
Illinois	2,028,852	1,754,451	1,412,206	342,245
Indiana	909,203	860,834	825,916	34,918
Iowa	737,829	700,356	616,167	84,189
Kansas	534,187	509,133	476,063	33,070
Kentucky	657,883	651,260	640,967	10,293
Louisiana	469,669	453,051	443,621	9,430
Maine	241,778	210,236	192,163	18,073
Maryland	433,857	408,887	382,671	26,216
Massachusetts	1,752,359	888,782	674,635	214,147
Michigan	1,192,158	984,716	808,778	175,938
Minnesota	738,332	648,433	471,096	177,427
Mississippi	441,331	438,733	436,372	2,361
Missouri	1,038,472	998,139	940,503	57,636
Montana	184,699	163,057	128,967	34,090
Nebraska	390,287	358,789	309,731	49,058
Nevada	33,313	26,195	22,063	4,132
New Hampshire	141,204	116,059	98,656	17,403
New Jersey	960,837	756,600	597,607	158,993
New Mexico	102,522	92,254	88,831	3,423
New York	3,255,503	2,521,382	1,915,309	606,073
North Carolina	603,683	601,422	599,515	1,907
North Dakota	178,148	159,262	107,866	51,396
Ohio	1,847,319	1,639,619	1,482,578	157,041
Oklahoma	550,172	538,299	526,998	11,301
Oregon	270,953	240,083	208,129	31,954
Pennsylvania	2,856,323	2,158,549	1,855,616	302,933
Rhode Island	179,720	138,721	100,391	38,330
South Carolina	389,199	387,149	385,211	1,938
South Dakota	188,882	174,486	143,435	31,051
Tennessee	609,547	605,445	600,988	4,457
Texas	1,284,412	1,169,423	1,129,933	39,490
Utah	120,875	106,448	90,058	16,390
Vermont	110,378	99,440	89,895	9,545
Virginia	613,653	603,898	595,439	8,459
Washington	482,137	406,087	328,805	77,282
West Virginia	403,572	373,288	364,947	8,341
Wisconsin	800,258	689,048	554,283	134,765
Wyoming	69,857	60,293	52,986	7,307
United States	31,403,370	27,661,880	24,339,776	3,322,104

*Citizens and noncitizens.

Men 21 years and over in 1920 included: foreign-born white, 6,928,452; negroes, 2,792,006; Indians, 61,229; Chinese, 46,979; Japanese, 53,411. Native parentage, 15,805,063; foreign parentage, 3,956,384; of mixed parentage, 1,752,501;

WOMEN—BY STATES.

State.	*Total.	Citizens (all races) Total.	Native.	Naturalized.
Alabama	569,503	566,643	563,150	3,493
Arizona	78,568	60,431	55,629	4,802
Arkansas	415,115	413,078	410,092	2,986

State.	*Total.	Citizens (all races) Total.	Native.	Naturalized.
California	1,067,150	930,152	802,577	127,575
Colorado	260,747	244,993	217,276	27,717
Connecticut	413,858	321,451	253,204	68,247
Delaware	65,941	62,001	58,296	3,705
District of Columbia	165,455	159,949	152,981	6,968
Florida	256,014	243,909	236,185	7,724
Georgia	709,846	707,574	704,266	3,308
Idaho	101,117	97,705	87,991	9,714
Illinois	1,915,345	1,708,428	1,410,649	297,779
Indiana	870,617	841,818	813,093	28,725
Iowa	690,853	666,856	597,734	69,122
Kansas	489,957	474,414	446,548	27,866
Kentucky	631,613	627,158	618,930	8,228
Louisiana	454,515	443,827	437,930	5,897
Maine	233,413	210,798	188,292	22,506
Maryland	428,534	408,867	385,143	23,724
Massachusetts	1,239,148	966,468	737,841	228,627
Michigan	1,023,278	896,881	741,128	155,753
Minnesota	642,502	588,770	446,670	142,100
Mississippi	434,775	433,361	432,037	1,324
Missouri	1,000,342	970,947	924,017	46,930
Montana	135,863	126,774	104,080	22,694
Nebraska	348,023	327,558	286,767	40,791
Nevada	18,905	17,224	15,105	2,119
New Hampshire	139,822	119,407	100,175	19,232
New Jersey	937,047	768,590	621,548	147,042
New Mexico	82,664	76,354	73,843	2,511
New York	3,259,178	2,587,163	2,036,121	551,042
North Carolina	607,044	605,921	604,562	1,359
North Dakota	144,770	133,568	93,669	39,899
Ohio	1,711,162	1,588,675	1,451,760	136,915
Oklahoma	471,416	466,217	458,066	8,151
Oregon	224,015	210,484	186,866	23,618
Pennsylvania	2,452,768	2,168,185	1,905,032	263,153
Rhode Island	188,917	149,839	109,799	40,040
South Carolina	390,792	389,820	388,676	1,144
South Dakota	155,964	147,397	123,253	24,144
Tennessee	605,400	602,774	599,480	3,294
Texas	1,146,303	1,064,431	1,031,543	32,888
Utah	107,807	100,681	83,857	16,824
Vermont	106,664	99,173	88,884	10,289
Virginia	593,421	588,652	582,915	5,737
Washington	374,942	340,871	284,009	56,862
West Virginia	348,772	337,596	331,759	5,837
Wisconsin	727,403	652,933	538,462	114,471
Wyoming	45,882	43,186	38,461	4,725
United States	29,483,150	26,759,952	23,860,351	2,899,601

*Citizens and noncitizens.

Women 21 years and over in 1920 included: Native parentage, 15,202,194; foreign parentage, 4,045,947; mixed parentage, 1,852,652; foreign-born white, 5,570,268; negroes, 2,730,469; Indians, 55,257; Chinese, 3,643; Japanese, 22,316.

ILLITERACY IN THE UNITED STATES.

The term "illiterate" as used by the census bureau signifies inability of persons 10 years or more of age to write in any language, not necessarily English. In general the illiterate class comprises only those persons who have had no schooling whatever.

ILLITERATES BY STATES.

State.	1920 Number.	1920 Pct.	1910 Number.	1910 Pct.
Maine	20,240	3.3	24,554	4.1
New Hampshire	15,788	4.4	16,386	4.6
Vermont	8,488	3.0	10,806	3.7
Massachusetts	146,607	4.7	141,541	5.2
Rhode Island	31,312	6.5	33,854	7.7
Connecticut	67,265	6.2	53,665	6.0
New York	425,022	5.1	406,020	5.5
New Jersey	127,661	5.1	113,502	5.6
Pennsylvania	312,699	4.6	354,290	5.9
Ohio	131,006	2.8	124,774	3.2
Indiana	52,034	2.2	66,213	3.1
Illinois	173,987	3.4	168,294	3.7
Michigan	88,046	3.0	74,800	3.3
Wisconsin	50,397	2.4	57,769	3.2
Minnesota	34,487	1.8	49,336	3.0
Iowa	20,680	1.1	29,889	1.7
Missouri	83,403	3.0	111,116	4.3
North Dakota	9,937	2.1	13,070	3.1
South Dakota	8,109	1.7	12,750	2.9
Nebraska	13,784	1.4	18,009	1.9
Kansas	22,821	1.6	28,968	2.2
Delaware	10,508	5.9	13,240	8.1
Maryland	64,434	5.6	73,397	7.2
Dist. of Colum.	10,509	2.8	13,812	4.9
Virginia	195,159	11.2	232,911	15.2
West Virginia	69,413	6.4	74,866	8.3
North Carolina	241,603	13.1	291,497	18.5
South Carolina	220,667	18.1	276,980	25.7
Georgia	328,838	15.3	389,775	20.7
Florida	71,811	9.6	77,816	13.8
Kentucky	155,014	8.4	208,084	12.1
Tennessee	182,629	10.3	221,071	13.6
Alabama	278,082	16.1	352,710	22.9
Mississippi	229,734	17.2	290,235	22.4
Arkansas	121,837	9.4	142,954	12.6
Louisiana	299,092	21.0	352,179	29.0
Oklahoma	56,864	3.8	67,567	5.6
Texas	295,844	8.3	282,904	9.9
Montana	9,544	2.3	14,457	4.8
Idaho	4,924	1.5	5,453	2.2
Wyoming	3,149	2.1	3,874	3.3
Colorado	24,208	3.2	23,780	3.7
New Mexico	41,637	15.6	48,697	20.2
Arizona	39,131	15.3	32,953	20.9

State.	1920—Number.	Pct.	1910—Number.	Pct.
Utah	6,264	1.9	6,821	2.5
Nevada	3,802	5.9	4,702	6.7
Washington	18,526	1.7	18,416	2.0
Oregon	9,317	1.5	10,504	1.9
California	95,592	3.3	74,902	3.7
Division.				
New England	289,700	4.9	280,806	5.3
Middle Atlantic	865,382	4.9	873,812	5.7
E. North Central	495,470	2.9	491,850	3.4
W. North Central	193,221	2.0	263,138	2.9
South Atlantic	1,212,942	11.5	1,444,294	16.0
E. South Central	845,459	12.7	1,072,100	17.4
W. South Central	773,637	10.0	845,604	13.2
Mountain	132,659	5.2	140,737	6.9
Pacific	123,435	2.7	103,822	3.0
United States	4,931,905	6.0	5,516,163	7.7

Per Cent Illiterates by Nativity and Color (1920).

State.	*Native.	†Foreign.	Negro.
Maine	1.6	11.1	5.9
New Hampshire	0.7	15.4	6.7
Vermont	1.5	11.3	6.2
Massachusetts	0.4	12.8	6.8
Rhode Island	0.7	16.5	10.2
Connecticut	0.4	17.0	6.2
New York	0.5	14.2	2.9
New Jersey	0.6	15.2	6.1
Pennsylvania	0.8	18.9	6.1
Michigan	0.7	9.9	4.2
Wisconsin	0.7	8.4	4.1
Ohio	0.9	12.6	8.1
Indiana	1.3	11.8	9.5
Illinois	0.8	11.0	6.7
Minnesota	0.4	5.4	3.1
Iowa	0.5	4.9	8.1
Missouri	2.0	9.6	12.1
North Dakota	3.1	0.4	4.0
South Dakota	0.4	4.7	5.2
Nebraska	0.4	6.4	4.8
Kansas	0.6	10.5	8.8
Delaware	1.8	17.3	19.1
Maryland	1.8	13.4	18.2
District of Columbia	0.3	6.1	8.6
Virginia	5.9	7.1	23.5
West Virginia	4.6	24.0	15.3
North Carolina	8.2	6.8	24.5
South Carolina	6.5	6.2	29.3
Georgia	5.4	5.4	29.1
Florida	2.9	6.3	21.5
Kentucky	7.0	7.3	21.0
Tennessee	7.3	8.3	22.4
Alabama	6.3	10.9	31.3
Mississippi	3.6	13.3	29.3
Arkansas	4.5	8.3	21.8
Louisiana	10.5	21.9	38.5
Oklahoma	2.3	14.0	12.4
Texas	3.0	33.8	17.8
Montana	0.3	5.6	6.0
Idaho	0.3	6.5	5.4
Wyoming	0.3	9.0	5.3
Colorado	1.4	12.4	6.2
New Mexico	11.6	27.1	4.3
Arizona	2.1	27.5	4.6
Utah	0.3	6.3	4.6
Nevada	0.4	8.5	5.1
Washington	0.3	4.7	4.0
Oregon	0.4	5.1	4.7
California	0.4	10.5	4.7
Division.			
New England	0.7	14.0	7.1
Middle Atlantic	0.6	15.7	5.0
East North Central	0.9	10.8	7.3
West North Central	0.9	6.4	10.5
West South Central	4.1	29.9	25.3
South Atlantic	5.1	12.8	25.2
East South Central	6.4	9.1	27.9
Mountain	2.0	12.7	5.3
Pacific	0.4	8.6	4.6
United States	2.0	13.1	22.9

*Native-born white. †Foreign-born white.

ILLITERATES BY CITIES (1920).

City.	Number.	Pct.
Akron, O.	5,958	3.5
Albany, N. Y.	2,918	3.0
Atlanta, Ga.	11,031	6.6
Baltimore, Md.	26,248	4.4
Birmingham, Ala.	12,200	8.4
Boston, Mass.	24,524	4.0
Bridgeport, Conn.	7,743	6.9
Buffalo, N. Y.	17,095	4.2
Cambridge, Mass.	2,736	3.1
Camden, N. J.	4,544	5.0
Chicago, Ill.	99,133	4.6
Cincinnati, O.	6,741	2.0
Cleveland, O.	33,164	5.3
Columbus, O.	5,664	2.8
Dallas, Tex.	4,252	3.2
Dayton, O.	2,360	1.9
Denver, Col.	4,150	1.9
Des Moines, Iowa	1,395	1.3
Detroit, Mich.	29,954	3.8
Fall River, Mass.	11,178	11.9
Fort Worth, Tex.	3,509	3.9
Grand Rapids, Mich.	3,683	3.3
Hartford, Conn.	5,662	5.1
Houston, Tex.	6,217	5.4
Indianapolis, Ind.	5,463	2.1
Jersey City, N. J.	10,089	4.3
Kansas City, Kas.	3,008	3.7
Kansas City, Mo.	5,573	2.0
Los Angeles, Cal.	10,203	2.0
Louisville, Ky.	7,946	4.0
Lowell, Mass.	6,231	6.9
Memphis, Tenn.	9,280	6.7
Milwaukee, Wis.	10,950	3.0
Minneapolis, Minn.	3,844	1.2
Nashville, Tenn.	7,054	7.2
New Bedford, Mass.	11,631	12.1
New Haven, Conn.	8,046	6.3
New Orleans, La.	19,010	5.9
New York, N. Y.	281,121	6.2
Newark, N. J.	19,721	6.0
Norfolk, Va.	6,111	6.3
Oakland, Cal.	4,638	2.6
Omaha, Neb.	4,011	2.5
Paterson, N. J.	6,903	6.3
Philadelphia, Pa.	58,631	4.0
Pittsburgh, Pa.	20,297	4.3
Portland, Ore.	3,654	1.7
Providence, R. I.	11,417	5.9
Reading, Pa.	3,043	3.5
Richmond, Va.	7,931	5.6
Rochester, N. Y.	10,871	4.5
St. Louis, Mo.	17,634	2.7
St. Paul, Minn.	3,046	1.6
Salt Lake City, Utah	970	1.0
San Antonio, Tex.	14,955	11.4
San Francisco, Cal.	8,520	1.9
Scranton, Pa.	6,941	6.5
Seattle, Wash.	4,061	1.5
Spokane, Wash.	687	0.8
Springfield, Mass.	3,939	3.7
Syracuse, N. Y.	5,607	4.0
Toledo, O.	4,897	2.5
Trenton, N. J.	6,500	6.9
Washington, D. C.	10,509	2.8
Wilmington, Del.	4,907	5.5
Worcester, Mass.	6,779	4.7
Yonkers, N. Y.	4,309	5.5
Youngstown, O.	5,815	5.7

Per Cent Illiterates by Nativity and Color (1920).

City.	*Native.	†Foreign.	Negro.
Akron, O.	0.2	14.6	5.5
Albany, N. Y.	0.4	14.8	3.8
Atlanta, Ga.	1.2	4.8	17.8
Baltimore, Md.	0.6	14.0	12.9
Birmingham, Ala.	0.7	15.6	18.4
Boston, Mass.	0.1	9.9	2.2
Bridgeport, Conn.	0.2	16.2	9.0
Buffalo, N. Y.	0.3	13.5	2.8
Cambridge, Mass.	0.1	8.1	2.5
Camden, N. J.	0.6	17.6	9.4
Chicago, Ill.	0.2	11.6	3.9
Cincinnati, O.	0.4	6.7	10.3

City.	*Native.	†Foreign.	Negro.
Cleveland, O.	0.2	13.1	5.3
Columbus, O.	1.4	11.3	8.4
Dallas, Tex.	0.5	16.4	11.3
Dayton, O.	0.4	9.3	9.4
Denver, Col.	0.3	8.9	4.1
Des Moines, Iowa	0.3	7.2	6.1
Detroit, Mich.	0.2	9.7	3.9
Fall River, Mass.	1.0	25.5	11.0
Fort Worth, Tex.	0.6	30.1	7.5
Grand Rapids, Mich.	0.2	12.4	1.9
Hartford, Conn.	0.1	13.2	7.6
Houston, Tex.	0.6	22.6	10.8
Indianapolis, Ind.	0.7	8.3	8.3
Jersey City, N. J.	0.2	12.5	3.9
Kansas City, Kas	0.8	13.9	8.0
Kansas City, Mo.	0.3	11.5	6.1
Los Angeles, Cal.	0.2	7.3	4.3
Louisville, Ky.	1.2	7.5	14.9
Lowell, Mass.	0.5	15.9	4.2
Memphis, Tenn.	0.5	9.4	15.6
Milwaukee, Wis.	0.2	9.6	3.1
Minneapolis, Minn.	0.1	3.9	3.5
Nashville, Tenn.	2.0	7.4	18.4
New Bedford, Mass.	0.7	21.7	25.2
New Haven, Conn.	0.2	17.2	4.0
New Orleans, La.	1.0	13.9	15.7
New York, N. Y.	0.3	13.8	2.1
Newark, N. J.	0.3	15.9	4.5
Norfolk, Va.	1.1	6.0	13.9
Oakland, Cal.	0.2	7.8	2.5
Omaha, Neb.	0.2	9.5	4.5
Paterson, N. J.	0.4	14.7	3.7
Philadelphia, Pa.	0.3	12.8	4.6
Pittsburgh, Pa.	0.3	14.9	5.2
Portland, Ore.	0.2	5.8	5.0
Providence, R. I.	0.4	15.3	11.4
Reading, Pa.	0.8	25.6	4.0
Richmond, Va.	1.0	7.8	14.9
Rochester, N. Y.	0.2	15.0	1.9
St. Louis, Mo.	0.5	10.1	8.2
St. Paul, Minn.	0.2	5.3	2.2
Salt Lake City, Utah	0.2	4.0	3.1
San Antonio, Tex.	3.3	33.1	7.1
San Francisco, Cal.	0.2	4.8	3.1
Scranton, Pa.	0.4	23.4	2.3
Seattle, Wash.	0.1	3.6	1.9
Spokane, Wash.	0.1	3.3	3.2
Springfield, Mass.	0.4	11.5	5.2
Syracuse, N. Y.	0.4	16.2	3.6
Toledo, O.	0.4	10.6	5.0
Trenton, N. J.	0.4	20.2	6.9
Washington, D. C.	0.3	6.1	8.6
Wilmington, Del.	0.5	19.2	15.7
Worcester, Mass.	0.3	12.3	2.6
Yonkers, N. Y.	0.2	16.4	3.5
Youngstown, O.	0.2	16.0	5.5

*Native-born white. †Foreign-born white.

URBAN AND RURAL ILLITERATES (1920).

	Number.	Pct.
Urban	1,955,112	4.4
Male	926,289	4.2
Female	1,028,823	4.7
Rural	2,976,793	7.7
Male	1,613,920	8.0
Female	1,362,873	7.4

THE SEVEN LIBERAL ARTS.

The "seven liberal arts" according to educators in the middle ages were usually classed as grammar, dialectics, rhetoric, music, arithmetic, geometry and astronomy. In modern universities the arts are distinguished from divinity, law, medicine and science. The terms "bachelor of arts" and "master of arts" originated from the old classification.

THE FLOYD COLLINS CAVE TRAGEDY.

Floyd Collins, aged 35, a cave explorer living not far from Cave City, Ky., a small town about eighty-five miles south of Louisville and near the famous Mammoth cave, was engaged in solving the mysteries of Sand cave. He had discovered a large cavern, eighty-five feet high, and after looking it over carefully started to return. He had a narrow six-foot climb, when he dislodged a heavy rock which fell on his ankle and held his foot firmly in a crevice. It was impossible for him to move in any direction or to free himself without help.

FLOYD COLLINS.

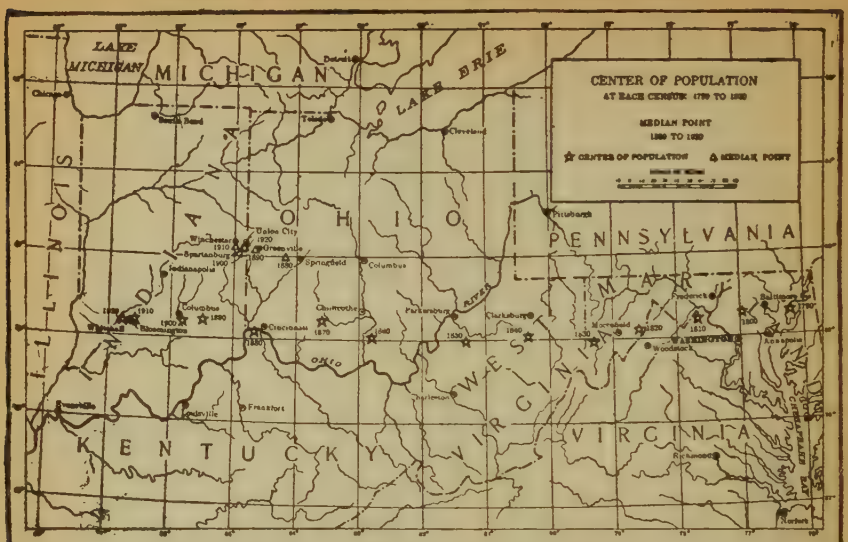
This was on Friday morning, Jan. 30, 1925. On the following Sunday morning Johnny Geralds, a man with whom Collins had had several disputes over another cave, entered Sand cave and found that his former enemy was still alive and pleading for help. Daring men crawled in through the narrow passage and for a time were able to supply him with food and drink, but they could not get near enough to release him. Surgeons came from Chicago with the purpose of amputating the limb held by the rock, but they could not possibly touch him, to say nothing of operating on him. Miners came to widen the passage to the imprisoned man, but fresh falls of rock and debris made the work extremely hazardous and finally it had to be given up.

For a time the men engaged in the rescue work talked with Collins and they were able to bring in an electric wire and bulb, which was suspended around his neck and gave him light. The last time his voice was heard was Feb. 5, but his breathing could be distinguished by means of a radio apparatus. Even as late as Feb. 13 the rescue parties heard him cough.

Finding it impossible to reach Collins by means of the original passageway the miners began to sink a shaft from the top of the hill in which the cavern was located. It was slow and at times dangerous work, but on Feb. 14 a depth of fifty-five and a half feet had been reached. Then a lateral tunnel was begun and on Feb. 16 the workers reached Collins who, as was expected, was found lifeless. Physicians declared that he had been dead for more than twenty-four hours. It was first decided that no effort should be made to recover the body, but that the shaft should be closed and that Collins should be buried where he met his death. Simple funeral services were held on Feb. 17, and it was supposed that the tragic drama was ended. Late in March it was determined to bring the body out and miners were set at work. They finally reached him and on April 23 his body was brought to the surface. Collins was buried on a hill overlooking Crystal cave, which he discovered several years before.

Intense interest in the efforts to free Collins from his underground prison was manifested in all parts of the country and even abroad. The newspapers printed long accounts every day of the progress of the rescue work and hundreds of persons visited the scene of the tragedy. Troops had to be called upon to preserve order and Kentucky state officials were on hand to assist in the work. H. T. Carmichael was the outstanding figure among the many who risked their lives in the futile effort to bring Collins out alive.

CENTER OF POPULATION AND MEDIAN LINES (1920).



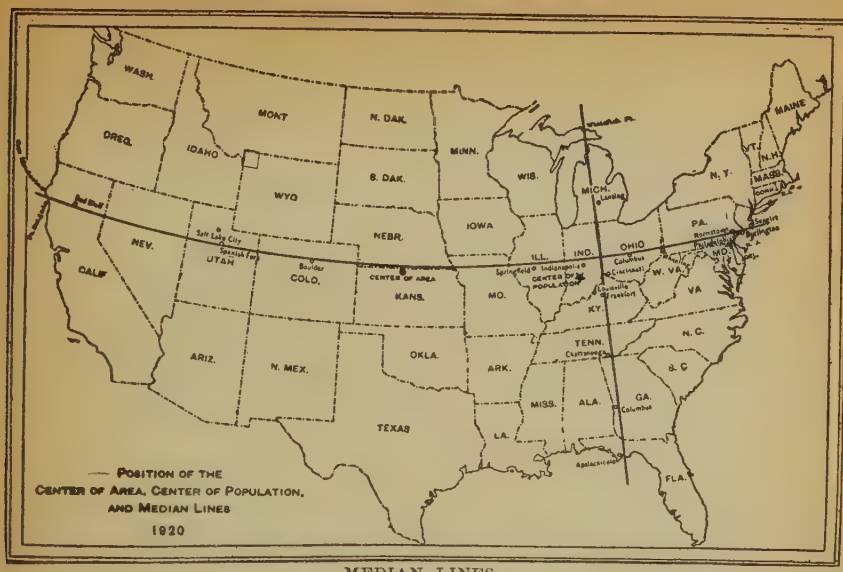
Census year.	North latitude. D.	M.	S.	West longitude. D.	M.	S.	Approximate location by important towns.	Movement in miles during preceding decade. Direct.	West.	North.	S'th
1790	39	16	30	76	11	12	23 east of Baltimore, Md.	....	....	....	....
1800	39	16	6	76	56	30	18 west of Baltimore, Md.	40.6	40.6	....	0.5
1810	39	11	30	77	37	12	40 northwest by west of Washington, D. C.	36.9	36.5	....	5.3
1820	39	5	42	78	33	0	16 north of Woodstock, Va.	50.5	50.1	....	6.7
1830	38	57	54	79	16	54	19 west-southwest of Moorefield, W. Va.*	40.4	39.4	....	9.0
1840	39	2	0	80	18	0	16 south of Clarksburg, W. Va.*	55.0	54.8	4.7	....
1850	38	59	0	81	19	0	23 southeast of Parkersburg, W. Va.	54.8	54.7	....	3.5
1860	39	0	24	82	48	48	20 south of Chillicothe, O.	80.6	80.6	1.6	....
1870	39	12	0	83	35	42	48 east by north of Cincinnati, O.	44.1	42.1	13.3	....
1880	39	4	8	84	39	40	8 west by south of Cincinnati, O.	58.1	57.4	....	9.1
1890	39	11	56	85	32	53	20 east of Columbus, Ind.	48.6	47.7	9.0	....
1900	39	9	36	85	48	54	6 southeast of Columbus, Ind.	14.6	14.4	....	2.8
1910	39	10	12	86	32	20	In the city of Bloomington, Ind.	39.0	38.9	0.8	....
1920	39	10	21	86	43	15	1.9 west of Whitehall, Ind.	9.8	9.8	0.2	....

*West Virginia formed part of Virginia until 1863.

The center of population, according to the bureau of the census, may be said to represent the center of gravity of the population. If the surface of the United States be considered as a rigid plane without weight, capable of sustaining the population distributed thereon, individuals being assumed to be of equal weight, and each, therefore, to exert a pressure on any supporting pivotal point directly proportional to his distance from the point, the pivotal point on which the plane balances would, of course, be its center of gravity, and this is the point referred to by the term "center of population" as used by the census bureau in its reports.

The median point, which may be described as the numerical center of population, is in no sense a center of gravity. In determining the median point distance is not taken into account, and the location of the units of population is considered only in relation to the intersecting median lines—as being north or south of the median parallel and east and west of the meridian.

As will be noted from the foregoing table the center of population during the decade 1910 to 1920 moved westward approximately 9.8 miles and northward approximately two-tenths of a mile. This was the least movement made by the center of population in any decade since 1790. The increase in the population of New York, Pennsylvania and certain other states north of the 39th parallel substantially counterbalanced the increase in Texas, Oklahoma and southern California. The advance toward the west was due largely to the increase in the population of the Pacific coast states—particularly California, the population of which was greater by more than 1,000,000 in 1920 than in 1910—their distance from the center giving any increase of population in those states much greater weight than an equal increase in the populous eastern states, which are nearer the center. The cities of Seattle, San Francisco and Los Angeles, with a combined population of 1,398,661, exert a greater influence on the location of the center of population than the cities of Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh with a combined population of 5,197,624.



MEDIAN LINES.

The geographic distribution of the population is also indicated by the location of median lines. A parallel of latitude is determined which evenly divides the population so that the population north of that parallel is the same as that south. Similarly, a meridian of longitude is determined which divides the population evenly as between east and west. In calculating these median lines it is necessary, in the case of the square degrees of latitude and longitude which are traversed by the lines themselves, to assume that the population is evenly distributed through these square degrees or to make an estimated adjustment where this is obviously not the case.

It may be observed that while each median line exactly bisects the population as a whole it does not necessarily bisect the population at any given point or through any given section of its course. The median parallel does not bisect even approximately the population living either east or west of the Mississippi river. Similarly, the median meridian does not bisect the population of either the northern or southern section of the country. As a result, no one of the four sections into which the intersecting median lines divide the country contains exactly or approximately one-quarter of the total population. The diagonally opposite sections, however, are necessarily exactly equal in population. The population of the northeastern section equals that of the southwestern and, similarly, the population of the southeastern equals that of the northwestern. The northeastern and southwestern sections each contain, in fact, a population of approximately 31,450,000, while the southeastern and northwestern sections each have about 21,400,000 inhabitants.

The following table shows the movement of the median lines from 1880 to 1920, inclusive:

Census year.	Median parallel, north latitude. D.	M.	S.	Median meridian, west longitude. D.	M.	S.	Movement in miles. Median parallel, north'rd.	Median meridian westward
1880....	39	57	00	84	7	12	...	....
1890....	40	2	51	84	40	1	6.6	27.0
1900....	40	4	22	84	51	29	2.4	10.8
1910....	40	6	24	84	59	59	2.3	7.5
1920....	40	6	25	84	49	59	0.019	*8.8

*Eastward.

MEDIAN POINT.

The point at which the median lines intersect is designated as the "median point" of the population. In other words, it is the junction of the line dividing the population equally north and south with the line dividing it equally east and west and is, therefore, quite distinct from the center of population and having no definite or fixed relation to it. In 1920 the median point was six miles slightly west of south of Union City, Randolph county, Ind. Its eastern movement during the decade was 8.8 miles and its northward movement nineteen-thousandths of a mile. Comparing its movement since 1910 with the center of population, it will be noted that while each moved slightly to the northward, the center of population moved westward 9.8 miles, as against an eastward movement of 8.8 miles on the part of the median point. The approximate location of the median point, with reference to certain places since 1880, has been:

1880. 16 miles nearly due west of Springfield, O.
1890. 5 miles southwest of Greenville, O.
1900. In Spartanburg, Ind.
1910. 3 miles south of Winchester, Ind.
1920. 6 miles southwest of Union City, Ind.

CENTER OF FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION (1920).

The center of the foreign-born white population in the United States as determined by the bureau of the census on the basis of the fourteenth census enumeration, taken Jan. 1, 1920, is located in latitude 41° 3′ 45″ and longitude 84° 49′ 17″, being in the eastern part of Allen county, Indiana, about ten and three-fourths miles east of New Haven and sixteen miles east of Fort Wayne. For the first time in three decades the center of foreign-

born white population showed a western movement. From 1890 to 1900 it moved 34.5 miles in an easterly direction, and from 1900 to 1910 8.5 miles in a southeasterly direction. At the latter censuses the center was located in Defiance county, Ohio, but in 1920 it moved just across the state boundary line into Allen county, Indiana. The center in 1880 was located in Monroe county, Michigan, and in 1890 in Noble county, Indiana, so that in thirty years the center has returned to the state in which it was located in 1890.

The change in direction of the movement of this center from east to west is due principally to the increase in foreign-born white population in the state of California. The total increase in the foreign-born white population of the United States was 367,209 and the increase in the states of Texas, California and Arizona was 316,222, or 86 per cent of the total increase. Twenty states showed an increase in this element of their population from 1910 to 1920; ten of them were states east of the center and seven were states west of the center. The western states, however, had much greater increases in their foreign-born white population than the states east; the largest increases were in California, Michigan and Texas.

CENTER OF NEGRO POPULATION.

The center of negro population as determined by the bureau of the census on the basis of the fourteenth census enumeration, taken Jan. 1, 1920, is located in latitude 34° 46′ 52″ and longitude 85° 30′ 48″, being in the extreme northwestern corner of Georgia, in Dade county, about 1¾ miles north-northeast of Rising Fawn town, and for the first time in the history of the country this center has moved northeast, being approximately 9.4 miles farther east and 19.4 miles farther north in 1920 than it was in 1910. Its former movements have all been in a southwesterly direction. In 1790 it was located 25 miles west-southwest of Petersburg, Dinwiddie county, Va., and 100 years later, in 1890, it had moved southwest 463 miles, to a point 15.7 miles southwest of Lafayette, Walker county, Ga., the same county in which it was located in 1880. Between 1890 and 1900 it crossed the state line into Alabama, its location in 1900 and again in 1910 being in DeKalb county, Alabama. Its northeastward movement after 1910 has brought it back to the state of Georgia.

The northeasterly movement of the center of negro population between 1910 and 1920 is due principally to the great increase in the negro population of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. The total increase in the negro population of the United States was 635,368 and it will be noted that the increase in the northern states mentioned was 56 per cent of the total increase. This northward movement of the negro population was due mainly to the expansion of certain industries during the world war, the high wages paid being the attraction. It is probably true that there has been a considerable return movement since the war, due to the depression in certain industries, and that a large number of negroes have moved south to their former homes.

GEOGRAPHIC CENTER OF THE UNITED STATES.

According to the United States geological survey the geographic center of the continental United States (exclusive of Alaska) is in the eastern part of Smith county, Kansas, latitude 39 degrees 50 minutes, longitude 98 degrees 35 minutes. Smith county is one of the northern tier of Kansas counties bordering on Nebraska and is about midway between the eastern and western boundaries of the state. The point indicated as the geographic center is not far from the town of Lebanon, a station on the Rock Island railroad.

The geographic center of the United States and its island possessions has not been officially determined, but taking the Virgin islands as the easternmost limit, the Aleutian islands as the westernmost, Alaska as the northernmost and the Samoan islands belonging to the United States as the southernmost extremity it is evident that the central point in latitude and longitude must be in the Pacific ocean west of San Francisco, Cal. Including the Philippines it would be in about the same longitude as Hawaii.

GEOGRAPHIC CENTERS OF THE STATES.

[Computed by the United States geological survey.]

State.	County.	Locality.
Alabama	Chilton	12 miles southwest of Clanton.
Arizona	Yavapai	45 miles southeast of Prescott.
Arkansas	Pulaski	13 miles northwest of Little Rock.
California	Madera	35 miles northeast of Madera.
Colorado	Park	30 miles northwest of Pikes Peak.
Connecticut	Hartford	At East Berlin.
Delaware	Kent	11 miles east of Dover.
District of Columbia	Washington	Near corner of Fourth and L streets, N. W.
Florida	Hernando	12 miles north-northwest of Brookville.
Georgia	Twiggs	18 miles southeast of Macon.
Idaho	Custer	At Custer.
Illinois	Logan	28 miles northeast of Springfield.
Indiana	Boone	14 miles north-northwest of Indianapolis.
Iowa	Story	5 miles northeast of Ames.
Kansas	Barton	15 miles northeast of Great Bend.
Kentucky	Marion	3 miles north-northwest of Lebanon.
Louisiana	Avoyelles	3 miles southeast of Marksville.
Maine	Piscataquis	18 miles north of Dover.
Maryland	Anne Arundel	3 miles east of Collington.
Massachusetts	Worcester	North part of city of Worcester.
Michigan	Wexford	5 miles north-northwest of Cadillac.
Minnesota	Crow Wing	10 miles southwest of Brainerd.
Mississippi	Leake	9 miles west-northwest of Carthage.
Missouri	Miller	20 miles southwest of Jefferson City.
Montana	Fergus	12 miles west of Lewiston.
Nebraska	Custer	10 miles northwest of Broken Bow.

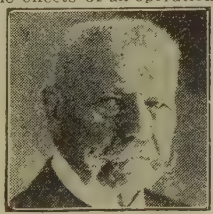
State.	County.	Locality.
Nevada	Lander	24 miles southeast of Austin.
New Hampshire	Belknap	3 miles east of Ashland.
New Jersey	Mercer	5 miles southeast of the state capitol.
New Mexico	Torrance	12 miles south-southwest of Willard.
New York	Madison	6 miles south-southeast of Oneida.
North Carolina	Chatham	10 miles northwest of Sanford.
North Dakota	Sheridan	25 miles northeast of Washburn.
Ohio	Delaware	25 miles north-northeast of Columbus.
Oklahoma	Oklahoma	8 miles north of Oklshoma City.
Oregon	Crook	25 miles south-southeast from Prineville.
Pennsylvania	Center	2½ miles southwest of Bellefonte.
Rhode Island	Kent	1 mile south-southwest of Crompton.
South Carolina	Richland	13 miles southeast of Columbia.
South Dakota	Hughes	8 miles northeast of Pierre.
Tennessee	Rutherford	5 miles northeast of Murfreesboro.
Texas	McCulloch	20 miles northeast of Brady.
Utah	Sanpete	3 miles north of Manti.
Vermont	Washington	3 miles east of Roxbury.
Virginia	Appomattox	11 miles east-southeast of Amherst.
Washington	Chelan	30 miles north-northwest of Wenatchee.
West Virginia	Braxton	4 miles east of Sutton.
Wisconsin	Wood	9 miles southeast of Marshfield.
Wyoming	Fremont	58 miles east-northeast of Lander.

The geographic center of Alaska is difficult to determine, for the outline of the territory is very irregular, but if the outlying islands are included in the determination it is not far from a point 95 miles south of Fort Gibbons, in latitude 63°46′, longitude 152°20′.

HINDENBURG ELECTED PRESIDENT OF GERMANY.

DEATH OF FRIEDRICH EBERT.

Friedrich Ebert, president of Germany, died Feb. 28, 1925, from the effects of an operation for appendicitis which had been performed a few days previously. On Nov. 10, 1918, when Emperor William II. abdicated and fled to Holland Ebert was the imperial chancellor and was instrumental in negotiating the armistice. In spite of many obstacles he succeeded in bringing order out of confusion and in establishing a republic of which he was elected president by the national assembly at Weimar, Feb. 1, 1919. He made a good record and was well liked by most of his own people and respected by the allied powers. Ebert was classed as an imperialistic socialist, though the main opposition to him came from those favoring the restoration of the monarchy in Germany.



PAUL VON HINDENDENBURG.

After elaborate funeral services in Berlin March 4 the dead president's body was taken to Heidelberg, where the burial took place March 5. Ebert was born in Heidelberg in 1871.

Pending the election of a new president, Dr. Walter Simons was designated as acting head of the republic after the reichstag had passed a bill so appointing him.

ELECTION OF NEW PRESIDENT.

Seven candidates for the presidency of the German republic were voted upon on Sunday, March 29, but no one received a majority as required by the constitution and a second election became necessary. This was fixed for Sunday, April 26. The vote cast for the various candidates at the first polling was as follows: Karl Jarres, nationalist and conservative, 10,387,323; Otto Braun, socialist, 7,735,678; Wilhelm Marx, centrist, 3,883,676; Ernst Thaelmann, communist, 1,869,553; Dr. Hellpach, democrat, 1,565,136; Dr. Held, people's party, 1,003,278; Gen. Erich Ludendorff, fascist, 284,471.

For the second balloting the monarchists and parties of the united right named Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg as their candidate; the republican bloc, consisting mainly of social democrats, placed ex-Chancellor Wilhelm Marx in the field, while the communists again presented Ernst Thaelmann as their nominee. The campaign was brief but lively toward the close. Before the election it was the general opinion that Marx would win by a small majority, but the personal popularity of the old war hero of the Germans was too great to be overcome by the republicans. Hindenburg was the choice of a plurality of the voters in the first presidential election held under the Weimar constitution. The vote on April 26 was as follows: Hindenburg, 14,639,399; Marx, 13,752,640; Thaelmann, 1,931,591; plurality for Hindenburg, 886,759.

Hindenburg's election aroused considerable apprehension, especially in France, where it was feared that it foreshadowed the restoration of the monarchy and the revival of the old militaristic spirit in Germany. However, the new president on May 12 took the oath of fealty to the Weimar constitution and the general disposition in Europe and the United States was to accept as sincere his declaration that he was a friend of peace and that he would maintain the republic.

Paul von Beneckendorff und von Hindenburg was born in Posen, Germany, Oct. 2, 1847. He served as a lieutenant in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-1871 and later was a lecturer in the War academy in Berlin. Appointed to the general staff in 1886 he attained the rank of general in 1903. He commanded two army corps successively at Koenigsberg and Allenstein and through long study became thoroughly acquainted with the Masurian lakes district, where in the world war he obtained his greatest victory over the Russians at the battle of Tannenberg. His success made him the hero of the German people and in the later years of the war he was Emperor William's chief adviser. One of the main defensive lines on the western front was called the Hindenburg line and when it fell into the hands of the allies in 1918 the great struggle was virtually over. Though finally defeated he retained much of his popularity after the war when he went into retirement at his home in the city of Hanover.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION.

NATIVE POPULATION BY STATE OF BIRTH AND STATE OF RESIDENCE (1920).

State.	Born in specified state — Living in other states.			Born and living in state.	Living in specified state — Born in other states.			Gain (+) or loss (−) through migration.
	*Total.	Number.	Pct.		*Total.	Number.	Pct.	
Maine	807,012	208,667	25.9	598,345	656,820	58,475	8.9	— 150,192
New Hamp.	391,862	134,788	34.4	257,074	349,024	91,950	26.3	— 42,838
Vermont	406,955	156,417	38.4	250,538	305,286	54,748	17.9	— 101,669
Massachusetts.	2,693,737	428,450	15.9	2,265,287	2,752,529	487,242	17.7	+ 58,792
Rhode Island.	417,677	92,885	22.2	324,792	427,582	102,790	24.0	+ 9,905
Connecticut	942,870	186,358	19.8	756,212	998,017	241,805	24.2	+ 55,147
New York	8,086,198	1,451,729	18.0	6,634,469	7,499,992	865,523	11.5	— 586,206
New Jersey	2,025,396	331,937	16.4	1,693,459	2,404,990	711,531	29.6	+ 379,594
Pennsylvania.	7,907,934	1,342,946	17.0	6,564,988	7,309,242	744,254	10.2	— 598,692
Ohio	5,223,474	1,143,716	21.9	4,079,758	5,062,775	983,017	19.4	— 160,699
Indiana	3,060,703	851,255	27.8	2,209,448	2,770,506	561,058	20.3	— 290,197
Illinois	5,606,383	1,515,465	27.0	4,090,918	5,247,603	1,156,685	22.0	— 358,780
Michigan	2,711,479	488,146	18.0	2,223,333	2,920,698	697,365	23.9	+ 209,219
Wisconsin	2,460,101	607,527	24.7	1,852,574	2,162,383	309,809	14.3	— 297,718
Minnesota	1,817,102	424,926	23.4	1,392,176	1,891,760	489,584	26.4	+ 74,658
Iowa	2,544,207	919,601	36.1	1,624,606	2,168,171	543,565	25.1	— 376,036
Missouri	3,518,892	1,136,610	32.3	2,382,282	3,203,657	821,375	25.6	— 315,235
N. Dakota	405,379	100,700	24.8	304,679	508,771	204,092	40.1	+ 103,392
S. Dakota	432,691	129,431	29.9	303,260	550,454	247,194	44.9	+ 117,763
Nebraska	1,066,914	331,472	31.1	735,442	1,138,118	402,676	35.4	+ 71,204
Kansas	1,535,540	567,702	37.0	967,838	1,649,023	681,185	41.3	+ 113,483
Delaware	207,804	64,841	31.2	142,963	202,008	59,045	29.2	— 5,796
Maryland	1,416,193	308,903	21.8	1,107,290	1,343,424	236,134	17.6	— 72,769
Dis. of Col.	226,066	65,957	29.2	160,109	404,331	244,222	60.4	+ 178,265
Virginia	2,661,359	682,419	25.6	1,978,940	2,272,433	293,493	12.9	— 388,926
West Va.	1,378,424	265,081	19.2	1,113,343	1,396,895	283,552	20.3	+ 18,471
N. Carolina	2,835,102	443,844	15.7	2,391,258	2,549,254	157,996	6.2	— 285,848
S. Carolina	1,870,809	305,018	16.3	1,565,791	1,675,160	109,369	6.5	— 195,649
Georgia	3,128,986	533,563	17.1	2,595,423	2,874,669	279,246	9.7	— 254,317
Florida	652,352	92,249	14.1	560,103	909,727	349,624	38.4	+ 257,375
Kentucky	2,930,790	795,801	27.2	2,134,989	2,382,721	247,732	10.4	— 548,069
Tennessee	2,743,221	748,641	27.3	1,994,580	2,316,909	322,329	13.9	— 426,312
Alabama	2,607,273	552,000	21.2	2,055,273	2,325,254	269,981	11.6	— 282,019
Mississippi	2,087,558	492,422	23.6	1,595,136	1,778,541	183,405	10.3	— 309,017
Arkansas	1,640,814	443,884	27.1	1,196,930	1,730,078	533,148	30.8	+ 89,364
Louisiana	1,782,749	260,134	14.6	1,522,615	1,745,628	223,013	12.8	— 37,121
Oklahoma	1,050,159	230,930	22.0	819,229	1,975,109	1,155,880	58.5	+ 924,950
Texas	3,865,863	559,552	14.5	3,306,311	4,274,693	968,382	22.7	+ 408,830
Montana	240,513	67,695	28.1	172,818	447,695	274,877	61.4	+ 207,182
Idaho	210,106	62,078	29.5	148,028	388,341	240,313	61.9	+ 178,235
Wyoming	81,540	32,558	39.9	48,982	165,812	116,830	70.5	+ 84,272
Colorado	473,372	155,866	32.9	317,506	809,585	492,079	60.8	+ 336,213
N. Mexico	268,492	59,258	22.1	209,234	329,111	119,877	36.4	+ 60,619
Arizona	139,386	29,610	21.2	109,776	247,349	137,573	55.6	+ 107,963
Utah	408,838	94,832	23.2	314,006	388,005	73,999	19.1	— 20,833
Nevada	48,232	23,471	48.7	24,761	60,495	35,734	59.1	+ 12,263
Washington	517,036	106,861	20.7	410,175	1,072,626	662,451	61.8	+ 555,590
Oregon	400,453	104,730	26.2	295,723	670,015	374,292	55.9	+ 269,562
California	1,409,467	141,224	10.0	1,268,243	2,632,194	1,363,951	51.8	+1,222,727
U. S.	91,345,463	20,274,450	22.2	71,071,013	91,345,463	20,274,450	22.2	

*Does not include persons for whom the state of birth was not reported, persons born in outlying possessions, or at sea under U. S. flag, or American citizens born abroad.

TOTAL POPULATION BY STATE OF RESIDENCE AND PLACE OF BIRTH (1920).

State.	Total.	Native population — Born in state.		Born in other states.		*Other.	Foreign-born.	
		Number.	Pct.	Number.	Pct.		Number.	Pct.
Maine	768,014	598,345	77.9	58,475	7.6	3,380	107,814	14.0
New Hampshire	443,083	257,074	58.0	91,950	20.8	2,662	91,397	20.6
Vermont	352,428	250,538	71.1	54,748	15.5	2,584	44,558	12.6
Massachusetts	3,852,356	2,265,287	58.8	487,242	12.6	11,279	1,088,548	28.3
Rhode Island	604,397	324,792	53.7	102,790	17.0	1,626	175,189	29.0
Connecticut	1,380,631	756,212	54.8	241,805	17.5	4,175	378,439	27.4
New York	10,385,227	6,634,469	63.9	865,523	8.3	59,860	2,825,375	27.2
New Jersey	3,155,900	1,693,459	53.7	711,531	22.5	8,424	742,486	23.5
Pennsylvania	8,720,017	6,564,988	75.3	744,254	8.5	18,218	1,392,557	16.0
Ohio	5,759,394	4,079,758	70.8	983,017	17.1	16,167	680,452	11.8
Indiana	2,930,390	2,209,448	75.4	561,058	19.1	8,556	151,328	5.2
Illinois	6,485,280	4,090,918	63.1	1,156,685	17.8	27,093	1,210,584	18.7
Michigan	3,668,412	2,223,333	60.6	697,365	19.0	18,422	729,292	19.9
Wisconsin	2,632,067	1,852,574	70.4	309,809	11.8	9,199	460,485	17.5
Minnesota	2,387,125	1,392,176	58.3	499,584	20.9	8,570	486,795	20.4
Iowa	2,404,021	1,624,606	67.6	543,565	22.6	9,856	225,994	9.4
Missouri	3,404,055	2,382,282	70.0	821,375	24.1	13,563	186,835	5.5
North Dakota	646,872	304,679	47.1	204,092	31.6	6,238	131,863	20.4
South Dakota	636,547	303,260	47.6	247,194	38.8	3,559	82,534	13.0

State.	Total.	Native population — Born in state. Number.	Pct.	Born in other states. Number.	Pct.	*Other.	Foreign-born. Number.	Pct.
Nebraska	1,296,372	735,442	56.7	402,676	31.1	7,589	150,665	11.6
Kansas	1,769,257	967,838	54.7	681,185	38.5	9,267	110,967	6.3
Delaware	223,003	142,963	64.1	59,045	26.5	1,094	19,901	8.9
Maryland	1,449,661	1,107,290	76.4	236,134	16.3	3,058	103,179	7.1
District of Columbia	437,571	160,109	36.6	244,222	55.8	3,875	29,365	6.7
Virginia	2,309,187	1,978,940	85.7	293,493	12.7	5,049	31,705	1.4
West Virginia	1,463,701	1,113,343	76.1	283,552	19.4	4,701	62,105	4.2
North Carolina	2,559,123	2,391,258	93.4	157,996	6.2	2,597	7,272	0.3
South Carolina	1,683,724	1,565,791	93.0	109,369	6.5	1,982	6,582	0.4
Georgia	2,895,832	2,595,423	89.6	279,246	9.6	4,599	16,564	0.6
Florida	968,470	560,103	57.8	349,624	36.1	4,879	53,864	5.6
Kentucky	2,416,630	2,134,989	88.3	247,732	10.3	3,003	30,906	1.3
Tennessee	2,337,885	1,994,580	85.3	322,329	13.8	5,328	15,648	0.7
Alabama	2,348,174	2,055,273	87.5	269,981	11.5	4,893	18,027	0.8
Mississippi	1,790,618	1,595,136	89.1	183,405	10.2	3,669	8,408	0.5
Arkansas	1,752,204	1,196,930	68.3	533,148	30.4	7,989	14,137	0.8
Louisiana	1,798,509	1,522,615	84.7	223,013	12.4	6,454	46,427	2.6
Oklahoma	2,028,283	819,229	40.4	1,155,880	57.0	12,742	40,432	2.0
Texas	4,663,228	3,306,311	70.9	968,382	20.8	24,703	363,832	7.8
Montana	548,889	172,818	31.5	274,877	50.1	5,603	95,591	17.4
Idaho	431,866	148,028	34.3	240,313	55.6	2,778	40,747	9.4
Wyoming	194,402	48,982	25.2	116,830	60.1	2,023	26,567	13.7
Colorado	939,629	317,506	33.8	492,079	52.4	10,906	119,138	12.7
New Mexico	360,350	209,234	58.1	119,877	33.3	1,431	29,808	8.3
Arizona	334,162	109,776	32.9	137,573	41.2	6,247	80,566	24.1
Utah	449,396	314,006	69.9	73,999	16.5	2,191	59,200	13.2
Nevada	77,407	24,761	32.0	35,734	46.2	909	16,003	20.7
Washington	1,356,621	410,175	30.2	662,451	48.8	18,703	265,292	19.6
Oregon	783,389	295,723	37.7	374,292	47.8	5,730	107,644	13.7
California	3,426,861	1,268,243	37.0	1,363,951	39.8	37,042	757,625	22.1
United States	105,710,620	71,071,013	67.2	20,274,450	19.2	444,465	13,920,692	13.2

*Comprises persons born in the United States, outlying possessions or at sea under United state of birth not reported; persons born in States flag and American citizens born abroad.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION OF NEGROES (1920)

State.	Born in state.	Born and living in state.	Living in other states.	Percent living in other states. 1920.	1910.	1900.
Maine	1,497	717	780	52.1	49.4	43.4
New Hampshire	575	268	307	53.4	53.8	51.6
Vermont	1,329	331	998	75.1	58.2	62.5
Massachusetts	23,386	17,931	5,455	23.3	21.6	21.8
Rhode Island	6,602	4,430	2,172	32.9	24.4	19.0
Connecticut	11,397	7,888	3,509	30.8	28.4	23.6
New York	77,751	62,369	15,382	19.8	19.2	18.3
New Jersey	54,015	42,797	11,218	20.8	18.3	16.9
Pennsylvania	126,537	100,500	26,037	20.6	19.3	17.0
Ohio	88,394	66,836	21,558	24.4	22.2	19.8
Indiana	40,799	27,540	13,259	32.5	27.5	21.9
Illinois	62,727	44,130	18,597	29.6	26.0	22.5
Michigan	14,677	10,382	4,295	29.3	29.2	27.7
Wisconsin	2,483	1,204	1,279	51.5	47.9	50.8
Minnesota	3,326	1,838	1,488	44.7	43.2	34.2
Iowa	11,584	6,132	5,452	47.1	39.9	32.5
Missouri	146,635	101,702	44,933	30.6	26.3	22.3
North Dakota	536	101	435	81.2	65.7	51.7
South Dakota	833	244	589	70.7	71.9	45.5
Nebraska	4,155	2,155	2,000	48.1	41.8	33.2
Kansas	38,784	23,687	15,097	38.9	32.1	26.7
Delaware	30,919	20,438	10,481	33.9	30.6	29.6
Maryland	263,899	196,729	67,170	25.5	23.2	21.7
District of Columbia	62,356	46,569	15,787	25.3	22.6	20.5
Virginia	883,140	617,324	265,816	30.1	28.9	28.8
West Virginia	45,117	33,347	11,770	26.1	25.4	26.2
North Carolina	876,128	714,449	161,679	18.5	17.7	18.6
South Carolina	1,016,276	847,026	169,250	16.7	14.2	12.9
Georgia	1,325,652	1,123,394	202,258	15.3	12.1	12.0
Florida	253,655	217,229	36,426	14.4	7.7	6.9
Kentucky	303,606	201,335	102,271	33.7	27.9	24.6
Tennessee	512,872	365,769	147,103	28.7	24.0	20.3
Alabama	1,032,321	841,668	190,653	18.5	13.5	13.8
Mississippi	1,071,919	861,340	210,579	19.6	12.9	12.0
Arkansas	362,543	311,247	51,296	14.1	11.5	10.1
Louisiana	749,704	634,353	115,351	15.4	11.5	8.2
Oklahoma	78,026	64,079	13,947	17.9	10.4	7.9
Texas	732,810	655,065	77,745	10.6	9.3	4.5
Montana	859	345	514	59.8	49.0	35.5
Idaho	335	123	212	63.3	85.3	71.2
Wyoming	429	134	295	68.8	51.3	44.9
Colorado	4,676	2,335	2,341	50.1	38.6	29.7
New Mexico	1,273	467	806	63.3	56.4	44.8

State.	Born in state.	Born and living in state.	Living in other states.	Percent living in other states. 1920.	1910.	1900.
Arizona	1,227	524	703	57.3	46.7	18.8
Utah	691	189	502	72.6	69.3	51.2
Nevada	181	53	128	70.7	88.3	69.6
Washington	2,731	1,106	1,625	59.5	65.5	67.1
Oregon	596	307	289	48.5	51.3	35.5
California	10,771	8,366	2,405	22.3	19.9	15.7
United States	10,342,734	8,288,492	2,054,242	19.9	16.6	15.6

The total number of Negroes reported as born in the south (that part of the country lying south of the southern boundaries of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas) was 9,600,943. Of these 7,751,361, or 80.7 per cent, were living in their native states in 1920; 1,068,788, or 11.1 per cent. were living in other southern states; and 780,704, or 8.1 per cent, were living in the north or west. The total number of Negroes reported as born in the north or west was 741,791, of whom 537,131, or 72.4 per cent, were living in their native states in 1920; 157,437, or 21.2 per cent, were living in other northern or western states; and 47,223, or 6.4 per cent, were living in the south. Thus the proportion of southern-born Negroes who migrated to the north or west, 8.1 per cent, was only about one-fourth larger than the proportion of the Negroes who were born in the north or west and migrated to the south, 6.4 per cent.

The number of Negroes born in the south and living in the north or west less the number born in the north or west and living in the south was 733,571. These may be termed the survivors of the net migration of Negroes from the south to the north and west. The number of southern-born Negroes living in the north and west increased from 440,534 in 1910 to 780,794 in 1920, forming 40.9 per cent of the total Negro population of the north and west in the earlier year and 50.3 per cent in the later.

Although migration to the north and west has not taken place among the far southern Negroes to the same extent, relatively to their total numbers, as among the Negroes in the northern part of the south, there was nevertheless a pronounced increase in such migration from the far south in the decade 1910-1920. For example: The Negroes who were born in South Carolina and had migrated from that state to Pennsylvania increased from 2,113 in 1910 to 11,624 in 1920; those from Georgia to Pennsylvania increased from 1,578 to 16,196; those from Florida to Pennsylvania, from 393 to 5,370; those from Alabama to Ohio, from 781 to 17,588; those from Mississippi to Illinois, from 4,612 to 19,485; those from Louisiana to Illinois, from 1,609 to 8,078; and those from Texas to Missouri, from 1,907 to 4,344.

DEATH OF SENATOR LA FOLLETTE.

Robert M. LaFollette, senior senator from Wisconsin, died in Washington, D. C., at 1:21 p. m., June 18, 1925, from heart disease, complicated by attacks of bronchial asthma and pneumonia. He had been a sufferer from angina pectoris for ten years, but had not been seriously ill until about a month before the end came. His funeral took place in Madison, Wis., where he was buried June 22.

Senator LaFollette was born on a farm near Madison, Wis., June 14, 1855, so that he had just completed his 70th year when he died. He studied law and began his public career in 1880 as district attorney of Dane county, Wisconsin. A republican in politics, he was elected to the 49th, 50th and 51st congresses from the 3d Wisconsin district. Then he served three terms as governor of Wisconsin during the years 1901-1903, 1903-1905 and 1905-1907. Resigning the governorship, he was elected to the United States senate four times—in 1905, 1910, 1916 and 1922. In 1924 he was an independent candidate for president of the United States, but was defeated by Calvin Coolidge, the regular republican nominee. Mr. LaFollette's support came chiefly from the labor element and the socialists, who nominated no candidate of their own for the presidency.

Though often out of harmony with his party, Mr. LaFollette succeeded in having passed a number of laws of importance to his state and to the nation.

Mr. LaFollette was married at the age of 26 to Miss Belle Case of Baraboo. They had four children—Philip, who became a lawyer; Fola, who went on the stage and was married to George Middleton, a playwright; Mrs. Mary Sucher and Robert M. LaFollette, Jr.

STEAMER DISASTER ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Twenty-two lives were lost when the government steamer Norman capsized in the Mississippi river sixteen miles south of Memphis, Tenn., on the afternoon of May 8, 1925. The boat had been placed at the disposal of the Midsouth Association of Engineers in session in Memphis for a trip to Cow island, twenty-five miles south of the city, and was on its return when the disaster occurred. It was turning in toward Coahoma landing when it began to list rapidly. The rudder refused to work and in a few minutes the steamer went over on its side and sank before the lifeboats could be launched.

There was no excitement among the passengers, who found themselves in the strong current of the river and being rapidly carried down stream. Some of them clung to the overturned boats or pieces of wreckage and others grasped life preservers floating on the water. Tom Lea, a Negro employed by the Tennessee Construction company, came along in a motor boat and saved thirty-five persons from drowning. The bodies of only two of the dead were recovered.

The Norman was bought Jan. 5, 1925, by the United States engineering corps and converted into an oil-burner. It was 114 feet long, had a twenty-six foot beam and a draft of three feet six inches. It was so heavily loaded with machinery at the time of the accident that it had only a few inches of freeboard.

ELEVATION OF AMERICAN CITIES.

[From Henry Gannett's "Dictionary of Altitudes."]

Where two elevations in the same city are given they represent the lowest and highest officially recorded at or near the surface of the ground.

	Feet.
Alabama—	
Birmingham	591-606
Mobile	8-15
Montgomery	160-222
Arizona—Flagstaff	6,894
Phœnix	1,083-1,090
Tucson	2,376
Williams	6,752
Arkansas—Fort Smith	423-448
Hot Springs	598-607
Little Rock	249-299
California—Alameda	12
Berkeley	29-183
Fresno	287
Long Beach	47
Los Angeles	256-338
Oakland	8-24
Pasadena	829
Sacramento	30
San Bernardino	1,011-1,077
San Diego	6-46
San Francisco	6-85
San Jose	81-118
Stockton	11-19
Colorado—	
Colorado Springs	5,968-5,982
Cripple Creek	9,591
Denver	5,183-5,279
Leadville	10,190
Pueblo	4,657-4,690
Connecticut—Bridgeport	9
Hartford	34-38
Meriden	150
New Britain	199
New Haven	6-38
Norwalk	39
Stamford	34
Waterbury	260
Delaware—Wilmington	8-134
District of Columbia—	
Washington	10-34
Florida—Jacksonville	8
Pensacola	39
Tampa	15
Georgia—Atlanta	1,032-1,163
Augusta	143
Macon	311-334
Savannah	31
Idaho—Boise	2,695
Illinois—Aurora	647
Bloomington	781
Chicago	590-652
Danville	598-602
Decatur	647
East St. Louis	415-420
Elgin	715
Evanston	601-603
Jacksonville	600-614
Joliet	536-540
Moline	573-586
Oak Park	630
Peoria	453-468
Quincy	360-488
Rockford	716-730
Rock Island	540-569
Springfield	595-612
Indiana—Evansville	318-383
Fort Wayne	763-788
Hammond	589-597
Indianapolis	720-726
Muncie	935-950
South Bend	708-725
Terre Haute	485
Iowa—Burlington	511-533
Cedar Rapids	732-737
Clinton	566-589
Council Bluffs	962-984
Davenport	529-591
Des Moines	803-805
Dubuque	605-841
Sioux City	1,076-1,110
Waterloo	847-852
Kansas—Atchison	760-840
Hutchinson	1,523-1,530
Kansas City	750-779
Leavenworth	765-787
Topeka	880-934
Wichita	1,291-1,296
Kentucky—Covington	513
Lexington	946-980
Louisville	394-457
Newport	500-513
Louisiana—New Orleans	6-15
Shreveport	182-240
Maine—Bangor	18-24
Lewiston	149-199
Portland	11-26
Maryland—Annapolis	2-42
Baltimore	63-92
Cumberland	609-776
Hagerstown	520-563
Massachusetts—Boston	8-169
Brockton	128
Cambridge	22
Chelsea	11
Everett	12
Fall River	42
Fitchburg	438
Haverhill	35
Holyoke	115
Lawrence	65
Lowell	101-111
Lynn	26
Malden	34
Medford	13
New Bedford	17
Newton	33
Pittsfield	1,013
Salem	10
Somerville	13
Springfield	83
Taunton	54
Waltham	51
Worcester	469-477
Michigan—Ann Arbor	611-771
Battle Creek	816-823
Bay City	594
Detroit	579-635
Flint	711-712
Grand Rapids	610-641
Jackson	940-944
Kalamazoo	753-784
Lansing	828-845
Muskegon	592-619
Saginaw	593
Minnesota—Duluth	607-627
Minneapolis	816-848
St. Paul	683-935
Mississippi—Jackson	283-298
Macon	175-179
Natchez	16-202
Vicksburg	43-197
Missouri—	
Jefferson City	554-637
Joplin	983-1,114
Kansas City	742-811
St. Joseph	813-847
St. Louis	413-487
Springfield	1,260
Montana—Butte	5,534-5,713
Helena	3,913-4,157
Kalispell	2,946
Livingston	4,491
Nebraska—	
Grand Island	1,858-1,864
Lincoln	1,148
Omaha	960-1,042
Nevada—Carson City	4,660
New Hampshire—	
Manchester	173
Nashua	150
New Jersey—Atlantic City	9-10
Bayonne	50
Camden	21-31
East Orange	173
Elizabeth	12-38
Jersey City	8-104
Newark	3-119
New Brunswick	18-97
Orange	187-193
Passaic	57
Paterson	82-193
Trenton	31-56
New Mexico—	
Albuquerque	4,493-5,008
Deming	4,325
Las Vegas	6,391
Santa Fe	6,947-6,956
New York—Albany	5-26
Amsterdam	264-280
Auburn	643-768
Binghamton	863-865
Buffalo	576-586
Elmira	836-858
Jamestown	1,317
Kingston	182-223
New York	8-72
Poughkeepsie	28-243
Rochester	505-514
Schenectady	233-241
Syracuse	403-431
Troy	23-35
Utica	406-548
Watertown	398
West Point	10
North Carolina—	
Asheville	1,981-1,986
Charlotte	708-721
Wilmington	25
Winston-Salem	858-877
North Dakota—	
Bismarck	1,618-1,672
Grand Forks	836-841
Minot	1,557
Valley City	1,221-1,311
Ohio—Akron	873-1,007
Canton	1,030-1,036
Cleveland	578-785
Cincinnati	481-545
Columbus	712-794
Dayton	739-745
Hamilton	591-605
Lima	833-880
Lorain	610
Newark	822
Portsmouth	468-525
Springfield	980-987
Steubenville	641-781
Toledo	582-602
Youngstown	839-847
Zanesville	694-704
Oklahoma—Muskogee	588-611
Oklahoma City	1,197
Oregon—Portland	28-175
Salem	163
Pennsylvania—	
Allentown	254-321
Altoona	1,161-1,192
Chester	22-24
Easton	211-364
Erie	575-713
Harrisburg	317-357
Hazleton	1,624
Johnstown	1,169-1,184
Lancaster	300-357
McKeesport	752
New Castle	806
Norristown	83
Philadelphia	26-408
Pittsburgh	731-756
Reading	206-264
Scranton	726-762
Wilkesbarre	532-643

	Feet.
Williamsport	520-528
York	370-371
Rhode Island—Central Falls	88
Cranston	84
Newport	6
Pawtucket	92
Providence	11
Woonsocket	162
South Carolina—	
Charleston	10-15
Columbia	190-322
South Dakota—	
Chamberlain	1,323-1,359
Deadwood	4,532-4,543
Pierre	1,440-1,441
Rapid City	3,196-3,244
Sioux Falls	1,389-1,420
Tennessee—	
Chattanooga	631-690
Knoxville	807-933
Memphis	117-273
Nashville	450

	Feet.
Texas—Austin	466-507
Beaumont	17-24
Dallas	425-448
El Paso	3,695-3,711
Fort Worth	534-620
Galveston	4-6
Houston	38-53
San Antonio	637-672
Waco	400-427
Utah—Ogden	4,296
Salt Lake City	4,224-4,253
Vermont—Montpelier	484
Virginia—Lynchburg	517-526
Norfolk	12
Petersburg	11-85
Portsmouth	10
Richmond	15-206
Roanoke	423
Washington—Bellingham	60
Everett	7-21
Seattle	10

	Feet.
Spokane	1,879-1,935
Tacoma	12-210
West Virginia—	
Charleston	602-603
Huntington	565
Wheeling	622-652
Wisconsin—Appleton	709-719
Beloit	741-743
Eau Claire	788-841
Fond du Lac	747-775
Green Bay	590
Kenosha	611
LaCrosse	644-657
Madison	849-860
Milwaukee	579-636
Oshkosh	743-760
Racine	588-629
Sheboygan	589
Superior	606-671
Wyoming—	
Cheyenne	6,062-6,101
Laramie	7,132-7,165

LARGEST LAKES IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From U. S. geological survey report.]

Following is a list of lakes in the United States each of which is more than 100 square miles in area at high water:

Lake.	Sq. miles.
Lake Superior, Wis., Minn. and Canada	31,200
Lake Huron, Mich. and Canada	23,800
Lake Michigan, Ill., Wis., Mich., Ind.	22,450
Lake Erie, O., Pa., N. Y. and Canada	9,960
Lake Ontario, N. Y. and Canada	7,240
Great Salt lake, Utah (in 1912)	1,800
Lake of the Woods, Minn. and Canada	1,500
Tulare lake, Cal.	Nothing to 800
Lake Okechobee, Fla.	730
Lake Pontchartrain, La.	625
Salton sea, Cal. (Jan. 1, 1909), shrinking	443
Red lake, Minn. (both lakes)	441
Lake Champlain, N. Y. and Vt.	436
Lake St. Clair, Mich. and Canada	410
Rainy lake, Minn. and Canada	310
Leech lake, Minn. (high water)	234
Leech lake, Minn. (low water)	173
Mille Lacs, Minn.	207
Lake Winnebago, Wis.	215
Lake Tahoe, Cal.	193
Flathead lake, Mont.	188
Upper Klamath lake, Ore. (inc. swamp)	156
Upper Klamath lake, Ore. (exc. swamp)	87
Utah lake, Utah	145
Tule lake, Cal.	144
Lake Pen d'Oreille, Idaho	124
Lake Winnibigoshish, Minn.	117
Moosehead lake, Maine	115

PRINCIPAL RIVERS OF THE WORLD.

1,000 or more miles in length.

River.	Miles.	River.	Miles.	River.	Miles.	River.	Miles.
Amazon	3,400	Ganges	1,500	Niger	2,900	St. Lawrence	2,159
Amu Darya	1,500	Hoangho	2,600	Nile	3,670	Salwin	1,750
Amur	2,500	Indus	1,700	Ob	2,300	San Francisco	1,200
Arkansas	2,000	Irawadi	1,250	Orange	1,100	Saskatchewan	1,205
Brahmaputra	1,680	La Plata	2,300	Orinoco	1,600	Tennessee	1,200
Churchill	1,000	Lena	2,860	Paraguay	1,500	Tigris	1,150
Colorado	1,360	Mackenzie	2,525	Parana	2,450	Ural	1,400
Columbia	1,400	Madeira	2,000	Peace	1,065	Volga	2,300
Congo	3,000	Mekong	2,500	Pilcomayo	1,000	Yangtze	3,400
Danube	1,725	Mississippi	2,460	Platte	1,260	Yellowstone	1,100
Darling	1,160	Missouri	2,551	Red	1,200	Yenisei	3,300
Dnieper	1,400	Murray	1,450	Rio Grande	1,800	Yukon	2,200
Euphrates	1,700	Nelson	1,660	Rio Negro	1,400	Zambesi	1,600

DISTANCE OF VISIBILITY OF OBJECTS ON WATER.

[From "List of Lights and Fog Signals" issued by the United States lighthouse board.]

Height, feet.	Dist., miles.	Height, feet.	Dist., miles.	Height, feet.	Dist., miles.	Height, feet.	Dist., miles.	Height, feet.	Dist., miles.	Height, feet.	Dist., miles.
5	2.96	55	9.81	110	13.87	450	28 06	600	32.40	800	37.42
10	4.18	60	10.25	120	14.49	500	29.58	650	33.73	900	39.69
15	5.12	65	10 67	130	15.08	550	31.02	700	35.00	1,000	41.83
20	5.92	70	11.07	140	15.65						
25	6.61	75	11.46	150	16.20						
30	7.25	80	11.83	200	18.71						
35	7.83	85	12.20	250	20.92						
40	8.37	90	12.55	300	22.91						
45	8 87	95	12.89	350	24.75						
50	9.35	100	13.23	400	26.46						

The distances of visibility given in the above table are those from which an object may be seen by an observer whose eye is at the water level; in practice, therefore, it is necessary to add to these a distance of visibility corresponding to the height of the observer's eye above lake level.

LARGEST ISLANDS IN THE WORLD.

Name.	Sq. miles.	Name.	Sq. miles.	Name.	Sq. miles.
Greenland	827,300	Honshiu	87,500	Luzon	41,000
New Guinea	330,000	Celebes	72,000	Newfoundland	40,200
Borneo	280,000	Prince Albert land	60,000	Iceland	40,000
Baffin land	236,000	South Island, N. Z.	58,500	Ellesmere land	40,000
Madagascar	228,000	Java	48,400	Mindanao	37,000
Sumatra	160,000	North Island, N. Z.	44,500	Hokkaido	36,500
Great Britain	88,603	Cuba	44,164	Ireland	32,600

DISTANCES BETWEEN AMERICAN CITIES.

By the shortest usually traveled railroad routes. [Compiled from the war department's official table of distances.]

From—	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Baltimore	Cleveland	Buffalo.	San Francisco.	Pittsburgh	Cincinnati.	Milwaukee.	New Orleans.	Washington.	Minneapolis.
To	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.
Albany	145	832	236	1,028	202	333	480	297	3,106	567	724	917	1,517	1,142	1,252
Atlanta	876	733	785	611	1,106	688	736	919	2,805	805	492	818	496	648	1,158
Baltimore	188	802	97	934	418	.....	474	398	3,076	334	593	887	1,184	40	1,222
Boston	217	1,034	321	1,230	.....	418	682	499	3,308	674	926	1,119	1,602	458	1,454
Buffalo	442	525	416	731	499	398	183	.....	2,799	270	427	610	1,256	438	945
Chicago	912	.....	821	284	1,034	802	357	525	2,274	468	298	85	912	790	420
Cincinnati	757	298	666	341	926	593	244	427	2,572	313	.....	383	829	553	718
Cleveland	584	357	493	548	682	474	.....	183	2,631	135	244	442	1,073	437	777
Columbus, O	637	314	546	428	820	511	133	321	2,588	193	116	339	935	471	734
Denver	1,934	1,022	1,843	916	2,056	1,850	1,379	1,537	1,371	1,490	1,257	1,107	1,347	1,810	884
Detroit	693	272	669	488	750	649	173	251	2,546	321	263	357	1,092	655	692
Duluth	1,391	479	1,300	728	1,513	1,281	701	1,004	2,238	947	777	422	1,447	1,269	162
El Paso	2,310	1,465	2,219	1,245	2,414	2,179	1,703	1,915	1,287	1,866	1,586	1,550	1,195	2,139	1,521
Galveston	1,792	1,144	1,691	860	2,012	1,594	1,408	1,591	2,157	1,481	1,157	1,229	410	1,554	1,340
Grand Rapids, Mich	821	178	815	462	878	796	332	379	2,452	462	303	263	1,090	764	598
Helena	2,452	1,540	2,361	1,549	2,574	2,342	1,897	2,065	1,250	2,008	1,838	1,455	2,152	2,320	1,119
Indianapolis	825	183	734	240	965	704	283	466	2,457	381	111	268	888	664	603
Jacksonville, Fla	983	1,097	892	975	1,213	795	1,085	1,193	3,098	1,057	841	1,182	616	755	1,517
Kansas City	1,342	458	1,251	277	1,466	1,211	755	967	1,981	898	618	543	880	1,171	573
Los Angeles	3,149	2,265	3,058	2,084	3,273	3,018	2,562	2,774	475	2,705	2,425	2,350	2,007	2,978	2,301
Louisville	871	304	780	274	1,040	703	358	541	2,468	427	114	389	778	663	724
Memphis	1,157	527	1,066	311	1,387	969	738	921	2,439	807	494	612	396	929	897
Milwaukee	997	85	906	369	1,119	887	442	610	2,359	553	383	.....	997	875	335
Minneapolis	1,332	420	1,241	586	1,454	1,222	777	945	2,096	888	718	335	1,285	1,210	.....
Mobile	1,231	929	1,140	647	1,461	1,043	1,029	1,212	2,623	1,098	785	1,014	141	1,008	1,233
Montreal	386	841	477	1,051	330	574	623	434	3,115	704	826	926	1,655	614	1,125
Newark, N. J	9	903	82	1,056	226	179	575	405	3,177	435	748	988	1,363	219	1,323
New Haven	76	980	167	1,141	140	264	628	445	3,254	520	833	1,065	1,448	304	1,400
New Orleans	1,372	912	1,281	699	1,602	1,184	1,073	1,256	2,482	1,142	829	997	.....	1,144	1,285
New York	.....	912	91	1,065	217	188	584	442	3,186	444	757	997	1,372	228	1,332
Ogden	2,496	1,494	2,315	1,414	2,528	2,296	1,851	2,019	780	1,962	1,792	1,579	1,891	2,284	1,316
Omaha	1,405	493	1,314	413	1,527	1,295	1,750	1,018	1,781	961	791	578	1,080	1,283	381
Philadelphia	91	821	.....	974	321	97	493	416	3,095	353	666	906	1,281	137	1,241
Pittsburgh	444	468	353	621	674	334	135	270	2,742	.....	313	553	1,142	302	888
Portland, Me	332	1,149	436	1,345	115	533	797	614	3,423	789	1,041	1,234	1,717	573	1,569
Portland, Ore	3,204	2,292	3,113	2,212	3,326	3,094	2,649	2,817	772	2,760	2,590	2,378	2,746	3,082	2,042
Providence	190	1,034	281	1,230	45	378	682	499	3,308	634	926	1,119	1,562	418	1,454
Quebec	530	1,013	621	1,343	402	718	795	612	3,287	876	1,039	1,098	1,827	786	1,438
Richmond, Va	343	879	252	918	573	155	553	553	3,153	417	581	964	1,046	115	1,299
Rochester, N. Y	373	603	361	799	430	354	251	68	2,877	338	495	688	1,324	394	1,023
St. Joseph, Mo	1,392	470	1,301	327	1,474	1,261	875	1,058	1,867	948	668	555	941	1,221	485
St. Louis	1,065	284	974	.....	1,230	934	548	731	2,194	621	341	369	699	894	586
St. Paul	1,322	410	1,231	576	1,444	1,212	767	935	2,086	878	708	325	1,275	1,200	10
San Antonio	1,943	1,204	1,852	920	2,150	1,755	1,468	1,651	1,911	1,541	1,217	1,289	571	1,715	1,320
San Francisco	3,186	2,274	3,095	2,194	3,308	3,076	2,631	2,799	.....	2,742	2,572	2,359	2,482	3,064	2,096
Seattle	3,151	2,239	3,060	2,332	3,273	2,941	2,596	2,764	957	2,707	2,537	2,154	2,931	3,029	1,818
Spokane	2,812	1,900	2,721	1,932	2,934	2,702	2,257	2,425	1,205	2,368	2,198	1,815	2,535	2,690	479
Springfield, Mass	139	935	230	1,131	99	327	583	400	3,209	583	827	1,020	1,511	367	1,355
Tampa, Fla	1,195	1,309	1,104	1,187	1,425	1,007	1,297	1,405	3,310	1,269	1,053	1,394	828	967	1,729
Toledo	705	244	615	437	795	595	113	296	2,518	261	203	329	1,032	595	1,664
Washington	228	790	137	894	458	40	437	438	3,064	302	553	875	1,144	.....	1,210

DISTANCES BETWEEN GREAT SEAPORTS.

To Principal European Ports.

Distances in nautical miles traversed by full powered steamships in traveling from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Antwerp, Hamburg and Havre by northern and southern routes. [Computed by United States hydrographic office.]

From—	North-ern.	South-ern.
Boston (Boston lightship) to—		
London	3,139	3,258
Liverpool	2,896	3,033
Glasgow	2,815	2,987
Antwerp	3,184	3,303
Hamburg	3,446	3,565
Havre	2,990	3,109
New York (the Battery) to—London	3,313	3,423
Liverpool	3,070	3,198
Glasgow	2,989	3,152
Antwerp	3,358	3,468
Hamburg	3,620	3,730
Havre	3,164	3,274
Philadelphia (Market street wharf) to—		
London	3,456	3,566
Liverpool	3,213	3,341
Philadelphia (Market street wharf) to—		
Glasgow	3,132	3,295
Antwerp	3,501	3,611
Hamburg	3,763	3,873
Havre	3,307	3,417
Baltimore (the basin) to—		
London	3,606	3,716
Liverpool	3,363	3,491
Glasgow	3,282	3,445
Antwerp	3,651	3,761
Hamburg	3,913	4,023
Havre	3,457	3,567

From Other European Ports.

From—	North-ern.	South-ern.
Glasgow (Greenock) to—		
Montreal by south of Cape Race	2,864	2,864
St. John, New Brunswick	2,673	2,830
Boston (navy yard)	2,776	2,934
New York (the Battery)	2,951	3,099
Philadelphia	3,104	3,252
Baltimore	3,258	3,406

From—	North-ern.	South-ern.
Glasgow (Greenock) to—		
Newport News	3,135	3,283
New Orleans	4,486	4,532
Galveston	4,662	4,708
Southampton to—		
Montreal	3,059	3,059
St. John, New Brunswick	2,817	2,923
Boston (navy yard)	2,920	3,027
New York (the Battery)	3,095	3,192
Philadelphia	3,248	3,345
Baltimore	3,402	3,499
Newport News	3,279	3,376
New Orleans	4,620	4,625
Galveston	4,796	4,801
Bremen to—Montreal	3,534	3,534
St. John, New Brunswick	3,292	3,398
Boston (navy yard)	3,395	3,502
New York (the Battery)	3,570	3,667
Philadelphia	3,723	3,820
Baltimore	3,877	3,851
Newport News	3,754	3,851
New Orleans	5,095	5,100
Galveston	5,271	5,276
Rotterdam to—Montreal	3,293	3,293
St. John, New Brunswick	3,051	3,157
Boston (navy yard)	3,154	3,261
New York (the Battery)	3,329	3,426
Philadelphia	3,482	3,579
Baltimore	3,636	3,733
Newport News	3,513	3,610
New Orleans	4,854	4,859
Galveston	5,030	5,035
Copenhagen (via English channel) to—		
Montreal	3,834	3,834
St. John, New Brunswick	3,592	3,698
Boston (navy yard)	3,695	3,802
New York (the Battery)	3,870	3,967
Philadelphia	4,023	4,120
Baltimore	4,177	4,274
Newport News	4,054	4,151
New Orleans	5,395	5,400
Galveston	5,571	5,576
Marseilles to—Montreal	3,873	3,873
St. John, New Brunswick	3,605	3,620
Boston (navy yard)	3,708	3,724
New York (the Battery)	3,883	3,889
Philadelphia	4,036	4,042
Genoa to—Montreal	4,040	4,040
St. John, New Brunswick	3,772	3,787
Boston (navy yard)	3,875	3,891
New York (the Battery)	4,050	4,056

General Table.

Nautical miles from New York, New Orleans, San Francisco and Port Townsend by shortest all-water routes. [From "Transportation Routes and Systems of the World," by O. P. Austin of the bureau of statistics, Washington, D. C.]

Port.	New York.	New Orleans.	San Francisco.	Pt. Townsend.
Aden	6,532	7,870	11,500	11,300
Antwerp	3,358	4,853	13,671	14,446
Batavia	10,182	11,598	7,800	7,600
Bombay	8,120	9,536	9,780	9,580
Brest	2,954	4,458	13,209	13,984
Buenos Aires	5,868	6,318	7,511	8,286
Calcutta	9,830	11,239	8,990	8,896
Callao	9,603	10,142	4,012	4,769
Cape Town	6,815	7,374	10,454	11,229
Colombo	8,610	10,146	8,900	8,700
Colon	1,981	1,380	*3,324	*4,090
Gibraltar	3,207	4,576	12,734	13,509
Hamburg	3,620	5,243	13,998	14,773
Havana	1,227	597	12,900	13,675
Havre	3,164	4,760	13,307	14,082
Hongkong	11,610	12,892	6,086	5,886
Honolulu	13,269	13,719	2,097	2,370
Liverpool	3,070	4,553	13,503	14,278
Manila	11,556	12,946	6,289	5,993
Marseilles	3,876	5,266	13,324	14,099
Melbourne	12,670	12,933	7,040	7,311
Naples	4,172	5,561	13,699	14,474
New Orleans	1,741		13,539	14,298
New York		1,741	13,089	13,848
Nome	15,840	16,249	2,705	2,359
Odessa	5,370	6,760	14,897	15,672
Pernambuco	3,696	3,969	9,439	10,214
Leningrad	4,632	6,223	†14,960	†15,730
Port Said	5,122	6,509	12,810	12,610
Port Townsend	13,848	14,298	775	
Punta Arenas	6,890	7,340	6,199	6,958
Panama	*2,028	*1,427	3,277	4,052
Rio de Janeiro	4,778	5,218	8,339	9,114
San Francisco	13,089	13,539		775
San Juan, P. R.	1,428	1,539	12,199	12,974
Singapore	10,170	11,560	7,502	7,206
Sitka	14,391	14,841	1,302	732
Shanghai	12,360	13,750	5,550	5,290
Tehuantepec	‡2,036	‡812	¶2,189	¶2,964
Valparaiso	8,460	8,733	5,140	5,902
Vladivostok	17,036	17,445	4,706	4,357
Wellington	11,500	11,773	5,909	6,415
Yokohama	13,040	14,471	4,536	4,240

*Via Panama canal. †Approximately. ‡Eastern end railroad. ¶Western end.

PORK-PACKING STATISTICS.

Number of hogs packed in places named in years ended March 1, 1924 and 1923:

City.	1924.	1923.
Chicago	8,893,875	6,968,473
Kansas City	3,678,760	3,241,171
Omaha	2,910,628	2,448,975
St. Louis	3,891,184	2,648,451
St. Joseph	1,784,497	1,841,339
Indianapolis	1,823,721	1,653,603
Milwaukee—Cudahy	1,668,942	1,477,099
Cincinnati	823,072	655,259
Ottumwa	767,752	619,475
Cedar Rapids	663,846	512,141
Cleveland	1,251,934	1,082,499
Louisville	349,051	245,432
Sioux City	1,744,701	1,308,465
St. Paul	2,947,514	2,217,080
Nebraska City	301,166	257,428
Wichita	696,489	564,892
Detroit	1,209,909	997,621
Fort Worth	347,261	341,715
Other places	7,506,057	7,454,845
Total	43,260,359	36,535,963

BRITISH DEATH OR ESTATE DUTIES.

In the case of every person dying after July 31, 1919, where the principal value of all property, real or personal, settled or not settled, passing on the death of such person, exceeds:

	Pct.		Pct.
£100	1	£20,000	7
500	2	25,000	8
1,000	3	30,000	9
5,000	4	40,000	10
10,000	5	50,000	11
15,000	6	60,000	12
£70,000	13	£350,000	23
90,000	14	400,000	24
110,000	15	450,000	25
130,000	16	500,000	26
150,000	17	600,000	27
175,000	18	800,000	28
200,000	19	1,000,000	30
225,000	20	1,250,000	32
250,000	21	1,500,000	35
300,000	22	2,000,000	40

MARRIAGES IN THE UNITED STATES.

[Federal census bureau report.]

State.	*1922.	1916.	Pct. increase.	†Marriage rates per 1,000. 1922.	1916.	‡Unmarried. 1922.	1916.
Alabama	25,496	25,453	0.2	17.4	18.4	46.2	47.9
Arizona	3,192	3,634	—12.2	13.1	18.9	32.6	45.3
Arkansas	26,522	24,584	7.9	24.0	24.0	63.3	65.5
California	47,477	30,996	53.2	16.9	13.3	40.9	30.6
Colorado	11,358	9,071	25.2	16.8	14.7	43.9	36.6
Connecticut	12,108	15,168	—20.2	12.0	16.7	20.7	39.4
Delaware	1,451	2,038	—28.8	8.9	13.3	23.4	33.2
District Columbia	5,760	4,293	34.2	15.5	13.7	31.9	28.1
Florida	13,360	13,361	14.6	21.8	23.0	58.9	60.7
Georgia	32,934	32,268	2.1	19.5	21.0	51.8	54.7
Idaho	4,025	3,840	4.8	14.0	15.5	37.6	39.3
Illinois	75,155	68,529	9.7	15.8	15.7	40.1	38.4
Indiana	37,692	33,521	12.4	17.7	16.6	49.0	44.5
Iowa	22,745	22,843	—0.4	13.2	14.0	33.9	34.8
Kansas	19,705	18,162	8.5	16.0	15.2	43.1	39.8
Kentucky	24,770	23,189	6.8	16.9	16.6	42.5	42.7
Louisiana	20,048	18,042	11.1	18.3	17.6	46.0	42.8
Maine	6,649	6,576	1.1	12.0	12.0	30.0	29.5
Maryland	22,928	20,397	12.4	21.8	20.9	53.0	49.1
Massachusetts	32,683	34,386	—5.0	11.4	12.9	26.0	28.5
Michigan	43,561	40,112	8.6	16.0	17.0	43.2	44.6
Minnesota	24,164	22,800	6.0	14.2	14.7	32.7	32.4
Mississippi	24,289	23,927	1.5	23.5	23.7	63.0	61.0
Missouri	39,405	36,827	7.0	16.3	15.7	42.1	39.6
Montana	5,228	8,108	—35.5	13.2	24.2	34.6	57.2
Nebraska	12,416	12,786	—2.9	13.8	15.0	35.5	37.3
Nevada	935	1,001	—6.6	16.1	15.4	35.6	31.3
New Hampshire	4,505	4,491	1.1	13.9	14.0	33.3	32.8
New Jersey	27,114	31,169	—13.0	11.8	15.1	30.1	37.4
New Mexico	3,759	3,353	12.1	17.7	17.4	44.1	43.6
New York	98,357	97,454	0.9	12.7	13.6	30.7	31.5
North Carolina	19,234	19,235	—9.9	14.1	16.7	36.4	42.1
North Dakota	3,822	4,896	—21.9	9.5	12.7	23.3	30.1
Ohio	53,206	52,592	1.2	12.4	13.6	32.7	34.7
Oklahoma	24,519	20,049	22.3	18.8	17.4	53.4	48.8
Oregon	6,444	5,302	21.5	11.1	10.1	29.2	23.4
Pennsylvania	70,289	72,053	—2.4	11.6	12.7	29.2	30.9
Rhode Island	5,669	5,699	—0.5	12.9	13.7	29.6	30.4
South Carolina	17,624	.....	....	....	....	43.6	....
South Dakota	5,523	5,581	—1.0	13.0	13.8	32.7	33.3
Tennessee	30,581	26,960	13.4	21.4	19.7	57.3	51.2
Texas	61,183	54,103	13.1	19.5	19.6	50.1	50.0
Utah	5,187	3,036	3.0	17.9	19.3	46.5	48.5
Vermont	3,035	5,279	—42.5	12.0	20.5	30.1	50.7
Virginia	22,672	21,329	6.3	15.0	15.4	37.0	36.8
Washington	16,359	13,829	18.3	16.0	14.8	41.3	35.3
West Virginia	16,818	16,033	4.9	17.8	18.9	48.1	49.5
Wisconsin	17,277	18,343	—5.8	9.2	10.6	22.4	24.9
Wyoming	1,863	1,591	17.1	14.2	14.5	37.6	33.9
United States	1,093,473	1,040,684	5.1	15.1	15.6	38.4	38.3

*Includes only number in area reporting in 1916. The total number of marriages reported in 1922 was 1,129,045. †Marriage rates per 1,000 of population 15 years of age and over. ‡Marriage rates per 1,000 unmarried population of 15 years and over, including single, widowed and divorced.

DIVORCES IN THE UNITED STATES.

[Federal census bureau report.]

State.	*1922.	1916.	Pct. increase.	†Divorces per 100,000. 1922.	1916.	‡Population to 1 divorce. 1922.	1916.
Alabama	2,535	2,265	11.9	287	277	348	360
Arizona	677	613	10.4	465	549	215	182
Arkansas	3,996	3,747	6.6	560	578	179	173
California	9,227	5,573	65.6	563	428	178	234
Colorado	2,066	1,061	94.7	502	292	199	342
Connecticut	1,030	961	7.2	172	184	581	543
Delaware	224	210	6.7	224	230	446	435
District of Columbia	161	47	....	85	29	1,177	3,411
Florida	2,213	1,334	65.9	515	375	194	267
Georgia	1,719	1,399	22.9	160	148	626	678
Idaho	842	797	5.6	455	517	220	193
Illinois	11,053	8,546	29.3	386	334	259	300
Indiana	7,070	5,636	25.4	525	450	190	222
Iowa	3,862	3,309	16.7	368	341	272	294
Kansas	3,439	2,618	31.4	443	356	225	281
Kentucky	3,922	2,981	31.6	407	331	246	302
Louisiana	1,616	1,343	20.3	244	223	410	449
Maine	1,143	702	62.8	344	217	291	462
Maryland	1,426	1,003	42.2	231	180	433	555

State.	*1922.	1916.	Pct. increase.	†Divorces per 100,000. 1922.	1916.	‡Population to 1 divorce. 1922.	1916.
Massachusetts	3,227	2,336	38.1	202	161	495	621
Michigan	7,570	5,327	42.1	443	366	226	273
Minnesota	2,587	1,956	32.3	270	231	370	433
Mississippi	2,130	1,893	12.5	332	299	301	335
Missouri	8,329	5,791	43.8	559	413	179	242
Montana	1,206	1,484	—18.7	497	775	201	129
Nebraska	2,280	1,675	36.1	416	330	241	303
Nevada	1,026	648	58.3	3,289	2,008	30	50
New Hampshire	604	698	—13.5	320	378	313	265
New Jersey	2,082	1,169	78.1	148	96	674	1,044
New Mexico	459	387	18.6	342	324	293	309
New York	4,115	3,269	25.9	92	81	1,087	1,236
North Carolina	1,176	668	76.0	136	85	733	1,173
North Dakota	336	478	—29.7	141	218	708	459
Ohio	10,181	7,607	33.8	382	324	262	308
Oklahoma	5,567	3,693	50.7	647	491	155	204
Oregon	2,491	2,100	18.6	689	671	145	149
Pennsylvania	6,893	4,980	38.4	188	149	531	673
Rhode Island	819	623	31.5	330	272	303	367
South Carolina§	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
South Dakota	560	585	—4.3	221	250	453	400
Tennessee	3,795	2,800	35.5	408	326	245	306
Texas	12,095	8,504	42.2	649	525	154	191
Utah	603	661	—8.8	336	420	297	238
Vermont	368	419	—12.2	245	276	409	362
Virginia	2,257	1,886	19.7	266	243	376	411
Washington	2,182	3,448	—36.7	350	643	286	155
West Virginia	1,340	789	69.8	244	173	409	576
Wisconsin	2,033	1,721	18.1	186	174	537	574
Wyoming	484	296	63.5	587	448	170	223
United States	147,016	112,036	31.2	231	201	303	356

*Figures for 1922 include only number in area reporting in 1916. The total number of divorces reported in 1922 was 148,815. †Divorces per 100,000 of married population. ‡Married population to 1 divorce. §Divorce not permitted.

LEADING MUSEUMS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

Albany, N. Y.—New York State museum.
Berkeley, Cal.—University of California museums.
Boston, Mass.—Marine Park aquarium.
Society of Natural History.
Children's museum.
Brooklyn, N. Y.—Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.
Children's museum.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Society of Natural Sciences.
Cambridge, Mass.—Museum of Comparative Zoology.
Peabody museum.
Charleston, S. C.—Charleston museum.
Chicago, Ill.—Field Museum of Natural History.
Chicago Art Institute.
Cleveland, O.—Cleveland Museum of Art.
Cleveland Museum of Natural History.
Columbus, O.—Ohio State museums.
Denver, Col.—State Historical and Natural History society.
Detroit, Mich.—Detroit aquarium.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—Kent Scientific museum.
Harrisburg, Pa.—Pennsylvania State museum.
Iowa City, Iowa—State University museum.
Los Angeles, Cal.—Museum of History, Science and Art.
Southwest museum.
Milwaukee, Wis.—Milwaukee Public museum.
Newark, N. J.—Newark Museum association.
New York, N. Y.—American Museum of Natural History.
New York Botanical garden.
New York Zoological park.
Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences.
Oakland, Cal.—Oakland Public museum.
Ottawa, Ont.—Geological Survey of Canada museum.
Palo Alto, Cal.—Leland Stanford University museums.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Academy of Natural Sciences.
Commercial museums.
University museum.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Carnegie museum.
Pittsfield, Mass.—Berkshire Athenæum.
Providence, R. I.—Park museum.
Rochester, N. Y.—Municipal museum.
Salem, Mass.—Peabody museum.
San Francisco, Cal.—Memorial museum.
California Academy of Sciences.
University Museum of Anthropolgy.
Scranton, Pa.—Everhart Museum of Natural History, Science and Art.
Springfield, Ill.—Illinois State museum.
Springfield, Mass.—Museum of Natural History.
Art museum.
St. Johnsbury, Vt.—Fairbanks museum.
St. Paul, Minn.—St. Paul Institute of Science and Art.
Tacoma, Wash.—Washington State Historical Society.
Toledo, O.—Toledo Museum of Art.
Toronto, Ont.—Provincial museum.
Royal Ontario museum.
Trenton, N. J.—New Jersey State museum.
Washington, D. C.—United States National museum.
United States Zoological park.

COAST LINE OF THE UNITED STATES.

In nautical miles.

Atlantic coast	1,773	Samoan islands	83
Gulf coast	1,607	Northern lakes and rivers	3,041
Porto Rico	269	Western rivers	4,344
Pacific coast	1,571	Total	17,539
Alaska	4,123	Philippines	11,444
Hawaiian islands	628	Grand total	28,983
Guam	80		
Midway	20		

SUMMARY OF MARRIAGE LAWS.

State or Territory.	License required.	Marriage Prohibited Between—						*Minimum Age.		Parent'l Consent.†	
		First cousins.	White and colored.	Step relatives.	Epileptics.	Feeble-minded.	Imbeciles.	Men.	Women.	Men under	Women under
Alabama	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	17	14	21	18
Alaska	No.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	18	16	‡	‡
Arizona	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.	18	14	21	18
Arkansas	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.	17	14	21	18
California	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	18	15	21	18
Colorado	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	21	18	.....	.....
Connecticut	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	‡	‡	16	16
Delaware	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	...‡.	...‡.	Yes.	‡	18	21	18
District of Columbia	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	‡	21	21	18
Florida	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	‡	‡	21	21
Georgia	Yes	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	17	14	‡	18
Hawaii	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	...‡.	...‡.	...‡.	18	15	20	18
Idaho	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	18	18	18	18
Illinois	Yes.	Yes.	No .	No.	No.	No.	Yes .	18	16	18	16
Indiana	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No .	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	18	16	21	18
Iowa	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	16	14	21	18
Kansas	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	17	15	21	18
Kentucky	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	14	12	21	21
Louisiana	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	...‡.	...‡.	...‡.	14	12	21	21
Maine	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	‡	18	21	18
Maryland	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	...‡.	...‡.	...‡.	‡	12	21	16
Massachusetts	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	...‡.	...‡.	Yes.	‡	‡	21	18
Michigan	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	18	16	‡	18
Minnesota	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	18	15	18	15
Mississippi	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	21	12	21	18
Missouri	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	.....	No.	No.	No.	‡	‡	21	21
Montana	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	...‡.	...‡.	...‡.	18	16	21	18
Nebraska	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	18	16	21	18
Nevada	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.	18	16	18	16
New Hampshire	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	...‡.	...‡.	...‡.	14	13	18	16
New Jersey	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	‡	18	21	18
New Mexico	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	18	15	21	18
New York	Yes.	No.	No.	No .	...‡.	...‡.	Yes.	‡	18	‡	‡
North Carolina	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	18	15	18	18
North Dakota	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	...‡.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	18	15	21	18
Ohio	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	18	16	21	18
Oklahoma	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	18	15	21	18
Oregon	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes .	Yes.	18	16	21	18
Pennsylvania	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	21	21	21	21
Rhode Island	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	‡	14	21	16
South Carolina	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	‡	14	18	18
South Dakota	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes§.	Yes§.	Yes§.	18	15	21	18
Tennessee	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	...‡.	...‡.	...‡.	18	18	16	16
Texas	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	...‡.	...‡.	...‡.	‡	14	21	18
Utah	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	16	14	21	18
Vermont	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	21	18	21	18
Virginia	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	14	12	21	21
Washington	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	...‡.	...‡.	...‡.	21	18	21	18
West Virginia	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	18	16	18	16
Wisconsin	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	18	16	21	18
Wyoming	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	...‡.	...‡.	...‡.	18	16	21	21

*At which marriage is legal. †Age below which parental consent is necessary. ‡No specific provision; common law usually applies. §Prohibited when either of parties is incapable of entering into a civil contract.

DEATH OF FREDERIC W. UPHAM.

Frederic W. Upham, former treasurer of the republican national committee, national committeeman from Illinois and a noted figure in the industrial life of Chicago, died at Palm Beach, Fla., Feb. 15, 1925. He had been ailing for some time and went to Florida in November, 1924, in the hope that a milder climate would help to restore his health. Early in February he suffered a cerebral hemorrhage and four days later passed away. Mr. Upham was born in Racine, Wis., Jan. 29, 1861. He received his education there and at Ripon (Wis.) college. In 1880 he began his business career in Marshfield, Wis., with the Upham Manufacturing company, of which his uncle, William H. Upham, who later became governor of Wisconsin, was the president.

Mr. Upham came to Chicago in 1894 and organized the Upham Lumber company. Later he became president of the Consumers' company, dealing in coal, ice and other articles in addition to lumber. In 1898 he was elected as an alderman in the old 22d ward on the republican ticket. Resigning from this position in 1899, Mr. Upham became a member of the Cook county board of review, holding the office until 1913. He was chairman of the republican national convention arrangements commitees in 1908, 1912, 1916 and 1920. In 1918 he was elected treasurer of the republican national committee and served as such until 1924, when he resigned. He was the Illinois member of the national committee at the time of his death.

During the world war Mr. Upham was a member of the Illinois state council of defense.

CAUSES FOR DIVORCE.

Summary of the laws in effect in the various states.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Residence required.	Consanguinity.	Cruelty.	Desertion.	Drunkenness.	Fraud or force.	Imprisonment.	Incapacity.	Insanity.	Neglect.	Want of age.	Adultery.
Alabama	1 to 3 y.	.....	Yes..	2 yrs.	Hab'l.	.....	2 yrs....	Yes....	20 yrs	.....	.....	.....
Alaska	2 yrs...	Void.	Yes..	2 yrs.	1 yr....	Yes....	Felony..	Yes....	No...	No...	Yes....	Yes.
Arizona	1 yr....	Void.	Yes..	1 yr.	Yes....	Void..	Felony..	Yes....	No...	1 yr.	Void...	Yes.
Arkansas	1 yr....	No....	Yes..	1 yr.	1 yr.	Yes....	Felony..	Yes....	No...	No...	Yes....	Yes.
California	1 yr....	Void.	Yes..	1 yr.	1 yr.	Yes....	Felony..	Yes....	Yes..	No...	Yes....	Yes.
Colorado	1 yr....	Void.	Yes..	1 yr	1 yr.	Void ..	Felony..	Yes....	Yes..	Yes..	Void ..	Yes.
Connecticut	3 yrs...	Void.	Yes..	3 yrs.	Yes....	Yes....	Yes.....	No.....	Yes..	Yes..	No.....	Yes.
Delaware	1 yr....	.....	Yes..	2 yrs.	2 yrs...	Void ..	2 yrs....	Void ..	Void.	No...	Yes....	Yes.
District of Columbia	3 yrs...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes....	.....	Yes....	Yes..	.....	Yes....	Yes.
Florida	2 yrs...	Yes..	Yes..	1 yr..	Hab'l.	.....	.....	Yes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	1 yr....	Yes..	Yes..	3 yrs.	Yes....	Yes....	Yes.....	Yes....	Yes..	Yes..	.....	Yes.
Hawaii	2 yrs...	Void.	Yes..	6 mos	Yes....	.....	5 yrs....	Void ..	Void.	Yes..	Void ..	Yes.
Idaho	1 yr....	.....	Yes..	1 yr..	1 yr....	Yes....	Felony..	.....	Yes.	Yes..	Yes....	Yes.
Illinois	1 yr....	.....	Yes..	2 yrs.	2 yrs...	Yes....	Felony..	Yes....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana	2 yrs...	Void.	Yes..	2 yrs.	Yes....	No.....	Felony..	Yes..	No...	2 yrs.	Void ..	Yes.
Iowa	1 yr....	Void.	Yes..	2 yrs.	Yes....	Yes....	Felony..	Void ..	Void.	Yes..	Void ..	Yes.
Kansas	1 yr....	No....	Yes..	1 yr..	Yes....	Yes....	Felony..	Yes....	No...	No...	Void ..	Yes.
Kentucky	1 yr....	No....	Yes..	1 yr..	1 yr....	Yes..	Felony ..	Yes....	No...	Yes..	No.....	Yes.
Louisiana	1 yr....	.....	Yes..	Yes..	Hab'l.	.....	Felony..	.....	.....	Yes..	.....	.....
Maine	1 yr....	Yes..	Yes..	3 yrs.	Yes....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes..	No...	Yes..	No.....	Yes.
Maryland	2 yrs...	.....	.....	3 yrs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes..	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts	3 to 5 y.	.....	Yes..	3 yrs.	Yes....	.....	Felony..	Yes....	.....	Yes..	.....	Yes.
Michigan	1 yr....	Void.	Yes..	2 yrs.	Yes....	Void ..	Felony..	Yes....	Yes..	Yes..	Yes....	Yes.
Minnesota	1 yr....	Yes..	Yes..	1 yr..	1 yr....	Void ..	Felony..	Yes....	No...	No...	Void ..	Yes.
Mississippi	1 yr....	Yes..	Yes..	2 yrs.	Yes....	Yes....	Felony..	Yes....	Yes..	.....	No.....	Yes.
Missouri	1 yr....	Void.	Yes..	1 yr..	1 yr....	.....	Felony..	Yes....	No...	Yes..	No.....	Yes.
Montana	1 yr....	.....	Yes..	1 yr..	1 yr....	Yes....	Yes.....	Yes....	Yes..	Yes..	Yes....	Yes.
Nebraska	1 yr....	Yes..	Yes..	2 yrs.	Yes....	Void ..	3 yrs....	Yes.....	.....	Yes..	Yes....	Yes.
Nevada	6 mos .	Yes..	Yes .	1 yr..	Yes....	Yes....	Felony..	Yes....	No...	Yes..	Yes....	Yes.
New Hampshire	1 to 3 yr	Void.	Yes..	3 yrs.	3 yrs.	Yes....	1 yr.....	Yes....	No...	Yes..	Yes....	Yes.
New Jersey	2 yrs...	Void.	Yes..	2 yrs.	Yes....	No.....	Felony..	Yes....	No...	Yes..	Void ..	Yes.
New Mexico	1 yr....	.....	Yes..	Yes..	Hab'l.	.....	Felony..	Yes.....	.....	Yes..	.....	Yes.
New York*	Actual	.....	.....	5 yrs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes
North Carolina	2 yrs...	Void.	Yes..	5 yrs.	No....	No....	No.....	Yes....	No...	Yes..	Void ..	Yes.
North Dakota	1 yr....	.....	Yes..	1 yr..	1 yr....	Void ..	Felony..	Void ..	Yes..	Yes..	Void ..	Yes.
Ohio	1 yr. ..	.....	Yes..	3 yrs.	3 yrs...	Yes....	Yes.....	Yes....	No...	Yes..	Yes....	Yes.
Oklahoma	1 yr	No....	Yes..	1 yr..	Yes....	Yes....	Felony..	Yes....	No...	Yes..	No.....	Yes.
Oregon	1 yr....	No....	Yes..	1 yr..	1 yr....	Yes....	Felony..	Yes....	No...	No...	Void ..	Yes.
Pennsylvania	1 yr....	Yes..	Yes..	2 yrs.	No.....	Yes....	2 yrs....	Yes....	Yes..	Yes..	No.....	Yes.
Rhode Island	2 yrs...	Yes..	Yes..	5 yrs.	Hab'l.	Yes....	Felony..	Yes....	Yes..	Yes..	Void ..	Yes.
South Carolina†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	1 yr....	No....	Yes..	1 yr..	1 yr..	Void ..	Felony..	Yes....	No...	No...	Void ..	Yes.
Tennessee	2 yrs...	.....	Yes..	2 yrs.	Hab'l.	.....	Felony..	Yes.....	.....	Yes.	.....	Yes.
Texas	1 yr....	.....	Yes..	3 yrs.	Hab'l.	.....	Felony..	Yes....	Yes..	Yes.	.....	.....
Utah	1 yr....	No....	Yes..	1 yr..	Yes....	No.....	Felony..	Yes....	Yes..	Yes.	No.....	Yes.
Vermont	2 yrs...	Yes..	Yes..	3 yrs.	No.....	.....	3 yrs....	Yes....	Yes..	Yes.	Yes. ..	Yes.
Virginia	1 yr....	No....	Yes..	3 yrs.	No.....	.....	Felony..	Yes....	Yes..	No..	Yes ...	Yes.
Washington	1 yr....	.....	Yes..	1 yr..	Hab'l.	Yes....	Felony..	Yes....	Yes..	.....	Yes....	Yes.
West Virginia	1 yr....	Yes..	Yes..	3 yrs.	Yes....	Yes....	Felony..	Yes....	Yes..	Yes..	Yes....	Yes.
Wisconsin	2 yrs...	No....	Yes..	1 yr..	1 yr....	No.....	3 yrs....	Void ..	No...	Yes..	Yes....	Yes.
Wyoming	1 yr....	Void.	Yes..	1 yr.	Hab'l.	Void ..	Felony..	Yes....	Void.	Yes..	Void ..	.....

*Marriages may be annulled for causes making them void from the beginning.

†No divorce allowed, but marriage may be annulled.

Note—The above table presents only the principal causes for divorce in the various states. The words "Yes" and "No" are not always to be taken without qualification, but as being applicable under certain conditions. The word "Void" may indicate that a marriage may be absolutely void for the cause named, that it may be voidable or that it may be annulled by court proceedings. Bigamy, it may be added, is a cause for divorce or annulment of marriage in virtually all of the states.

TO WHOM DIVORCES GRANTED.

Year.	To husband. No.	Pct.	To wife. No.	Pct.
1922	47,359	32.0	100,416	68.0
1916	33,809	31.1	74,893	68.9
1906	23,455	32.5	48,607	67.5
1886	14,448	33.6	24,489	66.4
1887 to 1906	316,149	33.4	629,476	66.6
Classified by Cause (1922).				
Adultery	8,333	17.6	7,720	7.7
Cruelty	11,818	25.0	39,212	39.0
Desertion	20,979	44.3	27,528	27.4
Drunkenness	120	0.3	1,416	1.4
Nonsupport	...	...	6,212	6.2
Combination	2,182	4.6	10,667	10.6
Other causes	3,927	8.3	7,661	7.6

DISASTER ON EXCURSION STEAMER MACKINAC.

Fifty persons lost their lives as the result of a boiler explosion on the excursion steamer Mackinac on the afternoon of Aug. 18, 1925. Twenty-nine were killed outright by scalding steam and twenty-one died within a few days from their injuries. The boat at the time of the disaster was carrying 677 excursionists on their way home from Newport, R. I., to Pawtucket, R. I. Most of those killed or injured were on the first and second decks. It was claimed immediately after the accident that the boiler of the steamer was defective and that this was the cause of the explosion. The Mackinac was run ashore near the Newport naval training station on Narragansett bay and most of the injured were treated promptly at naval hospital. This prevented the number of casualties from being larger than it was.

UNITED STATES MORTALITY STATISTICS.

[Bureau of the census report.]

DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION IN THE REGISTRATION AREA.

Annual average.

	1906-10.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
Registration area	15.1	13.1	11.6	11.9	12.4

The registration area in 1923 included thirty-seven states containing an estimated population of 91,504,689.

In Registration States.

Death rate per 1,000 population.

	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
California	17.7	13.3	13.6	13.2	14.1	14.3
Colorado	19.3	12.9	14.5	12.4	13.5	12.4
Connecticut	20.4	13.3	13.6	11.4	12.0	12.0
Delaware	...	15.5	14.6	13.1	13.2	14.0
Florida	...	12.4	13.0	11.8	12.2	13.5
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	10.4
Idaho	...	...	...	...	...	8.1
Illinois	16.3	12.0	12.6	11.1	11.3	12.0
Indiana	16.0	12.7	13.4	11.9	11.9	12.9
Iowa	...	...	...	...	...	10.2
Kansas	15.1	10.8	11.4	10.2	10.6	11.0
Kentucky	17.2	12.8	11.8	10.5	10.8	11.9
Louisiana	18.5	12.9	11.9	11.0	11.3	11.8
Maine	19.2	14.6	15.4	14.0	14.7	15.0
Maryland	23.6	15.3	14.7	13.6	13.6	14.7
Massach'ts	20.9	13.6	13.8	12.2	12.8	13.0
Michigan	15.4	12.6	13.9	11.6	...	12.4
Minnesota	13.4	10.5	10.7	9.4	9.5	10.1
Mississippi	...	12.7	12.3	11.1	10.8	11.4
Missouri	15.9	11.8	12.5	10.8	11.2	12.2
Montana	17.6	10.7	9.5	8.2	8.6	8.0
Nebraska	...	...	10.0	9.2	9.4	9.5
N.H'mpshire	21.8	14.7	15.2	13.7	14.6	15.1
New Jersey	20.6	13.1	13.0	11.7	12.2	12.3
New York	19.0	13.9	13.8	12 3	13.0	13.0
N. Carolina	17.3	12.2	12.7	11.3	11.6	12.0
Ohio	16.8	12.7	12.8	11.3	11.3	12.3
Oregon	12.8	11.4	11.7	10.4	11.5	10.9
Pennsylv'nia	21.1	13.4	13.8	12.4	12.3	13.3
Rhode Island	20.9	14.2	14.3	12.6	13.1	13.8
S. Carolina	19.5	13.8	14.0	11.9	12.0	11.8
Tennessee	16.1	12.2	12.1	10.7	10.8	11.8
Utah	14.3	11.0	11.5	10.4	10.4	9.5
Vermont	19.4	14.4	15.7	14.2	14.7	15.2
Virginia	19.5	13.7	13.1	12.2	12.1	12.8
Washington	13.3	10.7	11.1	9.5	10.1	9.7
Wisconsin	13.6	10.7	11.2	10.3	10.1	10.7
Wyoming	...	...	...	...	9.3	10.3

DEATH RATES IN AMERICAN CITIES.

Annual average per 1,000 of population.

City.	1906-10.	1921.	1922.	1923.
Albany, N. Y.	18.6	15.1	15.7	16.2
Atlanta, Ga.*	19.4	14.8	15.7	18.0
Baltimore, Md.*	19.5	13.8	14.2	15.0
Birmingham, Ala.*	...	14.6	13.7	15.6
Boston, Mass.	17.9	13.4	14.9	14.9
Bridgeport, Conn.	15.5	10.4	11.1	11.4
Buffalo, N. Y.	16.0	12.5	13.4	13.5
Cambridge, Mass.	15.1	12.5	13.2	13.7
Chicago, Ill.	14.9	11.0	11.2	11.7
Cincinnati, O.	18.1	14.1	14.9	16.1
Cleveland, O.	14.1	10.4	10.3	10.8
Columbus, O.	15.1	12.8	13.2	15.3
Dayton, O.	15.5	10.9	11.0	11.8
Denver, Col.	17.5	14.1	16.0	14.7
Detroit, Mich.	14.8	10.4	...	...
Fall River, Mass.	19.7	14.2	16.0	13.7
Grand Rapids, Mich.	13.3	10.8	...	...
Indianapolis, Ind.	15.2	12.6	13.2	14.4
Jersey City, N. J.	17.7	14.8	11.9	12.0
Kansas City, Mo.	14.6	13.8	14.6	14.4
Los Angeles, Cal.	14.8	13.9	15.2	15.9
Louisville, Ky.*	17.4	14.0	14.1	16.2
Lowell, Mass.	19.4	12.8	13.4	14.6
Memphis, Tenn.*	20.6	17.3	17.8	19.9
Milwaukee, Wis.	13.7	9.7	9.9	10.8
Minneapolis, Minn.	11.0	10.9	10.8	11.1
Nashville, Tenn.*	19.3	16.2	16.6	18.6
Newark, N. J.	17.2	10.9	11.7	11.6
New Haven, Conn.	17.3	11.5	13.3	12.6
New Orleans, La.*	21.7	16.3	16.7	17.7
New York, N. Y.	16.9	11.2	12.0	11.7
Oakland, Cal.	15.4	10.4	11.3	10.8
Omaha, Neb.	13.8	13.1	12.7	13.1
Paterson, N. J.	15.7	12.7	12.7	13.1
Philadelphia, Pa.	17.7	12.6	13.2	13.8
Pittsburgh, Pa.	18.0	14.1	14.3	15.8
Portland, Ore.	10.3	10.9	11.8	11.2
Providence, R. I.	17.6	13.2	13.8	14.8
Richmond, Va.*	22.5	14.6	14.8	15.6
Rochester, N. Y.	14.7	12.0	11.8	11.6
St. Louis, Mo.	15.6	12.2	12.5	13.6
St. Paul, Minn.	11.0	10.7	11.7	12.9
San Francisco, Cal.	16.1	13.5	14.1	13.6
Scranton, Pa.	16.3	14.2	13.6	13.6
Seattle, Wash.	9.8	9.0	9.6	9.6
Spokane, Wash.	12.8	12.5	13.5	11.7
Syracuse, N. Y.	15.2	12.0	12.7	13.0
Toledo, O.	14.9	12.0	11.7	12.6
Washington, D. C.*	19.6	13.8	14.4	14.9
Worcester, Mass.	17.1	12.9	13.0	13.1

*Cities in which a large percentage of the population is colored.

AMERICAN BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

Per 1,000 population in 1923.

Area.	B'rths.	D'ths.
Registra. area	22.4	12.4
White	22.1	12.0
Colored	26.3	17.7
Cities	22.3	12.9
White	22.2	12.4
Colored	25.2	22.0
Rural	22.5	11.9
White	22.0	11.5
Colored	26.9	15.2
California	21.1	14.3
Cities	21.3	14.4
Rural	20.8	14.3
Connecticut	20.8	12.0
Cities	22.4	12.0
Rural	15.9	12.1
Delaware	19.7	14.0
Cities	19.8	13.2
Rural	19.6	14.9
Dis. Colum.	18.9	14.9
White.	17.7	12.3
Colored	22.6	22.9
Illinois	19.4	12.0
Cities	19.9	12.3
Rural	18.7	11.7
Indiana	21.7	12.9
Cities	22.3	13.1
Rural	21.3	12.7
Kansas	21.8	11.0
Cities	23.4	14.0
Rural	21.2	10.0
Kentucky	26.3	11.9
White	27.4	11.1
Colored	15.5	19.5
Cities	22.7	16.5
White	24.0	15.0
Colored	15.4	25.0
Rural	27.1	10.8
White	28.1	10.3
Colored	15.6	17.0
Maine	22.6	15.0
Cities	24.5	16.5
Rural	21.9	14.4
Maryland	23.0	14.7
White	22.1	13.4
Colored	27.6	21.4
Cities	22.9	15.1
White	22.2	13.7
Colored	27.0	23.6
Rural	23.2	14.1
White	22.0	12.8
Colored	28.1	19.4
Massach'ts	22.1	13.0
Cities	23.2	12.7
Rural	17.2	13.9
Michigan	23.4	12.4
Cities	24.1	11.9
Rural	22.6	13.0
Minnesota	22.5	10.1
Cities	24.3	12.5
Rural	21.6	8.9
Mississippi	24.0	11.4
White	24.5	9.1
Colored	23.5	13.5
Cities	24.1	20.3
White	25.8	15.3
Colored	21.7	27.1
Rural	24.0	10.6
White	24.3	8.4
Colored	23.6	12.6
Montana	17.1	8.0
Cities	22.8	12.8
Rural	15.7	6.8
Nebraska	22.6	9.5
Cities	23.8	13.1
Rural	22.3	8.4
New Hamp.	20.8	15.1
Cities	24.3	14.5
Rural	17.9	15.5
New Jersey	22.1	12.3
Cities	23.8	12.0
Rural	19.0	12.9
New York	21.2	13.0
Cities	21.9	12.4
Rural	19.0	15.4
N. Carolina	31.3	12.0
White	30.7	10.5
Colored	32.7	15.5
Cities	28.4	16.2
White	29.3	13.0
Colored	26.6	22.5
Rural	31.8	11.3
White	31.0	10.1
Colored	33.8	14.2
Ohio	21.0	12.3
Cities	21.6	12.0
Rural	20.3	12.6
Oregon	18.2	10.9
Cities	18.6	12.6

Area.	B'rths.	D'ths.
Rural	18.0	9.9
Pennsylvania	23.9	13.3
Cities	23.3	13.9
Rural	24.5	12.5
R. Island	23.0	13.8
Cities	23.7	13.9
Rural	19.8	13.1
S. Carolina	25.4	11.8
White	26.4	9.5
Colored	24.4	14.1
Cities	26.3	20.1
White	26.7	14.6
Colored	25.7	28.6
Rural	25.3	10.9
White	26.4	8.8
Colored	24.3	12.8
Utah	28.6	9.5
Cities	27.6	12.4
Rural	29.2	7.8
Vermont	20.8	15.2

Area.	B'rths.	D'ths.
Cities	24.5	16.5
Rural	20.2	15.0
Virginia	26.8	12.8
White	26.2	11.0
Colored	28.2	17.2
Cities	22.4	13.8
White	22.2	11.2
Colored	22.8	19.1
Rural	28.3	12.5
White	27.5	11.0
Colored	30.3	16.4
Washington	17.6	9.7
Cities	18.9	10.3
Rural	16.5	9.1
Wisconsin	21.5	10.7
Cities	23.3	11.8
Rural	20.4	10.0
Wyoming	23.4	10.3
Cities	34.9	16.1
Rural	21.4	9.3

DEATH RATES BY AGE AND SEX (1922).

Per 1,000 population.

Both Sexes.			
All ages: Adjusted rate	11.4	15 to 19	3.4
Crude rate	11.9	20 to 24	4.4
Under 1 year	84.2	25 to 34	5.1
1 to 4	7.4	35 to 44	7.1
Under 5	22.1	45 to 54	11.6
5 to 9	2.4	55 to 64	23.4
10 to 14	1.9	65 to 74	53.7
		75 and over	133.0
Males.			
All ages: Adjusted rate	12.0	15 to 19	3.4
Crude rate	12.4	20 to 24	4.4
Under 1 year	94.8	25 to 34	5.0
1 to 4	7.9	35 to 44	7.4
Under 5	24.5	45 to 54	12.2
5 to 9	2.6	55 to 64	24.7
10 to 14	2.0	65 to 74	56.4
		75 and over	136.2
Females.			
All ages: Adjusted rate	10.8	15 to 19	3.3
Crude rate	11.3	20 to 24	4.4
Under 1 year	73.3	25 to 34	5.1
1 to 4	7.0	35 to 44	6.8
Under 5	19.6	45 to 54	11.0
5 to 9	2.2	55 to 64	21.9
10 to 14	1.7	65 to 74	56.4
		75 years and over	130.1

DEATH RATE BY COLOR.

Per 1,000 population.

Year.	Total.	White.	Col.	Year.	Total.	White.	Col.
1910	15.0	14.6	24.1	1917	14.3	13.7	21.4
1911	14.2	13.8	23.4	1918	18.1	17.4	26.0
1912	13.9	13.5	22.6	1919	12.9	12.4	18.0
1913	14.1	13.7	21.7	1920	13.1	12.6	18.0
1914	13.6	13.2	21.7	1921	11.6	11.2	16.0
1915	13.6	13.1	22.0	1922	11.8	11.4	15.7
1916	14.0	13.6	19 8				

IMPORTANT CAUSES OF DEATH (1922).

Number and rate per 100,000 population in registration area.

Cause.	Number.	Rate.
Typhoid fever	6,981	7.5
Measles	4,042	4.3
Scarlet fever	3,256	3.5
Whooping cough	5,220	5.6
Diphtheria	13,659	14.6
Influenza, pneumonia	82,311	88.3
Tuberculosis	90,452	97.0
Cancer, tumors	80,938	86.8
Diabetes	17,182	18.4
Cerebral hemorrhage	81,751	87.7
Heart diseases	144,305	154.7
Broncho-pneumonia	46,726	50.2
Diarrhea, enteritis	30,308	32.5
Nephritis	82,518	88.5
All causes	1,101,863	1,181.7

INFANT MORTALITY RATES (1923).

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births.

Registration Area.

Total	77	Colored	138
White	73	Rural (total)	76
Colored	117	White	72
Cities (total)	78	Colored	106
White	75		

Registration States.

California	73	New Hampshire	93
White	73	White	93
Colored	72	Colored	222
Connecticut	77	New Jersey	72
White	75	White	69
Colored	129	Colored	124
Delaware	104	New York	72
White	89	White	71
Colored	196	Colored	121
Illinois	82	North Carolina	81
White	79	White	70
Colored	157	Colored	106
Indiana	71	Ohio	75
White	69	White	72
Colored	142	Colored	139
Kansas	63	Oregon	57
White	60	White	57
Colored	148	Colored	88
Kentucky	72	Pennsylvania	90
White	67	White	88
Colored	157	Colored	151
Maine	89	Rhode Island	94
White	89	White	93
Colored	..	Colored	147
Maryland	95	South Carolina	96
White	80	White	70
Colored	155	Colored	125
Massachusetts	78	Utah	59
White	77	White	58
Colored	134	Colored	107
Michigan	80	Vermont	76
White	79	White	76
Colored	147	Colored	(*)
Minnesota	62	Virginia	84
White	61	White	71
Colored	155	Colored	115
Mississippi	68	Washington	57
White	53	White	55
Colored	82	Colored	80
Montana	71	Wisconsin	70
White	67	White	70
Colored	171	Colored	110
Nebraska	57	Wyoming	80
White	56	White	79
Colored	201	Colored	101

Registration Cities.

Akron, Ohio	69	Dayton, Ohio	79
Albany, N. Y.	90	Detroit, Mich.	87
Baltimore, Md.	86	White	84
White	75	Colored	141
Colored	136	Fall River, Mass.	92
Boston, Mass.	82	Grand Rapids, Mich.	63
White	82	Hartford, Conn.	79
Colored	108	Indianapolis, Ind.	86
Bridgeport, Conn.	80	White	78
Buffalo, N. Y.	90	Colored	142
Cambridge, Mass.	72	Jersey City, N. J.	76
Camden, N. J.	89	Kansas City, Kas.	97
Chicago, Ill.	87	White	88
White	84	Colored	169
Colored	143	Los Angeles, Cal.	72
Cincinnati, Ohio	80	White	73
White	73	Colored	63
Colored	143	Louisville, Ky.	90
Cleveland, Ohio	67	White	82
White	64	Colored	153
Colored	123	Lowell, Mass.	107
Columbus, Ohio	76	Milwaukee, Wis.	79
White	70		
Colored	129		

Minneapolis, Minn.	54
New Bedford, Mass.	106
New Haven, Conn.	74
New York, N. Y.	67
White	65
Colored	116
Newark, N. J.	68
White	65
Colored	109
Norfolk, Va.	97
White	53
Colored	170
Oakland, Cal.	63
White	62
Colored	66
Omaha, Neb.	71
White	69
Colored	132
Paterson, N. J.	68
Philadelphia, Pa.	80
White	73
Colored	138
Pittsburgh, Pa.	98
White	93
Colored	164
Portland, Ore.	53
Providence, R. I.	85
Reading, Pa.	85
Richmond, Va.	110
White	75
Colored	177
Rochester, N. Y.	68
St. Paul, Minn.	66
Salt Lake City, U.	62
San Francisco, Cal.	58
White	57
Colored	70
Scranton, Pa.	98
Seattle, Wash.	50
White	49
Colored	53
Spokane, Wash.	48
Springfield, Mass.	71

*Rate not computed.

DEATH RATES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Per 1,000 population.

Country.	Rate.	Country.	Rate.
Argentina	21.6	Italy	19.2
Australia	9.9	Japan	21.9
Austria	21.9	Netherlands	12.8
Belgium	15.2	New Zealand	8.7
Bulgaria	26.4	Newfoundland	10.6
Canada	30.4	Norway	13.2
Chile	31.1	Panama	14.2
Costa Rica	26.1	Paraguay	10.3
Cuba	11.2	Poland	13.3
Czechoslovakia	25.6	Portugal	19.4
Denmark	12.9	Roumania	23.4
Ecuador	20.5	Salvador	23.7
England	13.7	Scotland	15.4
Esthonia	18.5	South Africa	11.1
Finland	16.2	Spain	12.5
France	18.4	Sweden	13.8
Germany	16.2	Switzerland	14.3
Honduras	17.6	Uruguay	14.5
India	30.9	Venezuela	22.1
Ireland	17.6	Wales	12.8

LIQUORS AND SPIRITS PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES.

[Years ended June 30.]

Year.	Distilled spirits. Gallons.	Fermented liquors. Barrels.
1910	163,894,000	59,545,000
1915	140,656,000	59,808,000
1916	253,283,000	58,684,000
1917	286,085,000	60,817,000
1918	178,834,000	50,266,000
1919	100,779,000	27,713,000
1920	101,265,000	9,231,000
1921	87,896,000	9,220,000
1922	82,163,000	6,348,000
1923	124,626,000	5,269,000

DENATURED ALCOHOL PRODUCED.

Year.	Plants.	Wine gallons.
1920	52	28,836,350.17
1921	67	22,388,824.92
1922	77	23,345,747.91
1923	76	57,565,142.68

WINES AND LIQUORS CONSUMED IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Wines		Malt liquors		Distilled spirits		Wines & liquors	
	Consumption. Gals.	Per capita. Gals.	Consumption. Gals.	Per capita. Gals.	Consumption. Pf.gals.	Per capita. Pf.gals.	Total. Gals.	Per capita. Gals.
1840	4,873,096	.29	23,310,843	1.36	43,060,884	2.52	71,144,823	4.17
1850	6,315,871	.27	36,563,009	1.58	51,833,473	2.23	94,712,353	4.08
1860	11,059,141	.35	101,346,669	3.22	89,968,651	2.86	202,374,461	6.43
1870	12,225,067	.32	204,756,156	5.31	79,895,708	2.07	296,876,931	7.70
1880	28,098,179	.56	414,220,165	8.26	63,526,694	1.27	506,076,400	10.08
1890	28,945,993	.46	855,792,335	13.67	87,829,562	1.40	972,578,878	15.53
1900	29,988,467	.39	1,221,500,160	16.01	97,248,382	1.27	1,349,176,033	17.79
1910	60,543,078	.65	1,851,340,256	19.79	133,558,684	1.42	2,045,427,018	22.19
1920	12,718,139	.12	284,286,888	2.63	24,026,751	.22	318,762,713	2.95
1921	20,322,756	.19	285,798,939	2.61	35,217,662	.32	341,640,392	3.12
1922	9,550,773	.09	196,737,187	1.77	19,262,861	.17	225,550,874	2.03

COFFEE AND TEA CONSUMED IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year ended June 30.	Coffee				Tea			
	Imports. Pounds.	Imports. Value.	*Price. Cents.	†Per cap. Pounds.	Imports. Pounds.	Imports. Value.	*Price. Cents.	†Per cap. Lbs
1830	51,488,248	$4,227,021	8.3	2.98	8,609,415	$2,425,018	23.3	.53
1840	94,996,095	8,546,222	8.8	5.06	20,006,595	5,427,010	24.1	.99
1850	145,272,687	11,234,835	7.6	5.60	29,872,654	4,719,232	14.1	1.22
1860	202,144,733	21,883,797	10.8	5.79	31,696,657	8,915,327	26.3	.84
1870	235,256,574	24,234,879	10.3	6.00	47,408,481	13,863,273	29.4	1.10
1880	446,850,727	60,360,769	13.5	8.78	72,162,936	19,782,931	27.4	1.39
1890	499,159,120	78,267,432	16.0	7.83	83,886,829	12,317,493	15.0	1.33
1900	787,991,911	52,467,943	7.5	9.81	84,845,107	10,558,110	12.4	1.09
1910	873,983,689	69,504,647	7.9	9.33	85,626,370	13,671,946	16.0	.89
1920	1,417,063,513	311,477,231	21.98	12.78	97,826,106	25,854,849	26.43	.84
1921	1,352,312,725	177,555,403	13.13	12.13	72,196,053	17,587,398	24.36	.65
1922	1,241,787,791	149,085,642	12.01	10.97	86,141,949	18,040,476	20.94	.76
1923	1,412,152,000	190,695,000	13.5	12.47	104,887,229	29,606,325	28.2	.92

*Average import price per pound. †Consumption per capita based on net imports.

FASTEST TRIPS AROUND THE WORLD.

Made by John Henry Mears in 1913—35 days 21 hours 36 minutes.

Made by Andre Jaeger-Schmidt in 1911—39 days 42 minutes 38 seconds.

Made by Henry Frederick in 1903—54 days 7 hours 20 minutes.

Made by Nellie Bly (Mrs. Nellie Seaman) in 1889—72 days 6 hours 11 minutes.

OCCUPATION STATISTICS FOR THE UNITED STATES (1920).

[From federal census report.]

SUMMARY.

Total persons 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations distributed by sex and general classes of occupations.

Both sexes—Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry	Number.	Pct.
Extraction of minerals	10,953,158	26.3
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	1,090,223	2.6
Transportation	12,818,524	30.8
Trade	3,063,582	7.4
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	4,242,979	10.2
Professional service	770,460	1.9
Domestic and personal service	2,143,889	5.2
Clerical occupations	3,404,892	8.2
	3,126,541	7.5
Total	41,614,248	100
Male — Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry	9,869,030	29.8
Extraction of minerals	1,087,359	3.3
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	10,888,183	32.9
Transportation	2,850,528	8.6
Trade	3,575,187	10.8
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	748,666	2.3
Professional service	1,127,391	3.4
Domestic and personal service	1,217,968	3.7
Clerical occupations	1,700,425	5.1
Total	33,064,737	100
Female—Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry	1,084,128	12.7
Extraction of minerals	2,864	*
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	1,930,341	22.6
Transportation	213,054	2.5
Trade	667,792	7.8
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	21,794	0.3
Professional service	1,016,498	11.9
Domestic and personal service	2,186,924	25.6
Clerical occupations	1,426,116	16.7
Total	8,549,511	100

*Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

PERSONS IN EACH SPECIFIED OCCUPATION.

(Totals in preceding table.)

Occupation.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Agriculture, Forestry and Animal Husbandry.			
Dairy farmers, farmers and stock raisers	6,201,261	5,947,425	253,836
Dairy farmers	118,813	114,867	3,946
Farmers, general farms	6,004,580	5,757,327	247,253
Farmers, turpentine farms	309	309	.....
Stock raisers	77,559	74,922	2,637
Dairy farm, farm and stock farm laborers	4,041,627	3,248,712	792,915
Dairy farm laborers	63,367	60,770	2,597
Farm laborers (home farm)	1,850,119	1,273,477	576,642
Farm laborers (working out)	2,055,276	1,843,307	211,969
Farm laborers (turpentine farm)	16,099	15,790	309
Stock herders, drovers and feeders	56,766	55,368	1,398
Dairy farm, farm, garden, orchard, etc., foremen	93,048	78,708	14,340
Dairy farm foremen	2,479	2,339	140
Farm foremen, general farms	79,018	65,251	13,767
Farm foremen, turpentine farms	724	724	.....
Farm foremen, stock farms	4,894	4,800	94
Garden and greenhouse foremen	1,874	1,698	176
Orchard, nursery, etc., foremen	4,059	3,896	163
Fishermen and oystermen	52,836	52,457	379
Foresters, forest rangers and timber cruisers	3,653	3,651	2
Gardeners, florists, fruit growers and nurserymen	169,399	160,116	9,283
Florists	8,345	7,407	938
Fruit growers	55,402	52,208	3,194
Gardeners	98,591	93,523	5,068
Landscape gardeners	4,402	4,377	25
Nurserymen	2,659	2,601	58
Garden, greenhouse, orchard and nursery laborers	137,010	127,589	9,421
Cranberry bog laborers	241	236	5
Garden laborers	81,532	75,234	6,298
Greenhouse laborers	16,239	15,075	1,164
Orchard and nursery laborers	38,998	37,044	1,954
Lumbermen, raftsmen and woodchoppers	205,315	205,036	279
Foremen and overseers	6,090	6,090	.....
Inspectors, scalers and surveyors	2,344	2,344	.....
Teamsters and haulers	17,106	17,106	.....
Other lumbermen, raftsmen and woodchoppers	179,775	179,496	279
Owners and managers of log and timber camps	8,410	8,397	13
Managers and officials	2,095	2,090	5
Owners and proprietors	6,315	6,307	8
Other agricultural and animal husbandry pursuits	40,599	36,939	3,660
Apiarists	2,893	2,759	134
Corn shellers, hay balers, grain thrashers, etc.	9,646	9,642	4
Ditchers (farm)	5,379	5,379	.....
Irrigators and ditch tenders	2,600	2,597	3
Poultry raisers	14,116	11,792	2,324
Poultry yard laborers	4,599	3,587	1,012
Other and not specified pursuits	1,366	1,183	183
Extraction of Minerals.			
Foremen, overseers and inspectors	36,931	36,923	8
Foremen and overseers	27,945	27,939	6
Inspectors	8,986	8,984	2

Occupation.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Operators, officials and managers	34,325	34,143	182
Managers	14,469	14,446	23
Officials	2,522	2,481	41
Operators	17,334	17,216	118
Coal mine operatives	733,936	732,441	1,495
Copper mine operatives	36,054	35,918	136
Gold and silver mine operatives	32,700	32,666	34
Iron mine operatives	38,704	38,605	99
Operatives in other and not specified mines	41,389	41,282	107
Lead and zinc mine operatives	20,798	20,749	49
Other specified mine operatives	11,320	11,271	49
Not specified mine operatives	9,271	9,262	9
Quarry operatives	45,162	45,084	78
Oil, gas and salt well operatives	91,022	90,297	725
Oil and gas well operatives	85,550	85,303	247
Salt well and works operatives	5,472	4,994	478
Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries.			
Apprentices to building and hand trades	73,953	73,897	56
Blacksmiths' apprentices	2,661	2,659	2
Boilermakers' apprentices	2,005	2,005	.....
Cabinetmakers' apprentices	1,020	1,020	.....
Carpenters' apprentices	4,805	4,797	8
Coopers' apprentices	365	365	.....
Electricians' apprentices	9,562	9,557	5
Machinists' apprentices	39,463	39,448	15
Masons' apprentices	1,434	1,434	.....
Painters', glaziers' and varnishers' apprentices	1,616	1,598	18
Paperhangers' apprentices	172	165	7
Plasterers' apprentices	398	398	.....
Plumbers' apprentices	7,386	7,386	.....
Roofers' and slaters' apprentices	250	250	.....
Tinsmiths' and coppersmiths' apprentices	2,816	2,815	1
Apprentices to dressmakers and milliners	4,326	17	4,309
Dressmakers' apprentices	2,715	4	2,711
Milliners' apprentices	1,611	13	1,598
Apprentices, other	65,898	60,532	5,366
Architects', designers' and draftsmen's apprentices	3,777	3,479	298
Jewelers', watchmakers', goldsmiths' and silversmiths' apprentices	2,633	2,247	386
Printers' and bookbinders' apprentices	11,603	10,366	1,237
Other apprentices	47,885	44,440	3,445
Bakers	97,940	93,347	4,593
Blacksmiths, forgemen and hammermen	221,421	221,416	5
Blacksmiths	195,255	195,251	4
Forgemen, hammermen and welders	26,166	26,165	1
Boilermakers	74,088	74,088	.....
Brick and stone masons	131,264	131,257	7
Builders and building contractors	90,109	90,030	79
Cabinetmakers	45,511	45,503	8
Carpenters	887,379	887,208	171
Compositors, linotypers and typesetters	140,165	128,859	11,306
Coopers	19,066	19,061	5
Dressmakers and seamstresses (not in factory)	235,855	336	235,519
Dyers	15,109	14,978	131
Electricians	212,964	212,945	19
Electrotypers, stereotypers and lithographers	13,716	13,530	186
Electrotypers and stereotypers	5,494	5,484	10
Lithographers	8,222	8,046	176
Engineers (stationary), cranemen, hoistmen, etc	279,984	279,940	44
Engineers (stationary)	242,096	242,064	32
Cranemen, derrickmen, hoistmen, etc	37,888	37,876	12
Engravers	15,053	14,492	561
Filers, grinders, buffers and polishers (metal)	59,785	57,315	2,470
Buffers and polishers	30,511	28,484	2,027
Filers	10,959	10,893	66
Grinders	18,315	17,938	377
Firemen (except locomotive and fire department)	143,875	143,862	13
Foremen and overseers (manufacturing)	307,413	277,242	30,171
Furnacemen, smeltermen, heaters, pourers, etc	40,806	40,800	6
Furnacemen and smeltermen	18,201	18,197	4
Heaters	16,470	16,468	2
Ladlers and pourers	1,020	1,020	.....
Puddlers	5,115	5,115	.....
Glass blowers	9,144	9,055	89
Jewelers, watchmakers, goldsmiths and silversmiths	39,592	37,914	1,678
Goldsmiths and silversmiths	4,828	4,771	57
Jewelers and lapidaries (factory)	8,757	7,701	1,056
Jewelers and watchmakers (not in factory)	26,007	25,442	565
Laborers (n. o. s):			
Building, general and not specified laborers	623,203	608,075	15,128
Chemical and allied industries	74,289	70,994	3,295
Fertilizer factories	12,943	12,808	135
Paint and varnish factories	4,841	4,677	164
Powder, cartridge, dynamite, fuse and fireworks factories	8,467	7,821	646

Occupation.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Soap factories	4,715	4,346	369
Other chemical factories	43,323	41,342	1,981
Cigar and tobacco factories	35,157	21,295	13,862
Clay, glass and stone industries	124,544	120,215	4,329
Brick, tile and terra cotta factories	48,636	48,099	537
Glass factories	28,937	26,461	2,476
Lime, cement and artificial stone factories	30,051	29,884	167
Marble and stone yards	5,084	5,061	23
Potteries	11,836	10,710	1,126
Clothing industries	12,776	6,414	6,362
Corset factories	771	194	577
Glove factories	1,757	899	858
Hat factories (felt)	989	825	164
Shirt, collar and cuff factories	2,708	1,317	1,391
Suit, coat, cloak and overall factories	3,984	2,219	1,765
Other clothing factories	2,567	960	1,607
Food industries	159,535	143,397	16,138
Bakeries	8,315	6,869	1,446
Butter, cheese and condensed milk factories	15,190	14,174	1,016
Candy factories	6,584	4,398	2,186
Fish curing and packing	6,300	5,261	1,039
Flour and grain mills	18,121	17,983	138
Fruit and vegetable canning, etc.	13,058	9,743	3,315
Slaughter and packing houses	59,548	55,436	4,112
Sugar factories and refineries	15,733	15,414	319
Other food factories	16,686	14,119	2,567
Harness and saddle industries	1,885	1,727	158
Helpers in building and hand trades	63,519	63,412	107
Iron and steel industries	729,613	717,022	12,591
Agricultural implement factories	11,409	11,293	117
Automobile factories	83,341	80,874	2,467
Blast furnaces and steel rolling mills	258,830	256,548	2,282
Car and railroad shops	53,643	53,280	363
Ship and boat building	69,196	68,917	279
Wagon and carriage factories	9,817	9,594	223
Other iron and steel factories	179,607	173,734	5,873
Not specified metal industries	63,770	62,783	987
Other metal industries	67,887	62,771	5,116
Brass mills	18,485	17,614	871
Clock and watch factories	3,108	1,929	1,179
Copper factories	10,963	10,908	55
Gold and silver factories	2,272	2,061	211
Jewelry factories	1,421	1,255	166
Lead and zinc factories	8,927	8,859	68
Tinware, enamelware, etc., factories	17,605	15,436	2,169
Other metal factories	5,106	4,709	397
Lumber and furniture industries	320,613	309,874	10,739
Furniture factories	35,272	32,600	2,672
Piano and organ factories	5,321	4,596	725
Saw and planing mills	245,683	241,334	4,349
Other woodworking factories	34,337	31,344	2,993
Paper and pulp mills	52,263	49,786	2,477
Printing and publishing	11,436	8,886	2,550
Blank book, envelope, tag, paper bag, etc., factories	3,455	2,646	809
Printing, publishing and engraving	7,981	6,240	1,741
Shoe factories	19,210	14,194	5,016
Tanneries	27,480	26,703	777
Textile industries—			
Carpet mills	3,953	3,378	575
Cotton mills	76,315	59,646	16,669
Knitting mills	11,943	6,603	5,340
Lace and embroidery mills	944	677	267
Silk mills	10,080	7,350	2,730
Textile dyeing, finishing and printing mills	10,605	9,885	720
Woolen and worsted mills	22,227	18,238	3,989
Other textile mills	17,243	14,564	2,679
Hemp and jute mills	1,254	1,110	144
Linen mills	458	364	94
Rope and cordage factories	4,268	3,805	463
Sail, awning and tent factories	283	237	46
Not specified textile mills	10,980	9,048	1,932
Other industries	463,891	426,398	37,493
Broom and brush factories	2,800	2,407	393
Button factories	1,407	1,093	314
Charcoal and coke works	9,384	9,352	32
Electric light and power plants	15,417	15,255	162
Electrical supply factories	26,789	23,562	3,227
Gas works	18,845	18,787	58
Leather belt, leather case, etc., factories	3,578	3,274	304
Liquor and beverage industries	10,530	10,295	235
Paper box factories	3,384	2,401	983
Petroleum refineries	31,795	31,566	229
Rubber factories	51,467	47,515	3,952
Straw factories	577	513	64

Occupation.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Trunk factories	2,486	2,269	217
Turpentine distilleries	9,731	9,605	126
Other miscellaneous industries	84,237	77,583	6,754
Other not specified industries	191,364	170,921	20,443
Loom fixers	15,961	15,958	3
Machinists, millwrights and toolmakers	894,662	894,654	8
Machinists	801,901	801,896	5
Millwrights	37,669	37,669	.....
Toolmakers and die sinkers and sinkers	55,092	55,089	3
Managers and superintendents (manufacturing)	201,721	196,771	4,950
Manufacturers and officials	231,615	223,289	8,326
Manufacturers	183,386	178,441	4,945
Officials	48,229	44,848	3,381
Mechanics (n. o. s.)	281,741	281,690	51
Gunsmiths, locksmiths and bellhangers	4,645	4,638	7
Wheelwrights	3,727	3,727	.....
Other mechanics	273,369	273,325	44
Millers (grain, flour, feed, etc.)	23,272	23,265	7
Milliners and millinery dealers	73,255	3,657	69,598
Molders, founders and casters (metal)	123,681	123,668	13
Brass molders, founders and casters	7,238	7,238	.....
Iron molders, founders and casters	114,031	114,022	9
Other molders, founders and casters	2,412	2,408	4
Oilers of machinery	24,612	24,568	44
Painters, glaziers, varnishers, enamelers, etc.	323,032	319,697	3,335
Enamelers, lacquerers and japanners	4,137	3,168	969
Painters, glaziers and varnishers (building)	248,497	248,394	103
Painters, glaziers and varnishers (factory)	70,398	68,135	2,263
Paper hangers	18,746	18,338	408
Pattern and model makers	27,720	27,663	57
Plasterers and cement finishers	45,876	45,870	6
Cement finishers	7,621	7,621	.....
Plasterers	38,255	38,249	6
Plumbers and gas and steam fitters	206,718	206,715	3
Pressmen and plate printers (printing)	18,683	18,683	.....
Rollers and roll hands (metal)	25,061	25,061	.....
Roofers and slaters	11,378	11,378	.....
Sawyers	33,809	33,800	9
Semiskilled operatives (n. o. s.)			
Chemical and allied industries	50,341	32,072	18,269
Fertilizer factories	1,407	1,352	55
Paint and varnish factories	5,521	4,686	835
Powder, cartridge, dynamite, fuse and fireworks factories	7,379	4,811	2,568
Soap factories	6,288	3,239	3,049
Other chemical factories	29,746	17,984	11,762
Cigar and tobacco factories	145,222	61,262	83,960
Clay, glass and stone industries	85,434	72,269	13,165
Brick, tile and terra cotta factories	9,987	9,357	630
Glass factories	44,831	37,636	7,195
Lime, cement and artificial stone factories	7,633	7,426	207
Marble and stone yards	5,546	5,478	68
Potteries	17,437	12,372	5,065
Clothing industries	409,361	143,718	265,643
Corset factories	12,642	1,115	11,527
Glove factories	23,357	6,584	16,773
Hat factories (felt)	21,178	14,716	6,462
Shirt, collar and cuff factories	52,377	10,361	42,016
Suit, coat, cloak and overall factories	143,872	79,357	64,515
Other clothing factories	155,935	31,585	124,350
Food industries	188,895	116,493	72,402
Bakeries	20,441	8,858	11,583
Butter, cheese and condensed milk factories	18,841	16,096	2,745
Candy factories	52,281	20,913	31,368
Fish curing and packing	7,586	4,363	3,223
Flour and grain mills	8,112	7,524	588
Fruit and vegetable canning, etc.	10,204	3,898	6,306
Slaughter and packing houses	49,991	41,906	8,085
Sugar factories and refineries	3,806	3,144	662
Other food factories	17,633	9,791	7,842
Harness and saddle industries	18,135	17,573	562
Iron and steel industries	689,980	632,161	57,819
Agricultural implement factories	7,722	7,136	586
Automobile factories	121,164	108,376	12,788
Blast furnace and steel rolling mills	93,627	89,526	4,101
Car and railroad shops	97,979	97,003	976
Ship and boat building	97,666	97,175	491
Wagon and carriage factories	9,430	8,749	681
Other iron and steel factories	245,450	209,112	36,338
Not specified metal industries	16,942	15,084	1,858
Other metal industries	91,291	60,844	30,447
Brass mills	17,482	13,576	3,906
Clock and watch factories	18,244	10,043	8,201
Copper factories	2,986	2,834	152
Gold and silver factories	6,239	4,432	1,807

Occupation.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Jewelry factories	15,083	8,946	6,137
Lead and zinc factories	2,464	2,186	278
Tinware, enamelware, etc., factories	19,356	12,167	7,189
Other metal factories	9,437	6,660	2,777
Lumber and furniture industries	168,719	150,079	18,640
Furniture factories	55,717	48,906	6,811
Piano and organ factories	19,852	16,949	2,903
Saw and planing mills	57,320	54,016	3,304
Other woodworking factories	35,830	30,208	5,622
Paper and pulp mills	54,669	41,321	13,348
Printing and publishing	80,403	39,281	41,122
Blank book, envelope, tag, paper bag, etc., factories	13,694	5,117	8,577
Printing, publishing and engraving	66,709	34,164	32,545
Shoe factories	206,225	132,813	73,412
Tanneries	32,226	28,598	3,628
Textile industries—			
Carpet mills	23,387	13,003	10,384
Cotton mills	302,454	153,269	149,185
Knitting mills	107,604	26,922	80,682
Lace and embroidery mills	19,083	6,086	12,997
Silk mills	115,721	42,953	72,768
Textile, dyeing, finishing and printing mills	17,736	12,154	5,582
Woolen and worsted mills	126,418	64,703	61,715
Other textile mills	79,994	34,944	45,050
Hemp and jute mills	4,168	1,951	2,217
Linen mills	2,574	860	1,714
Rope and cordage factories	8,454	4,714	3,740
Sail, awning and tent factories	3,543	2,538	1,005
Not specified textile mills	61,255	24,881	36,374
Other industries	622,662	410,256	212,406
Broom and brush factories	12,606	10,219	2,387
Building and hand trades	7,003	6,983	20
Button factories	12,977	7,768	5,209
Charcoal and coke works	1,722	1,692	30
Electric light and power plants	15,949	15,610	339
Electrical supply factories	64,841	37,452	27,389
Gas works	9,462	9,294	168
Leather belt, leather case, etc., factories	17,189	12,809	4,380
Liquor and beverage industries	15,655	14,960	695
Paper box factories	20,452	7,077	13,375
Petroleum refineries	8,891	8,229	662
Rubber factories	86,204	67,370	18,834
Straw factories	14,102	7,751	6,351
Trunk factories	5,456	4,644	812
Turpentine distilleries	1,138	1,130	8
Other miscellaneous industries	121,968	75,772	46,196
Other not specified industries	207,047	121,496	85,551
Shoemakers and cobblers (not in factory)	78,859	78,599	260
Skilled occupations (n. o. s.*)	19,395	19,326	69
Annealers and temperers (metal)	2,913	2,910	3
Piano and organ tuners	7,047	7,007	40
Wood carvers	3,025	3,008	17
Other skilled occupations	6,410	6,401	9
Stonecutters	22,099	22,096	3
Structural iron workers (building)	18,836	18,836	.....
Tailors and tailoresses	192,232	160,404	31,828
Tinsmiths and coppersmiths	74,968	74,957	11
Coppersmiths	5,233	5,232	1
Tinsmiths and sheet metal workers	69,735	69,725	10
Upholsterers	29,605	27,338	2,267

*Not otherwise specified.

Transportation.

Water transportation (selected occupations):			
Boatmen, canal men and lock keepers	6,319	6,286	33
Captains, masters, mates and pilots	26,320	26,318	2
Longshoremen and stevedores	85,928	85,605	323
Sailors and deck hands	54,832	54,800	32
Road and street transportation (selected occupations):			
Carriage and hack drivers	9,057	8,966	91
Chauffeurs	285,045	284,096	949
Draymen, teamsters and expressmen	411,032	410,484	648
Foremen of livery and transfer companies	3,868	3,866	2
Garage keepers and managers	42,151	41,944	207
Hostlers and stable hands	18,976	18,973	3
Laborers (garage, road and street)	158,482	158,204	278
Garage	31,450	31,339	111
Road and street building and repairing	115,836	115,673	163
Street cleaning	11,196	11,192	4
Livery stable keepers and managers	11,240	11,168	72
Proprietors and managers of transfer companies	23,497	23,231	266
Railroad transportation (selected occupations):			
Baggagemen and freight agents	16,819	16,789	30
Baggagemen	11,878	11,875	3
Freight agents	4,941	4,914	27

Occupation.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Boiler washers and engine hostlers	25,305	25,271	34
Brakemen	114,107	114,107	.....
Conductors (steam railroad)	74,539	74,539	.....
Conductors (street railroad)	63,760	63,507	253
Foremen and overseers	79,294	79,216	78
Steam railroad	73,046	72,980	66
Street railroad	6,248	6,236	12
Laborers	495,713	488,659	7,054
Steam railroad	470,199	463,613	6,586
Street railroad	25,514	25,046	468
Locomotive engineers	109,899	109,899	.....
Locomotive firemen	91,345	91,345	.....
Motormen	66,519	66,499	20
Steam railroad	3,560	3,560	.....
Street railroad	62,959	62,939	20
Officials and superintendents	35,881	35,830	51
Steam railroad	32,426	32,385	41
Street railroad	3,455	3,445	10
Switchmen, flagmen and yardmen	111,565	111,000	565
Switchmen and flagmen (steam railroad)	101,917	101,359	558
Switchmen and flagmen (street railroad)	2,500	2,496	4
Yardmen (steam railroad)	7,148	7,145	3
Ticket and station agents	26,585	24,324	2,261
Express, post, telegraph and telephone (selected occupations):			
Agents (express companies)	5,293	5,193	100
Express messengers and railway mail clerks	25,005	24,996	9
Express messengers	9,138	9,129	9
Railway mail clerks	15,867	15,867	.....
Mail carriers	91,451	90,131	1,320
Telegraph and telephone linemen	37,917	37,905	12
Telegraph messengers	9,403	8,969	434
Telegraph operators	79,434	62,574	16,860
Telephone operators	190,160	11,781	178,379
Other transportation pursuits:			
Foremen and overseers (n. o. s.)	25,995	25,958	37
Road and street building and repairing	9,558	9,557	1
Telegraph and telephone	6,822	6,797	25
Water transportation	3,488	3,488	.....
Other transportation	6,127	6,116	11
Inspectors	50 233	49,848	385
Steam and railroad	42,721	42,675	46
Street railroad	3,451	3,445	6
Telegraph and telephone	2,821	2,491	330
Other transportation	1,240	1,237	3
Laborers (n. o. s.)	33,432	33,229	203
Express companies	9,089	9,067	22
Pipe lines	7,369	7,362	7
Telegraph and telephone	5,088	5,011	77
Water transportation	5,966	5,963	3
Other transportation	5,920	5,826	94
Proprietors, officials and managers (n. o. s.)	18,957	18,384	573
Telegraph and telephone	11,603	11,059	544
Other transportation	7,354	7,325	29
Other occupations (semiskilled)	48,124	46,634	1,490
Road and street building and repairing	4,435	4,331	104
Steam railroad	28,621	27,916	705
Street railroad	9,259	9,088	171
Telegraph and telephone	1,831	1,410	421
Water transportation	1,774	1,753	21
Other transportation	2,204	2,136	68
Trade.			
Bankers, brokers and money lenders	161,613	156,309	5,304
Bankers and bank officials	82,375	78,149	4,226
Commercial brokers and commission men	27,552	27,358	194
Loan brokers and loan company officials	4,385	4,255	130
Pawnbrokers	1,088	1,066	22
Stockbrokers	29,609	29,233	376
Brokers not specified and promoters	16,604	16,248	356
Clerks in stores	413,918	243,521	170,397
Commercial travelers	179,320	176,514	2,806
Decorators, drapers and window dressers	8,853	7,698	1,155
Deliverymen	170,235	170,039	196
Bakeries and laundries	20,888	20,858	30
Stores	149,347	149,181	166
Floorwalkers, foremen and overseers	26,437	22,367	4,070
Floorwalkers and foremen in stores	20,604	16,565	4,039
Foremen (warehouses, stockyards, etc.)	5,833	5,802	31
Inspectors, gaugers and samplers	13,714	12,683	1,031
Insurance agents and officials	134,978	129,589	5,389
Insurance agents	119,918	114,835	5,083
Officials of insurance companies	15,060	14,754	306
Laborers in coal and lumber yards, warehouses, etc.	125,609	124,713	896
Coal yards	25,192	25,157	35

Occupation.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Elevators	11,312	11,244	68
Lumber yards	43,351	43,297	54
Stockyards	22,888	22,859	29
Warehouses	22,866	22,156	710
Laborers, porters and helpers in stores	125,007	116,602	8,405
Newsboys	27,961	27,635	326
Proprietors, officials and managers (n. o. s.)	34,776	33,715	1,061
Employment office keepers	3,026	2,357	669
Proprietors, etc., elevators	8,858	8,836	22
Proprietors, etc., warehouses	6,353	6,310	43
Other proprietors, officials and managers	16,539	16,212	327
Real estate agents and officials	149,135	139,927	9,208
Retail dealers	1,328,275	1,249,295	78,980
Agricultural implements and wagons	7,789	7,760	29
Art stores and artists' materials	2,646	1,989	657
Automobiles and accessories	28,768	28,626	142
Bicycles	2,321	2,200	21
Books	3,035	2,600	435
Boots and shoes	22,544	21,781	763
Butchers and meat dealers	122,105	120,940	1,165
Buyers and shippers of grain	7,305	7,288	17
Buyers and shippers of live stock	30,464	30,433	31
Buyers and shippers of other farm produce	10,540	10,507	33
Candy and confectionery	40,091	32,368	7,723
Cigars and tobacco	19,141	18,031	1,110
Carpets and rugs	1,132	1,116	16
Clothing and men's furnishings	46,653	43,440	3,213
Coal and wood	26,556	26,057	499
Coffee and tea	5,044	4,766	278
Crockery, glassware and queensware	1,618	1,505	113
Curios, antiques and novelties	3,353	2,593	760
Delicatessen stores	4,333	3,565	768
Department stores	11,752	10,800	952
Drugs and medicines, including druggists and pharmacists	80,157	76,995	3,162
Dry goods, fancy goods and notions	63,909	56,158	7,751
Five and ten cent and variety stores	5,968	4,899	1,069
Florists (dealers)	5,746	4,784	962
Flour and feed	9,309	9,212	97
Fruit	23,385	22,185	1,200
Furniture	26,013	25,337	676
Furs	4,789	4,434	355
Gas fixtures and electrical supplies	4,420	4,335	85
General stores	80,026	76,317	3,709
Groceries	239,236	216,059	23,177
Hardware, stoves and cutlery	41,144	40,453	691
Harness and saddlery	2,706	2,685	21
Hucksters and peddlers	50,402	48,493	1,909
Ice	8,203	8,166	37
Jewelry	21,433	20,652	781
Junk	22,749	22,596	153
Leather and hides	4,350	4,307	43
Lumber	27,687	27,589	98
Milk	13,104	12,509	595
Music and musical instruments	7,909	7,360	549
Newsdealers	8,474	7,808	666
Oil, paint and wall paper	6,577	6,298	279
Opticians	12,632	11,743	889
Produce and provisions	34,473	32,873	1,600
Rags	2,024	1,985	39
Stationery	5,951	5,260	691
Other specified retail dealers	52,681	49,955	2,726
Not specified retail dealers	65,728	59,483	6,245
Salesmen and saleswomen	1,177,494	816,352	361,142
Auctioneers	5,048	5,045	3
Demonstrators	4,823	1,639	3,184
Sales agents	41,841	40,207	1,634
Salesmen and saleswomen (stores)	1,125,782	769,461	356,321
Undertakers	24,469	23,342	1,127
Wholesale dealers, importers and exporters	73,574	72,780	794
Other pursuits (semiskilled)	67,611	52,106	15,505
Fruit graders and packers	8,074	4,988	3,086
Meat cutters	22,884	22,804	80
Packers, wholesale and retail trade	19,701	13,603	6,098
Other occupations	16,952	10,711	6,241
Public Service, Not Elsewhere Specified.			
Firemen (fire department)	50,771	50,771	.....
Guards, watchmen and doorkeepers	115,553	115,154	399
Laborers (public service)	106,915	105,385	1,530
Garbage men and scavengers	5,481	5,475	6
Other laborers	101,434	99,910	1,524
Marshals, sheriffs, detectives, etc	32,214	30,968	1,246
Detectives	11,955	11,562	393
Marshals and constables	6,897	6,880	17

Occupation.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Probation and truant officers	2,679	1,899	780
Sheriffs	10,683	10,627	56
Officials and inspectors (city and county)	55,597	50,748	4,849
Officials and inspectors (city)	33,505	31,918	1,587
Officials and inspectors (county)	22,092	18,830	3,262
Officials and inspectors (state and United States)	80,334	67,944	12,390
Officials and inspectors (state)	9,126	8,596	530
Postmasters	31,935	20,727	11,208
Other United States officials	39,273	38,621	652
Policemen	82,120	81,884	236
Soldiers, sailors and marines	225,503	225,503	.....
Other pursuits	21,453	20,309	1,144
Life-savers	2,287	2,285	2
Lighthouse keepers	1,463	1,442	21
Other occupations	17,703	16,582	1,121
Professional Service.			
Actors and showmen	48,172	33,818	14,354
Actors	28,361	15,124	13,237
Showmen	19,811	18,694	1,117
Architects	18,185	18,048	137
Artists, sculptors and teachers of art	35,402	20,785	14,617
Authors, editors and reporters	40,865	32,129	8,736
Authors	6,668	3,662	3,006
Editors and reporters	34,197	28,467	5,730
Chemists, assayers and metallurgists	32,941	31,227	1,714
Clergymen	127,270	125,483	1,787
College presidents and professors	33,407	23,332	10,075
Dentists	56,152	54,323	1,829
Designers, draftsmen and inventors	70,651	62,987	7,664
Designers	15,410	9,758	5,652
Draftsmen	52,865	50,880	1,985
Inventors	2,376	2,349	27
Lawyers, judges and justices	122,519	120,781	1,738
Musicians and teachers of music	130,265	57,587	72,678
Osteopaths	5,030	3,367	1,663
Photographers	34,259	27,140	7,119
Physicians and surgeons	144,977	137,758	7,219
Teachers	761,766	122,525	639,241
Teachers (schools)	9,711	5,677	4,034
Teachers (athletics, dancing, etc.)	752,055	116,848	635,207
Techfical engineers	136,121	136,080	41
Civil engineers and surveyors	64,660	64,642	18
Electrical engineers	27,077	27,065	12
Mechanical engineers	37,689	37,678	11
Mining engineers	6,695	6,695	.....
Trained nurses	149,128	5,464	143,664
Veterinary surgeons	13,494	13,493	1
Other professional pursuits	35,018	15,745	19,273
Aeronauts	1,312	1,304	8
Librarians	15,297	1,795	13,502
Other occupations	18,409	12,646	5,763
Semiprofessional pursuits	116,555	70,626	45,929
Abstractors, notaries and justices of peace	10,071	8,588	1,483
Fortune tellers, hypnotists, spiritualists, etc	928	230	698
Healers (except osteopaths and physicians and surgeons)	14,774	6,872	7,902
Keepers of charitable and penal institutions	12,884	7,953	4,931
Keepers of pleasure resorts, racetracks, etc	3,360	3,163	197
Officials of lodges, societies, etc	11,736	9,574	2,162
Religious, charity and welfare workers	41,078	14,151	26,927
Theatrical owners, managers and officials	18,395	17,138	1,257
Turfmen and sportsmen	1,826	1,825	1
Other occupations	1,503	1,132	371
Attendants and helpers (professional service)	31,712	14,693	17,019
Dentists' assistants and apprentices	6,708	1,768	4,940
Librarians' assistants and attendants	2,279	1,067	1,212
Physicians' and surgeons' attendants	7,051	641	6,410
Stage hands and circus helpers	5,803	5,377	426
Theater ushers	5,221	2,868	2,353
Other attendants and helpers	4,650	2,972	1,678
Domestic and Personal Service.			
Barbers, hairdressers and manicurists	216,211	182,965	33,246
Billiard room, dance hall, skating rink, etc., keepers	24,897	24,655	242
Billiard and pool room keepers	22,140	22,067	73
Dance hall, skating rink, etc., keepers	2,757	2,588	169
Boarding and lodging house keepers	133,392	18,652	114,740
Bootblacks	15,175	15,142	33
Charwomen and cleaners	36,803	11,848	24,955
Elevator tenders	40,713	33,376	7,337
Hotel keepers and managers	55,583	41,449	14,134
Housekeepers and stewards	221,612	17,262	204,350
Janitors and sextons	178,628	149,590	29,038
Laborers (domestic and professional service)	32,893	31,224	1,669

Occupation.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Launderers and laundresses (not in laundry)	396,756	10,882	385,874
Laundry operatives	120,715	39,968	80,747
Foremen and overseers	3,611	2,076	1,535
Laborers	13,107	6,570	6,537
Other operatives	103,997	31,322	72,675
Laundry owners, officials and managers	13,692	12,239	1,453
Managers and officials	4,665	4,081	584
Owners and proprietors	9,027	8,158	869
Midwives and nurses (not trained)	156,769	19,338	137,431
Midwives	4,773	.....	4,773
Nurses (not trained)	151,996	19,338	132,658
Porters (except in stores)	88,168	87,683	485
Porters, domestic and professional service	43,208	42,929	279
Porters, steam railroad	22,513	22,486	27
Other porters (except in stores)	22,447	22,268	179
Restaurant, cafe and lunchroom keepers	87,987	72,343	15,644
Servants	1,270,946	258,813	1,012,133
Bell boys, chore boys, etc.	17,231	16,472	759
Butlers	10,690	10,689	1
Chambermaids	29,302	250	29,052
Coachmen and footmen	2,427	2,427	.....
Cooks	398,475	129,857	268,618
Ladies' maids, valets, etc.	5,791	1,268	4,523
Nursemaids	11,890	11	11,879
Other servants	795,140	97,839	697,301
Waiters	228,985	112,064	116,921
Other pursuits	84,967	78,475	6,492
Bartenders	26,085	25,976	109
Bathhouse keepers and attendants	2,858	2,032	826
Cemetery keepers	5,540	5,496	44
Cleaners and renovators (clothing, etc.)	21,667	17,094	4,573
Hunters, trappers and guides	7,332	7,288	44
Saloonkeepers	17,835	17,312	523
Umbrella menders and scissors grinders	917	899	18
Other occupations	2,733	2,378	355
Clerical Occupations.			
Agents, canvassers and collectors	175,772	159,941	15,831
Agents	130,338	121,428	8,910
Canvassers	14,705	10,514	4,191
Collectors	30,729	27,999	2,730
Bookkeepers, cashiers and accountants	734,688	375,564	359,124
Accountants and auditors	118,451	105,073	13,378
Bookkeepers and cashiers	616,237	270,491	345,746
Clerks (except clerks in stores)	1,487,905	1,015,742	472,163
Shipping clerks	123,684	118,944	4,740
Weighers	16,229	14,730	1,499
Other clerks	1,347,992	882,068	465,924
Messenger, bundle and office boys and girls	113,022	98,768	14,254
Bundle and cash boys and girls	6,973	2,506	4,467
Messenger, errand and office boys and girls	106,049	96,262	9,787
Stenographers and typists	615,154	50,410	564,744

CHILDREN IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS (1920).

[Federal census report.]

Table includes boys and girls 10 to 15 years of age inclusive, and shows percentage of increase or decrease of those at work 1910 to 1920.

Occupation.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Pct. increase (+); decrease (—). Total.	Boys.	Girls.
Population 10 to 15 years	12,502,582	6,294,985	6,207,597	+15.5	+15.2	+15.7
Number gainfully occupied	1,060,858	714,248	346,610	—46.7	—47.2	—45.6
Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry, total	647,309	459,238	188,071	—54.8	—55.1	—54.1
Farm laborers, home farm	569,824	396,191	173,633	—50.8	—50.9	—50.4
Farm laborers, working out	63,990	51,000	12,990	—75.4	—74.6	—77.9
All other agriculture, etc.	13,495	12,047	1,448	—11.8	—14.3	+17.7
Extraction of minerals, total	7,191	7,045	146	—60.2	—60.9	.....
Coal mine operatives	5,850	5,743	107	—61.5	—62.2	.....
All other extraction of minerals	1,341	1,302	39	—53.4	—54.2	.....
Manufacturing and mechanical industries, total	185,337	104,335	81,002	—29.0	—31.0	—26.2
Apprentices	19,323	15,924	3,399	(*)	(*)	(*)
Laborers and semiskilled operatives (n. o. s.)—						
Building and hand trades	7,476	7,009	467	—56.0	—57.4	—13.5
Clothing industries	11,757	2,288	9,469	—38.6	—33.0	—39.9
Food industries	9,934	4,633	5,301	+23.0	+43.0	+9.7
Iron and steel industries	12,904	10,617	2,287	—10.2	—14.3	+15.4
Lumber and furniture industries	10,585	9,159	1,426	—43.7	—46.6	—13.2

Occupation.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Pct. increase (+); decrease (−). Total.	Boys.	Girls.
Shoe factories	7,545	4,374	3,171	−10.1	−6.8	−14.3
Textile industries	54,649	21,917	32,732	−29.9	−33.3	−27.4
Cotton mills	21,875	10,498	11,377	−46.1	−48.5	−43.7
Knitting mills	7,991	2,087	5,904	−28.0	−30.0	−27.3
Silk mills	10,023	3,220	6,803	+13.2	+27.8	+7.4
Woolen and worsted mills	7,077	3,009	4,068	−9.3	−9.6	−9.0
All other textile mills	7,683	3,103	4,580	−20.3	−14.9	−23.6
All other industries	21,519	12,112	9,407	+3.1	+2.6	+3.7
Other manufacturing and mechanical industries	29,645	16,302	13,343	−24.0	−26.9	−20.2
Transportation	18,912	15,617	3,295	−9.1	−15.6	+43.1
Trade, total	63,368	49,234	14,134	−10.4	−14.9	+9.8
Clerks in stores	15,049	9,139	5,910	−4.1	−17.4	+27.6
Newsboys	20,706	20,513	193	+1.3	+1.2	+11.6
Salesmen and saleswomen (stores)	15,321	8,569	6,752	−6.2	−10.8	+0.4
All other trade occupations	12,292	11,013	1,279	−32.6	−34.8	−4.3
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	1,130	1,085	45	+110.4	+105.9	.....
Professional service	3,465	1,979	1,486	−2.8	−3.7	−1.6
Domestic and personal service, total	54,006	16,082	37,924	−51.9	−34.9	−56.8
Servants	38,180	7,604	30,576	−57.3	−48.3	−59.1
All other domestic and personal service	15,826	8,478	7,348	−30.2	−12.0	−43.6
Clerical occupations, total	80,140	59,633	20,507	+12.9	+2.1	+63.0
Clerks (except in stores)	22,521	13,928	8,593	+77.5	+48.0	+162.0
Messenger, bundle and office boys and girls†	48,028	43,721	4,307	−8.0	−6.8	−18.5
Stenographers and typists	5,674	678	4,996	+109.6	+14.1	+136.4
Other clerical occupations	3,917	1,306	2,611	+14.7	−13.6	+37.1

*Comparable figures for 1910 not available. †Except telegraph messengers.

THE BLIND IN THE UNITED STATES (1920).

[From federal census report.]

SUMMARY.

Number*	40,913
Male	23,977
Female	16,936
White	36,640
Male	21,330
Female	15,310
Native	30,313
Male	17,451
Female	12,862
Foreign-born	6,327
Male	3,879
Female	2,448
Colored	4,273
Male	2,647
Female	1,626
Negro	3,936
Male	2,442
Female	1,494
Indian	308
Male	182
Female	126
Men 15 yrs. or more	22,097
Single	7,491
Married	9,823
Widowed	3,953
Divorced	500
Not reporting	330
Women 15 yrs. or more	15,495
Single	5,474
Married	3,915
Widowed	5,671
Divorced	170
Not reporting	265

*Number returning schedules to census bureau. The total number of blind reported in the United States in 1920 was 52,567, of whom 30,167 were males and 22,407 females.

THE BLIND BY STATES (1920).

State.	Number.	State.	Number.
Alabama	1,026	Minnesota	870
Arizona	101	Mississippi	840
Arkansas	919	Missouri	2,226
California	1,504	Montana	180
Colorado	706	Nebraska	405
Connecticut	719	Nevada	41
Delaware	139	New Hampshire	382
Dist. of Columbia	358	New Jersey	1,075
Florida	463	New Mexico	552
Georgia	1,336	New York	4,205
Idaho	131	North Carolina	1,230
Illinois	3,246	North Dakota	145
Indiana	2,223	Ohio	3,873
Iowa	1,159	Oklahoma	870
Kansas	1,095	Oregon	354
Kentucky	1,640	Pennsylvania	4,094
Louisiana	725	Rhode Island	231
Maine	583	South Carolina	597
Maryland	763	South Dakota	211
Massachusetts	2,589	Tennessee	1,429
Michigan	1,579	Texas	1,754
Utah	165	Wisconsin	1,313
Vermont	195	Wyoming	30
Virginia	1,161		
Washington	498	Total	52,567
West Virginia	647		

CHIEF CAUSES OF BLINDNESS.

Cataract	4,896	Smallpox	235
Glaucoma	1,932	Explosives	797
Atrophy optic nerve	1,756	Firearms	632
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1,198	Falls	445
Trachoma	555	Flying objects	380
Diseases of retina	497	Cutting instruments	335
Corneal ulcer	264	Burns	113
Cancer, neoplasms	247	Other accidents	3,211
Diseases of iris	240	Poisoning	311
Measles	797	Foreign substance in eye	431
Meningitis	526	Other definite causes	5,024
Scarlet fever	416	Congenital	2,635
Kidney disease, diabetes	308	Neuralgia	548
Influenza	282	Exposure to heat	507
Typhoid fever	253	Sore eyes	497
Locomotor ataxia, etc.	252	All other indefinite	4,932

AGE WHEN VISION WAS LOST.

Age.	Number.	Age.	Number.
At birth	3,978	35 to 44 years	3,783
Under 1 year	2,215	45 to 54 years	4,160
1 to 4 years	2,147	55 to 59 years	2,043
5 to 9 years	2,478	60 to 64 years	2,510
10 to 14 years	1,849	65 to 69 years	2,195
15 to 19 years	1,410	70 to 74 years	2,284
20 to 24 years	1,543	75 to 79 years	1,599
25 to 34 years	3,119	80 years or over	1,619

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

Having attended school	20,432
Not having attended school	19,854
Attended special school	12,647
Common school only	2,422

High school or academy	428
University or college	328
Instruction at home	1,249
Able to read raised type	11,934

OCCUPATIONS OF THE BLIND.

Of 23,251 blind males, 10 years of age or more, reporting on the subject 17,344 were not gainfully occupied in 1920. Of the 5,907 employed there were engaged in agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry, 864; extraction of minerals, 12; manufacturing and mechanical industries, 2,470; transportation, 92; trade, 1,230; public service, 28; professional service, 751; domestic and personal service, 225; clerical work, 207; not classifiable as to occupation, 28. Of the 16,385 females reporting, only 1,270 were gainfully occupied. Of these 84 were engaged in agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry; 620 in manufacturing and mechanical industries; 18 in transportation; 34 in trade; 6 in public service; 240 in professional service; 168 in domestic or personal service; 74 in clerical work and 12 in unclassifiable occupations.

More specifically, 660 of the blind boys and men were farmers, 825 broom makers, 447 piano tuners, 381 chair caners, 103 basket workers, 311 peddlers, 113 clerks, 127 news dealers, 387 musicians and teachers of music, 90 clergymen, 71 school teachers, 35 lawyers, 31 authors and librarians and 165 agents and canvassers. Of the blind girls and women, 54 were farmers, 246 seamstresses, 75 chair caners, 95 piano tuners, 54 basket workers, 18 telephone operators, 119 musicians and teachers of music, 82 school teachers and 42 stenographers and typists.

DEAF-MUTES IN THE UNITED STATES (1920).

[From federal census report.]

SUMMARY.

Number*	35,026	Male	786	Divorced	135
Male	19,166	Female	701	Not reporting	243
Female	15,860	Other colored	112		
White—Male	16,825	Male	63	Women 15 yrs. or more	11,605
Female	13,980	Men 15 yrs. or more	14,306	Single	6,183
Foreign-born white	2,622	Female	40	Married	4,486
Male	1,492	Single	8,494	Widowed	594
Female	1,130	Married	5,075	Divorced	113
Negroes	1,487	Widowed	359	Not reporting	229

*Returning schedules to census bureau. The total number reported was 44,885.

DEAF-MUTES BY STATES (1920).

State.	Number.	State.	Number.
Alabama	817	Nevada	19
Arizona	92	New Hampshire	149
Arkansas	740	New Jersey	940
California	1,135	New Mexico	190
Colorado	364	New York	4,022
Connecticut	598	North Carolina	1,189
Delaware	46	North Dakota	247
Dist. of Columbia	351	Ohio	2,763
Florida	396	Oklahoma	624
Georgia	1,094	Oregon	344
Idaho	124	Pennsylvania	3,399
Illinois	2,941	Rhode Island	197
Indiana	1,576	South Carolina	539
Iowa	1,066	South Dakota	283
Kansas	916	Tennessee	1,103
Kentucky	1,255	Texas	1,672
Louisiana	866	Utah	236
Maine	414	Vermont	143
Maryland	657	Virginia	1,042
Massachusetts	1,592	Washington	566
Michigan	1,802	West Virginia	632
Minnesota	1,044	Wisconsin	1,688
Mississippi	570	Wyoming	36
Missouri	1,703		
Montana	150	Total	44,885
Nebraska	553		

CHIEF CAUSES OF DEAFNESS.

Congenital	13,513	Diphtheria	319
Scarlet fever	3,346	Pneumonia	295
Meningitis	3,237	Catarrh	273
Brain fever	1,314	Colds	263
Falls and blows	1,177	Paralysis	236
Measles	1,083	Convulsions	230
Typhoid fever	642	Malarial fever and quinine	162
Whooping cough	636	Accident	162
Disease of middle ear	464	Mumps	159
Abscess in head	446	Influenza	151

AGE WHEN DEAFNESS BEGAN.

Age.	Number.	Age.	Number.
At birth	13,513	3 years	2,780
Under 5 years	16,458	4 years	1,759
Under 1 year	2,802	5 to 9 years	3,516
1 year	3,973	5 years	1,323
2 years	4,687	6 years	875
7 years	703	9 years	101
8 years	514	10 yrs. and over	250

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

Of the 31,230 deaf-mutes, 10 years of age or over, in the United States reporting on their means of communication 16,901 were able to read lips; 7,526 used speech, writing, finger spelling and sign language; 449 used speech, writing and finger spelling; 433 speech, writing and sign language; 311 speech, finger spelling and sign language; 1,575 speech and writing; 59 speech and finger spelling; 295 speech and sign language; 62 speech and miscellaneous methods, and 1,576 speech only.

OCCUPATION.

Of 17,176 deaf-mutes, 10 years of age or over, reporting on the subject in 1920, 10,190 were gainfully occupied. Of these there were in agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry, 2,664; extraction of minerals, 64; manufacturing and mechanical industries, 6,180; transportation, 139; trade, 203; public service, 41; professional service, 222; domestic and personal service, 347; clerical, 182; unclassifiable as to occupation, 154.

BLIND DEAF-MUTES.

In 1920 there were in the United States 169 persons who were blind as well as deaf and mute. There were 20 in New York state, 16 in Wisconsin, 13 in Illinois, 13 in Ohio and 11 in Missouri. The others were distributed among the remaining states in numbers ranging from 1 to 9.

EXECUTION OF WOMEN.

Mrs. Surratt was hanged in Washington, D. C., July 7, 1865, for complicity in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. Mrs. Mary Mabel Rogers was hanged at Windsor, Vt., Dec. 8, 1905. Since then eight other women have been executed in the United States for murder. There were four in 1916, one in 1917 and three in 1918. The first woman in Canada to be put legally to death in the last twenty-five years was Mrs. Florence Lassandra, 22 years old, who was hanged at Edmonton, Alb., May 2, 1923, for complicity in the murder of a police officer.

MANUFACTURES IN THE UNITED STATES.

[Census bureau report.]

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1904-1919.

	1919.	1914.	1909.	1904.
Establishments	290,105	275,791	268,491	216,180
Wage workers	9,096,372	7,036,372	6,615,046	5,468,383
Capital	$44,569,593,771	$22,790,979,937	$18,428,269,706	$12,675,580,874
Wages	$10,533,400,340	$4,078,332,433	$3,427,037,884	$2,610,444,953
Cost of materials	$37,376,380,283	$14,368,088,831	$12,142,790,878	$8,500,207,810
Value of products	$62,418,078,773	$24,246,434,724	$20,672,051,870	$14,793,902,563
Value added by mfr.	$25,041,698,490	$9,878,345,893	$8,529,260,992	$6,293,694,753
Primary horse power	29,507,117	22,470,872	18,675,376	13,487,707

INDUSTRIES BY GENERAL GROUPS (1919).

Group.	Wage earners.	Capital.	Wages.	Products.
Food	684,672	$4,635,149,885	$722,539,843	$12,438,890,851
Textiles	1,611,309	6,096,161,183	1,482,326,820	9,216,102,814
Iron and steel	1,585,712	8,711,843,201	2,193,203,301	9,403,634,265
Lumber	839,008	2,590,045,756	847,031,570	3,070,072,813
Leather	349,362	1,554,502,458	363,453,419	2,610,230,727
Paper and printing	509,875	2,423,400,111	564,509,917	3,012,583,990
Liquors, beverages	55,442	781,571,615	66,139,716	603,895,215
Chemicals	427,008	5,617,738,265	493,744,382	5,610,299,073
Stone, clay, glass	298,659	1,262,211,569	328,559,462	1,085,528,926
Metals (not iron or steel)	339,469	1,796,669,418	394,627,827	2,760,293,568
Tobacco	157,097	604,839,572	123,998,084	1,012,933,213
Vehicles	495,939	2,423,239,470	689,475,462	4,058,911,515
Railroad repair shops	515,709	776,844,315	726,690,466	1,354,446,094
Miscellaneous	1,227,111	5,295,376,953	1,537,110,071	6,180,255,709

STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIES IN DETAIL (1920).

The abbreviation n. e. s. stands for not elsewhere specified.

Industry.	No.	Wage earners.	Capital.	Products.
Airplanes and parts	31	3,543	$17,753,875	$14,372,643
Agricultural implements	521	54,368	366,962,052	304,961,265
Aluminum manufactures	83	11,402	48,490,364	75,277,948
Ammunition	42	22,816	94,558,643	88,038,223
Artificial flowers	224	4,138	6,675,418	16,143,165
Artificial limbs	177	671	2,231,416	3,271,406
Artificial stone products	2,785	8,378	29,310,899	33,664,332
Artists' materials	58	926	4,663,790	5,507,656
Asbestos products	46	3,654	16,404,739	23,977,557
Automobile bodies, parts	2,515	132,556	470,497,552	692,170,692
Automobile repairing	15,507	55,061	141,123,954	224,652,159
Automobiles	315	210,559	1,310,451,400	2,387,903,287
Awnings, tents, sails	895	6,028	26,727,621	45,690,390
Babbitt metal and solder	118	2,372	24,383,342	59,016,983
Bags, not paper	216	10,756	79,042,143	214,059,474
Bags, paper	75	4,168	24,584,881	47,263,990
Baking powder, yeast	88	3,331	43,486,136	46,230,312
Baskets, rattan, willow ware	375	4,533	7,195,394	11,821,167
Bells	10	237	1,004,743	950,956
Belting and hose, rubber	15	5,826	45,919,568	34,210,540
Belting, other than rubber	41	2,479	17,348,974	19,176,277
Belting, leather	172	2,765	27,533,899	40,480,654
Billiard tables, bowling alleys	49	2,101	7,040,990	15,733,047
Blacking, stains, dressings	220	2,455	13,080,901	25,284,072
Bluing	57	360	1,227,619	2,731,277
Bone, carbon and lamp black	35	675	9,790,167	6,186,204
Bookbinding, blank books	1,113	20,361	43,041,207	66,020,677
Boot and shoe cut stocks	252	9,715	61,747,458	161,203,310
Boot and shoe findings	427	8,941	28,988,416	62,825,408
Boots, shoes, not rubber	1,449	211,049	612,625,075	1,155,041,436
Boots, shoes, rubber	25	32,875	131,513,436	116,917,434
Boxes, cigar	189	5,218	16,611,944	13,110,213
Boxes, n. e. s.	1,201	55,862	131,390,783	206,419,343
Boxes, packing	1,140	42,445	108 932,998	177,818,454
Brass, bronze, copper	1,092	75,051	325,299,738	482,312,790
Bread, bakery products	25,095	141,592	529,265,779	1,151,896,318
Brick, tile, terra cotta	2,414	76,915	355,848,365	208,422,920
Brooms	1,034	6,313	16,707,682	30,205,267
Brushes	379	7,968	27,208,200	39,005,607
Butter	3,738	17,641	162,302,108	583,163,011
Butter, reworking	5	47	602,902	2,329,035
Buttons	557	15,577	29,977,973	41,840,459
Candles	19	541	4,033,426	3,350,806
Canning, fish	410	11,248	63,049,038	77,284,412
Canning, fruit, vegetables	3,082	60,865	223,692,234	402,242,972
Canning, oyster	65	1,189	2,971,876	2,976,011
Card cutting, designing	75	1,148	2,297,970	5,323,349
Cardboard, not mill-made	16	1,425	6,493,032	9,138,415
Carpets, not rag	75	22,933	119,196,461	123,253,828
Carpets, rag	339	2,016	2,853,400	5,597,057
Carriage, wagon materials	258	6,509	17,971,206	26,765,316
Carriages, sleds, children's	103	6,686	15,215,425	24,506,596

Industry.	No.	Wage earners.	Capital.	Products.
Carriages, wagons	2,286	18,173	$78,952,868	$91,463,225
Cars, by electric roads	624	31,272	82,557,905	75,210,701
Cars, by steam roads	1,744	484,437	694,286,410	1,279,235,393
Cars, electric	7	2,920	17,306,485	18,441,976
Cars, steam	99	52,298	335,207,363	538,084,545
Cash registers, etc.	65	16,544	82,798,293	83,539,025
Cement	123	25,524	271,269,259	175,264,910
Charcoal	41	209	518,762	589,418
Cheese	3,530	3,997	26,022,734	143,455,704
Chemicals	598	55,586	484,488,412	438,658,869
Chewing gum	62	3,190	23,703,313	51,240,156
China decorating	43	244	470,153	866,762
Chocolate and cocoa	48	9,083	60,674,737	139,258,296
Cleansing preparations	499	1,955	12,979,414	26,703,109
Clocks	46	8,252	18,349,943	23,380,190
Cloth sponging	67	1,206	1,465,956	3,690,858
Clothing, horse	28	766	3,704,741	6,020,612
Clothing, men's	5,258	175,270	554,147,279	1,162,985,633
Clothing, men's, buttonholes	107	484	237,066	1,090,049
Clothing, women's	7,711	165,649	390,526,517	1,208,543,128
Coal-tar products	183	15,663	174,991,835	135,482,161
Coffee, spice, roasting, etc.	794	10,540	127,747,535	304,791,677
Coffins, undertakers' goods	351	11,890	48,298,053	64,377,133
Coke, not gashouse	278	29,319	365,249,622	316,515,838
Collars, cuffs, men's	39	11,103	30,146,935	47,564,949
Combs, hairpins	45	2,229	3,913,266	6,566,365
Condensed milk	401	13,675	126,952,520	339,506,774
Confectionery, ice cream	6,624	95,648	317,043,923	637,209,168
Cooperage	1,099	13,219	48,853,805	88,236,061
Copper, tin, sheet-iron	4,796	27,640	89,944,834	160,313,945
Cordage and twine	120	17,622	100,248,987	133,366,476
Cordials, flavoring extracts	149	1,398	11,673,732	46,806,718
Cork, cutting	62	3,545	14,570,221	16,282,239
Corsets	188	18,415	43,516,486	75,541,959
Cotton goods	1,288	430,966	1,853,099,816	2,125,272,193
Cotton lace	44	6,490	32,260,216	29,396,853
Cotton small wares	164	9,396	29,559,474	40,896,835
Crucibles	22	848	8,069,334	5,293,688
Cutlery, edge tools	304	19,859	68,971,247	66,629,570
Dairy, poultry, apiary supplies	244	6,437	36,095,331	37,397,448
Dental goods	319	5,224	17,904,790	29,401,896
Drug grinding	31	1,347	14,991,135	16,937,698
Druggists' preparations	524	15,568	102,129,257	114,593,486
Dyeing textiles, not in mills	628	55,985	229,948,486	323,967,683
Dyestuffs, extracts, natural	144	4,342	38,689,058	53,744,283
Electrical machinery	1,404	212,374	857,855,496	997,968,119
Electroplating	515	3,024	4,192,989	10,389,617
Emery, etc., wheels	60	5,601	34,802,542	30,949,270
Enameling	74	694	2,083,474	2,644,763
Engines, steam, gas, water	370	77,617	454,124,733	464,744,735
Engravers' materials	21	174	826,166	2,248,122
Engraving, die sinking	478	1,878	4,695,712	7,350,602
Engraving, steel, copper	421	7,014	19,040,260	24,209,154
Engraving, wood	55	235	338,908	1,153,618
Envelopes	106	8,129	24,754,818	39,664,077
Explosives	118	9,249	133,247,684	92,474,813
Fancy articles, n. e. s.	661	13,961	32,824,988	64,054,481
Feathers	216	3,504	6,514,809	15,377,953
Felt goods	49	5,236	35,024,373	39,229,540
Ferro alloys	30	2,344	42,364,729	38,583,984
Fertilizers	600	26,296	311,633,259	281,143,587
Files	50	5,767	15,692,801	17,616,563
Firearms	26	11,287	51,917,782	30,181,370
Fireworks	32	777	3,779,785	5,563,180
Flags and banners	57	1,222	3,546,943	4,629,984
Flavoring extracts	79	1,065	3,436,484	5,346,089
Flax, hemp, dressed	453	2,188	13,561,337	30,116,932
Flour-mill, grist-mill products	20	420	2,783,958	2,369,114
Food preparations, n. e. s.	10,708	45,481	801,624,507	2,052,434,385
Foundry, machine-shop products	1,997	30,365	245,282,687	631,598,150
Foundry supplies	10,934	482,767	2,104,980,938	2,289,250,859
Fuel, manufactured	76	906	7,501,631	9,954,676
Fur goods	11	171	2,908,130	1,973,877
Furnishing goods, men's	1,815	13,639	80,700,925	173,137,739
Furniture	487	18,944	53,014,066	107,834,695
Furs, dressed	3,154	138,331	423,992,405	571,356,333
Galvanizing, etc.	141	5,075	8,867,403	20,384,569
Gas, electric fixtures	52	1,665	4,316,455	14,475,682
Gas, lighting, heating	341	9,795	36,872,737	42,267,953
Gas, water meters	1,022	42,908	1,465,656,265	329,278,908
Glass	105	5,589	24,980,993	26,267,074
Glass, cutting, etc.	371	77,520	215,680,436	171,103,956
Gloves, mittens, cloth	616	6,480	18,088,650	28,443,321
	182	8,986	17,687,953	28,220,113

Industry.	No.	Wage earners.	Capital.	Products.
Gloves, mittens, leather	355	10,685	$28,870,277	$46,340,511
Glucose, starch	56	7,795	58,182,682	186,256,260
Glue, n. e. s.	62	4,264	27,237,123	32,134,067
Gold, silver, leaf and foil	87	950	1,571,557	4,461,568
Gold, silver, refining	87	644	9,757,415	55,483,215
Graphite, ground	24	497	4,302,788	2,239,587
Grease, tallow	482	6,647	37,360,094	67,265,206
Grindstones	23	674	2,045,469	1,369,423
Haircloth	18	425	2,999,150	3,315,113
Hair work	198	1,084	3,580,546	6,963,033
Hammocks	6	64	153,465	255,755
Hand stamps	298	1,719	4,249,546	7,738,773
Hardware	548	42,505	133,925,619	154,524,888
Hardware, saddlery	37	3,675	10,991,945	14,136,556
Hat and cap material	133	3,009	19,861,835	26,521,212
Hats, caps, not felt, straw or wool	709	7,539	18,515,472	44,539,861
Hats, fur-felt	176	18,510	58,127,770	82,745,308
Hats, straw	148	7,302	18,560,183	32,187,361
Hats, wool-felt	40	1,448	3,831,376	6,739,652
Hones, whetstones	11	212	847,340	793,778
Horseshoes	20	744	4,589,563	3,367,001
House-furnishing goods, n. e. s.	467	7,853	32,626,867	60,211,804
Ice, manufactured	2,867	30,247	270,725,786	137,004,798
Ink, printing	90	1,988	18,702,523	26,244,470
Ink, writing	61	702	4,803,485	6,433,941
Instruments, scientific	351	15,931	51,570,479	58,136,691
Iron, steel, blast furnaces	195	41,660	802,416,541	794,466,558
Iron, steel, mills	500	375,088	2,656,518,417	2,828,902,376
Iron, steel, bolts, nuts, etc.	144	17,967	75,715,918	89,743,882
Iron, steel, cast-iron pipe	59	12,625	42,863,026	50,235,101
Iron, steel, doors, shutters	57	2,077	9,849,235	10,877,001
Iron, steel, forgings	241	28,391	135,246,144	173,752,104
Iron, steel, nails, spikes	65	3,355	13,215,785	17,583,344
Iron, steel, tempering, welding	520	1,835	7,626,948	10,995,672
Iron, steel, wrought pipe	50	10,426	72,709,472	81,869,115
Ivory, shell, bone work	44	842	1,365,784	2,816,530
Japanning	36	295	461,561	771,143
Jewelry	2,054	30,871	121,070,305	203,939,230
Jewelry, instrument cases	142	2,734	3,697,104	8,126,300
Jute goods	26	7,138	41,335,845	34,442,698
Knit goods	2,050	172,572	516,457,991	713,139,689
Labels, tags	119	5,227	14,118,792	24,243,992
Lamps, reflectors	171	8,360	26,099,941	38,098,917
Lapidary work	124	1,155	19,209,627	30,051,460
Lard, not in meat packing establishments	6	13	40,537	219,660
Lasts	64	2,910	8,177,560	12,470,539
Lead, bar, pipe, sheet	32	852	9,419,730	17,174,281
Leather goods, n. e. s.	503	8,945	33,341,468	52,952,772
Leather, tanned, etc.	680	72,476	671,341,553	928,591,701
Lime	476	11,405	45,844,532	33,970,463
Linen goods	10	1,890	7,527,596	6,998,046
Liquors, distilled	34	1,380	45,618,110	31,854,085
Liquors, malt	729	34,259	583,429,947	379,905,659
Liquors, vinous	342	1,011	14,855,481	17,454,194
Lithographing	331	15,618	60,817,330	73,151,115
Locomotives, not by railroad companies	17	26,715	138,275,823	156,269,730
Looking-glass, picture frames	429	4,708	10,079,709	18,384,562
Lubricating greases	53	472	5,242,636	8,868,792
Lumber products	26,119	480,945	1,357,991,571	1,387,471,413
Lumber, planing-mill products	5,309	86,956	361,848,079	500,438,258
Machine tools	403	53,111	231,039,843	212,400,158
Malt	55	1,352	34,829,495	39,340,414
Marble and stone work	4,240	32,768	112,568,533	129,164,653
Matches	21	3,726	29,477,486	18,495,876
Mats, matting from fiber	12	1,073	7,190,675	4,860,855
Mattresses, n. e. s.	1,041	12,637	46,212,858	83,952,609
Millinery, lace goods, n. e. s.	3,005	50,850	95,538,769	255,724,922
Millstones	12	38	58,905	66,896
Mineral, soda waters	5,194	17,440	102,838,582	135,341,437
Minerals, earths, ground	419	14,426	60,208,617	46,067,239
Mirrors, n. e. s.	186	2,599	9,322,060	20,830,775
Models, patterns, not paper	928	6,949	11,753,992	25,300,389
Motorcycles, bicycles and parts	51	10,886	35,362,150	53,105,895
Mucilage, pastes, etc., n. e. s.	127	803	7,133,137	11,230,253
Musical instruments, not specified	240	4,113	7,876,182	12,506,334
Musical instruments, organs	68	1,941	6,770,587	5,973,268
Musical instruments, pianos	191	22,957	116,106,536	107,088,050
Musical instruments, materials	113	11,009	32,323,669	36,789,627
Needles, pins, hooks, eyes	92	9,294	26,324,627	29,304,995
Nets and seines	19	859	4,155,531	5,114,414
Oakum	6	124	978,063	983,423
Oil and cake, cottonseed	711	26,766	203,457,371	581,244,798
Oil, essential	78	321	6,379,910	5,698,403
Oil, linseed	26	2,173	73,954,065	120,638,100

Industry.	No.	Wage-earners.	Capital.	Products.
Oil, n. e. s.	280	5,930	$91,475,009	$156,479,654
Oilcloth, linoleum	21	5,414	49,803,688	52,673,206
Oilcloth, enameled	11	1,130	10,782,957	15,436,875
Oleomargarine	42	2,851	24,971,947	79,815,580
Optical goods	506	14,723	37,739,904	53,717,798
Ordnance	26	11,328	85,399,163	69,495,628
Paints	601	17,485	177,314,815	256,714,379
Paper and wood pulp	729	113,759	905,794,583	788,059,377
Paper goods, n. e. s.	308	14,135	64,412,569	107,284,759
Paper patterns	19	403	1,084,325	1,578,382
Patent medicines	2,467	17,144	143,498,611	212,162,255
Paving materials	889	16,073	67,421,242	45,740,606
Peanuts, roasting, etc.	78	2,460	10,393,512	33,354,377
Pencils, lead	12	5,970	29,641,041	24,134,159
Pens, fountain	56	3,207	9,725,362	15,996,808
Pens, gold	15	416	397,954	1,801,460
Pens, steel	4	807	1,311,150	1,679,541
Perfumery, cosmetics	569	5,405	32,666,633	59,613,301
Petroleum refining	320	58,889	1,170,278,189	1,632,532,766
Phonographs	166	28,721	105,241,359	158,547,870
Photographic apparatus	68	2,555	7,264,031	9,384,050
Photographic materials	169	14,556	87,204,707	115,714,179
Photo-engraving, not newspaper	422	6,769	12,442,784	29,389,386
Pickles, preserves, sauces	723	16,621	88,703,665	145,784,530
Pipes, tobacco	56	2,539	7,634,662	11,553,777
Plated ware	68	9,492	34,789,823	41,634,585
Plumbers' supplies, n. e. s.	214	13,582	60,980,633	60,055,265
Pocketbooks	139	2,905	5,427,990	14,549,659
Pottery	340	27,934	66,757,970	74,919,186
Poultry, killing, etc.	196	2,140	8,875,942	41,705,079
Printing, publishing, book, job	13,089	123,005	435,554,984	597,663,228
Printing, publishing, music	160	899	8,006,122	14,592,177
Printing, publishing, newspapers	17,362	120,381	614,045,344	924,152,878
Printing materials	82	723	7,245,110	4,918,799
Pulp, fiber, not wood	5	64	778,177	524,444
Pulp goods	40	3,041	17,190,849	23,608,403
Pumps, not power	127	5,384	26,660,646	31,656,438
Pumps, steam, etc.	112	10,688	54,839,975	53,745,502
Refrigerators	122	5,786	23,600,628	26,048,808
Regalia, badges, etc.	115	2,223	6,257,750	9,395,470
Rice, cleaning	86	2,113	23,792,509	90,038,412
Roofing materials	178	8,871	57,069,224	85,895,359
Rubber tires, goods, n. e. s.	437	119,848	782,637,722	987,088,045
Rules, ivory, wood	13	168	414,980	480,543
Saddlery, harness	1,823	10,411	49,368,288	83,713,010
Safes, vaults	38	2,949	13,023,284	15,293,927
Salt	86	6,495	47,725,231	37,513,821
Sand and emery paper	12	771	9,057,698	9,303,734
Sand-lime brick	32	504	2,229,769	1,663,052
Sausage, not in packing house	633	3,471	13,777,265	56,610,092
Saws	112	5,510	26,665,369	31,460,557
Scales, balances	79	5,432	22,924,843	20,641,038
Screws, machine	143	10,262	53,569,817	40,015,460
Screws, wood	11	4,889	14,632,800	15,459,582
Sewing machine cases	5	4,171	17,331,959	14,243,468
Sewing machines	40	15,059	71,363,920	43,694,919
Shipbuilding, steel	162	344,014	1,268,640,254	1,456,489,516
Shipbuilding, wood	913	43,432	120,807,566	165,871,745
Shirts	896	39,603	102,012,047	205,327,133
Show cases	119	1,857	5,377,884	8,294,308
Signs, advertising novelties	779	10,432	29,249,133	43,343,093
Silk goods	1,369	126,782	532,732,163	688,469,523
Silverware, smithing	99	6,453	34,405,322	29,126,133
Slaughtering, meat packing	1,304	160,996	1,176,483,643	4,246,290,614
Smelting, copper	34	17,345	308,680,268	631,101,591
Smelting, lead	25	6,438	115,676,768	196,794,519
Smelting, zinc	39	13,796	98,757,355	104,122,938
Smelting, metals, n. e. s.	13	2,041	20,227,544	20,074,504
Smelting, not ore	81	2,167	22,156,513	50,246,088
Soap	348	20,436	212,416,866	316,740,115
Soda-water apparatus	66	2,599	14,711,872	15,185,370
Sporting, athletic goods	188	6,412	19,951,458	23,839,991
Springs, steel, car	112	8,981	45,472,282	51,479,535
Stamped, enameled ware, n. e. s.	323	34,248	132,222,094	143,653,877
Stationery goods, n. e. s.	223	11,261	36,700,909	58,363,244
Statuary, art goods	195	1,466	3,145,853	5,019,521
Steam fittings, etc.	261	36,686	133,097,464	160,285,488
Steam packing	169	6,147	36,934,462	40,524,779
Steel barrels, tanks, etc.	33	3,322	18,218,312	24,942,650
Stencils and brands	84	417	1,111,338	1,597,785
Stereotyping, electrotyping	171	3,664	7,860,376	15,919,014
Stoves, furnaces	412	32,868	122,813,373	145,717,963
Stoves, gas, oil	176	10,565	45,734,309	55,792,029
Structural iron work, not in mills	1,146	43,962	219,470,095	294,962,419

Industry.	No.	Wage earners.	Capital.	Products.
Sugar, beet	85	11,781	$224,584,679	$149,155,892
Sugar, cane	202	6,101	55,117,127	57,741,320
Sugar, refining, not beet	20	18,202	193,540,825	730,986,706
Sulphuric, nitric, mixed acids	39	4,961	51,160,004	31,470,480
Surgical appliances	268	6,390	33,063,371	43,533,860
Suspenders, garters, etc	196	10,857	39,676,879	60,774,652
Textile machinery	432	31,823	129,797,903	122,089,264
Theatrical scenery	17	149	572,878	1,067,033
Tin and other foils, n. e. s	15	1,908	11,998,436	17,920,834
Tinplate, terneplate	24	3,122	34,315,066	97,404,720
Tinware, n. e. s.	301	34,386	198,386,695	233,964,000
Tobacco, chewing, smoking	365	18,324	188,444,100	239,270,718
Tobacco, cigars, cigarettes	9,926	138,773	416,395,472	773,662,495
Tools, n. e. s.	1,125	35,585	134,731,947	144,201,668
Toys, games	541	14,201	27,738,500	46,656,803
Trunks, valises	597	11,470	34,258,034	63,932,266
Turpentine, rosin	1,191	28,067	33,595,986	53,051,294
Typefounding	23	810	4,428,644	2,089,757
Typewriters and supplies	88	15,669	47,794,300	52,737,661
Umbrellas, canes	198	3,368	15,397,275	25,308,826
Upholstering materials, n. e. s.	163	4,810	32,556,564	39,448,893
Varnishes	229	4,022	62,461,021	83,632,424
Vault lights, ventilators	41	316	903,670	2,155,864
Vinegar, cider	720	1,981	20,514,590	24,722,610
Wallpaper, not mill	48	4,262	19,921,577	23,047,901
Wall plaster, composition flooring	161	5,123	25,307,049	26,874,657
Washing machines, clothes wringers	105	5,956	25,986,355	40,771,285
Waste	92	2,686	19,472,471	29,700,402
Watch and clock materials, ex. cases	27	582	1,020,628	1,341,697
Watch cases	33	3,900	21,790,556	19,618,773
Watches	18	15,888	49,000,742	32,044,299
Wheelbarrows	11	291	1,151,067	1,679,538
Whips	26	717	2,361,021	2,986,285
Windmills	31	1,932	10,004,863	9,932,585
Window, door, screens	214	2,179	9,749,337	10,932,857
Window shades	287	4,411	18,698,914	29,190,649
Wire	66	19,741	102,016,777	162,151,236
Wirework, n. e. s.	558	15,224	65,290,309	90,549,245
Wood distillation	115	4,946	42,334,503	32,545,314
Wood preserving	73	3,978	28,138,079	33,329,313
Wood, turned, carved	722	10,649	23,542,346	34,847,139
Wooden goods, n. e. s.	245	6,443	21,110,717	21,793,261
Wool pulling	24	705	8,853,437	17,361,231
Wool scouring	36	2,177	10,049,960	13,679,584
Wool shoddy	78	2,566	16,990,772	23,254,398
Woolen, worsted goods	852	166,787	$31,694,748	1,065,434,072
All other industries	5	99	131,358	361,431

INDUSTRIES BY STATES.

State.	Capital.	Products.
Alabama	$455,592,733	$492,730,895
Arizona	101,486,070	120,769,112
Arkansas	138,817,974	200,312,858
California	1,233,480,273	1,981,204,701
Colorado	243,826,617	275,622,335
Connecticut	1,232,324,318	1,392,431,620
Delaware	148,207,598	165,073,009
Dist. Columbia	63,008,179	68,826,570
Florida	206,293,570	213,326,811
Georgia	448,700,194	693,237,096
Idaho	96,061,709	80,510,749
Illinois	3,366,452,961	5,425,244,694
Indiana	1,335,714,103	1,898,753,387
Iowa	403,205,513	745,472,697
Kansas	357,534,129	913,667,094
Kentucky	276,535,395	395,660,417
Louisiana	462,209,057	676,189,770
Maine	419,158,006	456,821,783
Maryland	619,606,983	873,944,774
Massachusetts	2,962,108,527	4,011,181,532
Michigan	2,340,954,312	3,466,188,483
Minnesota	690,386,486	1,218,129,735
Mississippi	154,117,337	197,746,987
Missouri	938,760,773	1,594,208,338
Montana	137,476,277	166,664,518
Nebraska	245,256,684	596,042,498
Nevada	16,834,561	22,874,311
New Hampshire	329,166,870	407,204,934
New Jersey	2,835,577,127	3,672,064,987
New Mexico	15,226,253	17,856,602
New York	6,012,082,567	8,867,004,906
North Carolina	669,144,096	943,807,949
North Dakota	24,549,838	57,373,622
Ohio	$3,748,743,996	$5,100,308,728
Oklahoma	277,034,318	401,362,869
Oregon	237,254,736	366,782,627
Pennsylvania	6,224,729,968	7,315,702,867
Rhode Island	594,337,448	747,322,858
South Carolina	374,537,636	381,452,984
South Dakota	30,933,030	62,170,782
Tennessee	410,203,443	556,253,162
Texas	585,776,451	999,995,796
Utah	140,785,034	156,933,071
Vermont	134,314,391	168,108,072
Virginia	463,644,498	643,511,621
Washington	574,235,183	809,622,984
West Virginia	339,189,678	471,970,877
Wisconsin	1,371,729,196	1,846,984,307
Wyoming	82,287,667	81,445,394
United States	44,558,593,771	62,418,078,773

INDUSTRIES BY DIVISIONS (1919).

Division.	Capital.	Products.
New England	$5,671,409,560	$7,183,070,799
Middle Atlantic	15,072,389,662	19,854,772,760
E. N. Central	12,163,594,576	17,737,479,599
W. N. Central	2,679,626,453	5,187,064,766
South Atlantic	3,332,332,432	4,455,151,691
E. S. Central	1,296,448,908	1,642,391,461
W. S. Central	1,463,837,800	2,277,861,293
Mountain	833,984,188	922,676,092
Pacific	2,044,970,192	3,157,610,312
Total	44,558,593,771	62,418,078,773

MANUFACTURES IN CITIES (1919).

[From census bureau reports.]

Value of products of establishments owned by individuals and corporations.

City.	Individuals.	Corporations.	All other.
New York, N. Y.	$734,136,000	$3,287,177,000	$1,219,394,000
Chicago, Ill.	162,694,000	3,353,450,000	141,281,000
Philadelphia, Pa.	194,345,000	1,551,205,000	250,931,000
Detroit, Mich.	27,422,000	1,188,067,000	19,030,000
Cleveland, O.	29,577,000	1,032,638,000	29,363,000
St. Louis, Mo.	29,175,000	827,975,000	14,550,000
Baltimore, Md.	60,613,000	553,441,000	63,824,000
Buffalo, N. Y.	27,104,000	587,906,000	19,399,000
Boston, Mass.	53,395,000	501,766,000	63,761,000
Pittsburgh, Pa.	22,379,000	575,619,000	16,729,000
Newark, N. J.	31,112,000	510,040,000	36,456,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	19,306,000	541,874,000	14,982,000
Akron, O.	2,292,000	554,909,000	1,761,000
Cincinnati, O.	32,376,000	422,406,000	45,259,000
Minneapolis, Minn.	11,142,000	469,519,000	10,723,000
Kansas City, Kas.	2,350,000	463,857,000	2,479,000
Omaha, Neb.	5,289,000	443,761,000	3,187,000
San Francisco, Cal.	32,132,000	312,316,000	72,874,000
Indianapolis, Ind.	8,604,000	377,950,000	12,112,000
Jersey City, N. J.	14,529,000	345,834,000	13,820,000
Rochester, N. Y.	15,429,000	316,570,000	19,418,000
Toledo, O.	8,538,000	281,197,000	3,787,000
Los Angeles, Cal.	29,667,000	224,851,000	23,666,000
Flint, Mich.	1,726,000	272,855,000	1,198,000
Seattle, Wash.	12,355,000	255,592,000	6,485,000
Providence, R. I.	15,216,000	237,901,000	14,513,000
Bayonne, N. J.	1,861,000	257,901,000	840,000
Youngstown, O.	2,483,000	238,339,000	637,000
Perth Amboy, N. J.	2,228,000	227,974,000	457,000
Camden, N. J.	3,981,000	207,217,000	6,967,000
Paterson, N. J.	28,244,000	151,426,000	36,989,000
New Bedford, Mass.	3,931,000	205,223,000	1,619,000
Worcester, Mass.	8,788,000	184,467,000	15,451,000
Bridgeport, Conn.	3,667,000	200,516,000	3,906,000
Louisville, Ky.	5,929,000	193,024,000	5,613,000
Winston-Salem, N. C.	2,919,000	196,158,000	1,408,000
Portland, Ore.	5,646,000	179,518,000	11,216,000
Kansas City, Mo.	14,607,000	167,444,000	10,764,000
Columbus, O.	8,138,000	170,676,000	5,208,000
Lawrence, Mass.	3,655,000	179,056,000	738,000
New Orleans, La.	13,540,000	150,066,000	19,193,000
Dayton, O.	4,563,000	164,347,000	6,081,000
Fall River, Mass.	3,103,000	157,996,000	2,147,000
Lynn, Mass.	26,385,000	117,604,000	16,917,000
Richmond, Va.	6,224,000	139,618,000	10,882,000
Syracuse, N. Y.	7,733,000	136,278,000	6,080,000
St. Paul, Minn.	8,328,000	129,454,000	11,846,000
Sioux City, Iowa.	1,872,000	142,971,000	1,550,000
Reading, Pa.	17,210,000	116,482,000	7,869,000
Yonkers, N. Y.	2,456,000	135,518,000	2,043,000
Lowell, Mass.	5,212,000	131,118,000	1,471,000
Pawtucket, R. I.	3,377,000	128,400,000	3,741,000
Oakland, Cal.	5,871,000	124,592,000	4,292,000
Waterbury, Conn.	1,347,000	128,391,000	455,000
Passaic, N. J.	2,793,000	124,951,000	1,329,000
Cambridge, Mass.	5,023,000	113,118,000	9,724,000
Birmingham, Ala.	1,876,000	122,299,000	3,039,000
New Haven, Conn.	8,049,000	108,417,000	8,989,000
Denver, Col.	8,243,000	113,190,000	3,978,000
Canton, O.	2,681,000	120,623,000	989,000
Trenton, N. J.	4,916,000	115,085,000	2,477,000
Wilmington, Del.	4,097,000	114,364,000	2,579,000
Racine, Wis.	1,872,000	115,703,000	2,453,000
Hartford, Conn.	6,635,000	106,435,000	4,932,000
Brockton, Mass.	4,652,000	102,612,000	10,591,000
Memphis, Tenn.	5,189,000	105,136,000	7,393,000
Manchester, N. H.	5,021,000	109,587,000	2,885,000
Lorain, O.	265,000	116,270,000	374,000
Atlanta, Ga.	5,985,000	102,004,000	6,003,000
Grand Rapids, Mich.	5,273,000	99,196,000	4,667,000
Schenectady, N. Y.	1,705,000	104,377,000	450,000
McKeesport, Pa.	721,000	103,778,000	559,000
Pontiac, Mich.	538,000	102,992,000	1,460,000
Lansing, Mich.	1,765,000	101,619,000	1,338,000
Kenosha, Wis.	959,000	102,250,000	517,000
Tacoma, Wash.	2,622,000	97,401,000	3,148,000
Bethlehem, Pa.	779,000	101,423,000	366,000

DIMENSIONS AND AREA OF THE UNITED STATES.

The gross area of the United States is 3,026,789 square miles. The land area amounts to 2,973,776 square miles and the water area—exclusive of the area in the Great Lakes, the Atlantic, the Pacific, and the Gulf of Mexico within the three-mile limit—amounts to 53,015 square miles. These and other data determined or compiled by the United States geological survey, department of the interior, to show the limits of the continental United States, contain some interesting facts.

The southernmost point of the mainland is Cape Sable, Fla., which is in latitude 25° 7′ and longitude 81° 5′. The extreme southern point of Texas is in latitude 25° 50′, and longitude 97° 24′. Cape Sable is therefore 49 miles farther south than the most southern point in Texas.

A small detached land area of northern Minnesota at longitude 95° 9′ extends northward to latitude 49° 23′.

The easternmost point of the United States is West Quoddy head, near Eastport, Maine, in longitude 66° 57′ and latitude 44° 49′; the westernmost point is Cape Alva, Wash., in latitude 48° 10′, which extends into the Pacific ocean to longitude 124° 45′.

From the southernmost point in Texas due north to the forty-ninth parallel, the boundary between the United States and Canada, the distance is 1,598 miles. From West Quoddy head due west to the Pacific ocean the distance is 2,807 miles. The shortest distance from the Atlantic to the Pacific across the United States is between points near Charleston, S. C., and San Diego, Cal., and is 2,152 miles.

The length of the Canadian boundary line from the Atlantic to the Pacific is 3,898 miles. The length of the Mexican boundary from the gulf to the Pacific is 1,744 miles. The Gulf of Mexico borders the United States for 3,640 miles.

Nearly all maps of the United States show the parallels of latitude as curved lines and are likely to lead the ordinary observer to believe that certain eastern or western states are farther north than some of the central states that are actually in the same latitude. For this reason, one who is asked which extends farther south, Florida or Texas, is very likely to say "Texas," but, as stated, the mainland of Florida is nearly 50 miles farther south than the southernmost point in Texas. For the same reason, when we consider the geographic positions of countries south of the United States we find that errors are likely to be made in estimating position or extent in longitude. Few realize that the island of Cuba, for example, if transposed directly north would extend from New York city to Indiana, or that Havana is farther west than Cleveland, O., or that the Panama canal is due south of Pittsburgh, Pa., or that Nome, Alaska, is farther west than Hawaii.

AREA IN SQUARE MILES (1920).

Arranged according to rank in gross area.

State.	Rank.	Gross.	Land.	*Water.
Texas	1	265,896	262,398	3,498
California	2	158,297	155,652	2,645
Montana	3	146,997	146,131	866
New Mexico	4	122,634	122,503	131
Arizona	5	113,956	113,810	146
Nevada	6	110,690	109,821	869
Colorado	7	103,948	103,658	290
Wyoming	8	97,914	97,548	366
Oregon	9	96,699	95,607	1,092
Utah	10	84,990	82,184	2,806
Minnesota	11	84,682	80,858	3,824
Idaho	12	83,888	83,354	534
Kansas	13	82,158	81,774	384
South Dakota	14	77,615	76,868	747
Nebraska	15	77,520	76,808	712
North Dakota	16	70,837	70,183	654
Oklahoma	17	70,057	69,414	643
Missouri	18	69,420	68,727	693
Washington	19	69,127	66,836	2,291
Georgia	20	59,265	58,725	540
Florida	21	58,666	54,861	3,805
Michigan	22	57,980	57,480	500
Illinois	23	56,665	56,043	622
Iowa	24	56,147	55,586	561
Wisconsin	25	56,066	55,256	810
Arkansas	26	53,335	52,525	810
North Carolina	27	52,426	48,740	3,686
Alabama	28	51,998	51,279	719
New York	29	49,204	47,654	1,550
Louisiana	30	48,506	45,409	3,097
Mississippi	31	46,865	46,362	503
Pennsylvania	32	45,126	44,832	294
Virginia	33	42,627	40,262	2,365
Tennessee	34	42,022	41,687	335
Ohio	35	41,040	40,740	300
Kentucky	36	40,598	40,181	417
Indiana	37	36,354	36,045	309
Maine	38	33,040	29,895	3,145
South Carolina	39	30,989	30,495	494
West Virginia	40	24,170	24,022	148
Maryland	41	12,327	9,941	2,386
Vermont	42	9,564	9,124	440
New Hampshire	43	9,341	9,031	310
Massachusetts	44	8,266	8,039	227
New Jersey	45	8,224	7,514	710
Connecticut	46	4,965	4,820	145
Delaware	47	2,370	1,965	405
Rhode Island	48	1,248	1,067	180
District of Col.	49	70	60	10
Total		3,026,789	2,973,776	53,015

*Does not include water surface of oceans, the Gulf of Mexico or the great lakes lying within the jurisdiction of the United States.

AREA (SQUARE MILES) BY CENSUS YEARS.

Continental United States.

Year.	Gross.	Land.	Water.
1920	3,026,789	2,973,776	53,015
1910	3,026,789	2,973,890	52,899
1900	3,026,789	2,974,159	52,630
1890	3,026,789	2,973,965	52,824
1880	3,026,789	2,973,965	52,824
1870	3,026,789	2,973,965	52,824
1860	3,026,789	2,973,965	52,824
1850	2,997,119	2,944,337	52,782
1840	1,792,223	1,753,588	38,635
1830	1,792,223	1,753,588	38,635
1820	1,792,223	1,753,588	38,635
1810	1,720,122	1,685,865	34,257
1800	892,135	867,980	24,155
1790	892,135	867,980	24,155

INCREASE IN AREA OF THE UNITED STATES.

Gross area in square miles.

Accession.	Area.
Area in 1790	892,135
Louisiana purchase, 1803	827,987
Florida, 1819	58,666
Treaty with Spain, 1819	13,435
Texas, 1845	389,166
Oregon, 1846	286,541
Mexican cession, 1848	529,189
Gadsden purchase, 1853	29,670
Total con'l	3,026,789
Alaska, 1867	590,884
Hawaii, 1898	6,449
Philippines, 1899	115,026
Porto Rico, 1899	3,435
Guam, 1899	210
Samoa, 1900	77
Panama Canal Zone, 1904	527
Virgin islands, 1917	132
Total outlying	716,740
Grand total Un. States	3,743,529

APPLICATION FOR PATENTS.

[Condensed from "Rules of Practice in the United States Patent Office."]

Business with the patent office should be transacted in writing. All office letters must be sent in the name of the "commissioner of patents." On the propriety of making an application for a patent the inventor must judge for himself. The office is open to him and its records and models may be inspected either by himself or by any attorney or expert he may call to his aid. Pending applications are preserved in secrecy, but after a patent has issued the model, specification, drawings, and all documents relating to the case are subject to general inspection, and copies, except of the model, are furnished at rates specified hereinafter.

An applicant may prosecute his own case, but he is advised, unless familiar with such matters, to employ a competent patent attorney, as the value of patents depends largely upon the skillful preparation of the specification and claims.

A patent may be obtained by any person who has invented or discovered any new and useful art, machine, manufacture or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, not known or used by others in this country before his invention or discovery thereof, and not patented or described in any printed publication in this or any foreign country before his invention or discovery thereof, or more than two years prior to his application, and not patented in a country foreign to the United States, on an application filed by him or his legal representatives or assigns more than twelve months before his application, and not in public use or on sale in the United States for more than two years prior to his application, unless the same is proved to have been abandoned, upon payment of the fees required by law and other due proceedings had.

In case of the death of the inventor, the application will be made by and the patent issued to his executor or administrator.

Applications for patents must be made to the commissioner of patents and must be signed by the inventor or in case of his death by his executor or administrator. A complete application comprises the first fee of $15, a petition, specification and oath, all of which must be in the English language, and drawings when required. Papers for permanent record must be legibly written or printed in permanent ink. The application must be completed and prepared for examination within one year. The petition must be addressed to the commissioner of patents and must state the name, residence and postoffice address of the petitioner, designate by title the invention sought to be patented, contain a reference to the specification for a full disclosure of such invention and must be signed by the inventor.

The specification is a written description of the invention or discovery and of the manner and process of making, constructing, compounding and using the same, and is required to be in such full, clear, concise and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which the invention or discovery appertains or with which it is most nearly connected to make, construct, compound and use the same. In case of a mere improvement the specification must particularly point out the parts to which the improvement relates, distinguishing clearly between what is old and what is claimed as new. The following order of arrangement should be observed in framing the specification: (a) Preamble stating the name and residence of the applicant and the title of the invention. (b) General statement of the object and nature of the invention. (c) Brief description of the several views of the drawing (if the invention admit of such illustration). (d) Detailed description. (e) Claim or claims. (f) Signature of applicant.

Two or more independent inventions cannot be claimed in one application; but where several distinct inventions are dependent upon each other and mutually contribute to produce a single result they may be claimed in one application. The applicant, if the inventor, must make oath or affirmation that he does verily believe himself to be the original and first inventor or discoverer of the art, machine, manufacture, composition or improvement for which he solicits a patent; that he does not know and does not believe that the same was ever known or used before his invention or discovery thereof, and shall state of what country he is a citizen and where he resides and whether he is a sole or joint inventor of the invention claimed in his application. In every original application the applicant must distinctly state under oath that to the best of his knowledge and belief the invention has not been in public use or on sale in the United States for more than two years prior to his application or patented or described in any printed publication in any country before his invention or more than two years prior to his application, or patented in any foreign country on an application filed by himself or his legal representatives or assigns more than twelve months prior to his application in this country. If any application for patent has been filed in any foreign country by the applicant in this country, or by his legal representatives or assigns, prior to his application in this country, he shall state the country or countries in which such application has been filed, giving the date of such application, and shall also state that no application has been filed in any other country or countries than those mentioned, and if no application for patent has been filed in any foreign country he shall so state. This oath must be subscribed to by the affiant.

The oath or affirmation may be made before any person within the United States authorized by law to administer oaths, or, when the applicant resides in a foreign country, before any minister, charge d'affaires, consul or commercial agent of the United States, or by any official authorized to administer oaths in the country in which the applicant may be.

Drawings must be made upon pure white paper of a thickness corresponding to a two-sheet or three-sheet Bristol board. The surface of the paper must be calendered and smooth. India ink alone must be used to secure perfectly black and solid lines. The size of the sheet on which a drawing is made must be exactly ten by fifteen inches. One inch from its edges a single marginal line is to be drawn, leaving the "sight" precisely eight by thirteen inches. Within this margin all work and signatures must be included.

A model will be required or admitted as a part of the application only when on examination of the case in its regular order the primary examiner shall find it to be necessary or useful.

A design patent may be obtained by any person who has invented any new, original and ornamental design for an article of manufacture, not known or used by others in this country before his invention thereof, and not patented or described in any printed publication in this or any foreign country before his invention thereof, or more than two years prior to his application, and not caused to be

patented by him in a foreign country on an application filed more than four months before his application in this country and not in public use or on sale in this country for more than two years prior to his application, unless the same is proved to have been abandoned, upon payment of the fees required by law and other due proceedings had, the same as in cases of inventions or discoveries.

Patents for designs are granted for three and one-half years, seven years or fourteen years as the applicant may elect. The proceedings in applications for patents for designs are substantially the same as in applications for other patents. The design must be represented by a drawing made to conform to the rules laid down for drawings of mechanical inventions.

A reissue is granted when the original patent is inoperative or invalid by reason of a defective or insufficient specification, or by reason of the patentee claiming as his invention or discovery more than he had a right to claim as new, provided the error has arisen through accident or mistake.

[For rules as to interferences, reconsideration of cases, appeals, hearings, motions, testimony, briefs and other technical or legal data, inventors are referred to the "Rules of Practice," which may be obtained free from the United States patent office.]

Every patent shall issue within a period of three months from the date of the payment of the final fee. A patent will not be antedated. Every patent will contain a short title of the invention or discovery indicating its nature and object, and a grant to the patentee, his heirs and assigns, for the term of seventeen years, of the exclusive right to vend the invention or discovery throughout the United States and its territories.

Fees are payable in advance. Following is the schedule of fees and prices:

On filing each original application	$20.00
On issuing each original patent	20.00
In design cases—For 3 years and 6 months	10.00
For 7 years	15.00
For 14 years	30.00
On every application for reissue	30.00
On filing each disclaimer	10.00
On appeal from the primary examiner	10.00
On appeal from examiners in chief to commissioner	20.00
For uncertified copies of patent if in print—	
For specification and drawing, per copy	.10
For the certificate	$0.25
For the grant	.50
For certifying to a duplicate of a model	.50
For manuscript copies of records, for every 100 words or fraction thereof	.10
If certified, for the certificate additional	.25
For 20-coupon orders	2.00
For 100 coupons in stub book	10.00
For uncertified copies of specifications, etc.	.10
For drawings, if in print	.10
For copies of drawings not in print, the reasonable cost of making them.	
For photo prints of drawings, for each sheet of drawings—Size 10x15 in., per copy	.25
Size 8x12½ inches, per copy	.15
For recording documents of 300 words or under	1.00
Of over 300 and under 1,000 words	2.00
For each additional 1,000 words or fraction thereof	1.00
For abstracts of title to patents or inventions—For the search, one hour or less, and certificate	1.00
Each additional hour or fraction thereof	.50
For each brief from digest of assignments, 200 words or less	.20
Each additional 100 words or fraction thereof	.10
For searching titles or records, one hour or less	.50
Each additional hour or fraction thereof	.50
For assistance to attorneys, 1 hour or less	1.00
Each additional hour or fraction thereof	1.00
For copies of matter in any foreign language, for every 100 words or a fraction thereof	.10
For translation, for every 100 words or fraction thereof	.50
For Official Gazette, per year	5.00

PATENT OFFICE STATISTICS.

Yr.	Appli'tions.	Issues.	Yr.	Appli'tions.	Issues.
1910..	63,293	35,930	1918..	60,616	39,941
1911..	67,370	34,084	1919..	80,400	33,598
1912..	70,976	37,731	1920..	86,815	39,882
1913..	70,367	35,788	1921..	93,328	41,401
1914..	70,404	41,850	1922..	88,930	40,297
1915..	70,069	44,934	1923..	79,058	40,787
1916..	71,033	45,927	1924..	79,618	41,634
1917..	70,373	42,760			

COPYRIGHT LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright, in force July 1, 1909, as amended by the acts approved Aug. 24, 1912; March 2, 1913, March 28, 1914, and Dec. 18, 1919, provides that any person entitled thereto, upon complying with the provisions of the law, shall have the exclusive right (a) to print, reprint, publish, copy and vend the copyrighted work; (b) to translate the copyrighted work or make any other version of it if it be a literary work; to dramatize it if it be at nondramatic work; to convert it into a novel or other nondramatic work if it be a drama; to arrange or adapt it if it be a musical work; to finish it if it be a model or design for a work of art; (c) to deliver or authorize the delivery of the copyrighted work if it be a lecture, sermon, address or similar production; (d) to perform the copyrighted work publicly if it be a drama or, if it be a dramatic work and not reproduced in copies for sale, to vend the manuscript or any record thereof; to make or to procure the making of any transcription or record thereof by which it may in any manner be exhibited, performed or produced, and to exhibit, perform or produce it in any manner whatsoever; (e) to perform the copyrighted work publicly for profit if it be a musical composition and for the purpose of public performance for profit and to make any arrangement or setting of it in any system of notation or any form of record in which the thought of an author may be read or reproduced.

So far as it secures copyright controlling the parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work the law includes only compositions published after the act went into effect; it does not include the works of a foreign author or composer unless the country of which he is a citizen or subject grants similar rights to American citizens. Whenever the owner of a musical copyright has used or permitted the use of the copyrighted work upon the part of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work, any other person may make a similar use of the work upon the payment to the owner of a royalty of 2 cents on each such part manufactured. The reproduction or rendition of a musical composition by or upon coin-operated machines shall not be deemed a public performance for profit unless a fee is charged for admission to the place where the reproduction occurs.

The works for which copyright may be secured include all the writings of an author.

The application for registration shall specify to which of the following classes the work in which copyright is claimed belongs:

(a) Books, including composite and cyclopedic works, directories, gazetteers and other compilations.
(b) Periodicals, including newspapers.
(c) Lectures, sermons, addresses, prepared for oral delivery.
(d) Dramatic or dramatic-musical compositions.
(e) Musical compositions.
(f) Maps.
(g) Works of art; models or designs for works of art.
(h) Reproductions of a work of art.
(i) Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character.
(j) Photographs.
(k) Prints and pictorial illustrations.
(l) Motion picture photo plays.
(m) Motion pictures other than photo plays.

These specifications do not, however, limit the subject matter of copyright as defined in the law nor does any error in classification invalidate the copyright protection secured.

Copyright extends to the work of a foreign author or proprietor only in case he is domiciled in the United States at the time of the first publication of his work or if the country of which he is a citizen grants similar copyright protection to citizens of the United States.

The existence of the reciprocal conditions aforesaid shall be determined by the president of the United States, by proclamations made from time to time. Provided, however, that all works made the subject of copyright first produced or published abroad after Aug. 1, 1914, and before the date of the president's proclamation of peace, of which the authors or proprietors are citizens or subjects of any foreign state or nation granting similar protection for works by citizens of the United States, shall be entitled to the protection conferred by the copyright laws of the United States from and after the accomplishment, before the expiration of fifteen months after the date of the president's proclamation of peace, of the conditions and formalities prescribed with respect to such works by the copyright laws of the United States.

Any person entitled thereto by the law may secure copyright for his work by publication thereof with the notice of copyright required by the act, and such notice shall be affixed to each copy published or offered for sale in the United States. Such person may obtain registration of his claim to copyright by complying with the provisions of the act, including the deposit of copies, whereupon the register of copyrights shall issue to him a certificate as provided for in the law. Copyright may also be had of the works of an author of which copies are not reproduced for sale by the deposit with claim of copyright of one complete copy, if it be a lecture or similar production, or a dramatic, musical or dramatico-musical composition; of a title and description, with one print taken from each scene or act, if the work be a motion-picture photo play; of a photographic print if it be a photograph; of a title and description, with not less than two prints taken from different sections of a complete motion picture, if the work be a motion picture other than a photo play, or of a photograph or other identifying reproduction thereof if it be a work of art or a plastic work or drawing.

After copyright has been secured there must be deposited in the copyright office in Washington, D. C., two complete copies of the best edition thereof then published, or if the work is by a foreign author and published in a foreign country one complete copy of the best edition then published, which copies or copy, if the work be a book or periodical, shall have been produced in accordance with the manufacturing provisions of the act, or if such work be a contribution to a periodical for which contribution special registration is requested, one copy of the issue or issues containing such contribution. Failure to deposit the copies within a given time after notice from the register of copyrights makes the proprietor of the copyright liable to a fine of $100 and twice the retail price of the work, and the copyright becomes void.

The text of all books and periodicals specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) above, except the original text of a book of foreign origin in a language other than English, must in order to secure protection be printed from type set within the limits of the United States, either by hand, machinery or other process, and the printing of the text and the binding of the books must also be done within the United States. An affidavit of such manufacture is required.

The notice of copyright required consists either of the word "copyright" or the abbreviation "copr.," accompanied by the name of the copyright proprietor, and if the work be a printed literary, musical or dramatic work, the notice must also include the year in which the copyright was secured by publication. In the case, however, of copies of works specified in paragraphs (f) to (k) inclusive (given above) the notice may consist of the letter C, inclosed within a circle, accompanied by the initials, monogram, mark or symbol of the copyright proprietor, provided his name appears elsewhere on the copies. In the case of a book or other printed publication the notice shall be applied on the title page or on the page immediately following, or if a periodical either upon the title page or upon the first page of text of each separate number or under the title heading; or if a musical work upon its title page or the first page of music.

Where the copyright proprietor has sought to comply with the law with respect to notice, the omission of such notice by mistake from a particular copy or copies shall not invalidate the copyright or prevent recovery for infringement against any person who, after actual notice of the copyright, begins an undertaking to infringe it, but shall prevent the recovery of damages against an innocent infringer who has been misled by the omission of the notice.

In the case of a book in English published abroad before publication in this country, the deposit in the copyright office within thirty days of one copy of the foreign edition, with a request for the reservation of the copyright, secures for the author or owner an ad interim copyright for thirty days after such deposit is made.

The copyright secured by the act endures for twenty-eight years from the date of the first publication. In the case of any posthumous work, periodical, encyclopedic or other composite work upon which the copyright was originally secured by the proprietor thereof, or of any work copyrighted by a corporate body, or by an employer for whom such work is made for hire, the proprietor for such copyright shall be entitled to a renewal of the copyright in such work for the further term of twenty-eight years when application for such renewal shall have been made within one year prior to the expiration of the original term. In the case of any other copyrighted work, including a contribution by an individual author to a periodical or to a cyclopedic or other composite work when such contribution has been separately copyrighted, the author of

such work, if living, or the heirs, executors or next of kin, if the author be dead, shall be entitled to a renewal of the copyright for a further term of twenty-eight years. In default of such application for renewal the copyright in any work shall end at the expiration of twenty-eight years.

If any person shall infringe the copyright in any work protected under the copyright laws of the United States, such person shall be liable:

(a) To an injunction restraining such infringement.

(b) To pay to the copyright proprietor such damages as the copyright proprietor may have suffered due to the infringement, as well as all the profits which the infringer shall have made from such infringement, and in proving profits the plaintiff shall be required to prove sales only and the defendant shall be required to prove every element of cost which he claims, or in lieu of actual damages or profits such damages as to the court shall appear to be just, and in assessing such damages the court may, in its discretion, allow the amounts as hereinafter stated (in numbered paragraphs), but in the case of a newspaper reproduction of a copyrighted photograph such damages shall not exceed the sum of $200 nor be less than $50, and in the case of the infringement of an undramatized or nondramatic work by means of motion pictures, where the infringer shall show that he was not aware that he was infringing, and that such infringement could not have been reasonably foreseen, such damages shall not exceed $100; and in the case of an infringement of a copyrighted dramatic or dramatico-musical work by a maker of motion pictures and his agencies for the distribution thereof to exhibitors where such infringer shows that he was not aware that he was infringing a copyrighted work and that such infringements could not have been reasonably foreseen, the entire sum of such damages recoverable by the copyright proprietor from such infringing maker and his agencies shall not exceed the sum of $5,000 nor be less than $250, and such damages shall in no other case exceed the sum of $250 and shall not be regarded as a penalty. The foregoing exceptions shall not deprive the copyright proprietor of any other remedy given him under this law.

1. In the case of a painting, statue or sculpture, $10 for every infringing copy made or sold by or found in the possession of the infringer or his agents or employes.

2. In the case of any work enumerated in the list (given above) of works for which copyright may be asked, except a painting, statue or sculpture, $1 for every infringing copy.

3. In the case of a lecture, sermon or address, $50 for every infringing delivery.

4. In the case of dramatic or dramatico-musical or a choral or orchestral composition, $100 for the first and $50 for every subsequent infringing performance; in the case of other musical compositions, $10 for every infringing performance.

(c) To deliver up on oath all articles alleged to infringe a copyright.

(d) To deliver up on oath for destruction all the infringing copies or devices, as well as all plates, molds, matrices or other means for making such infringing copies, as the court may order.

(e) Whenever the owner of a musical copyright has used or permitted the use of the copyrighted work upon the parts of musical instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work, then in case of infringement by the unauthorized manufacture, use or sale of interchangeable parts, such as disks, rolls, bands or cylinders for use in mechanical music-producing machines, no criminal action shall be brought, but in a civil action an injunction may be granted upon such terms as the court may impose and the plaintiff shall be entitled to recover in lieu of profits and damages a royalty as provided in the act.

Any person who shall willfully and for profit infringe any copyright, or willfully aid or abet such infringement, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for not exceeding one year or by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $1,000, or both, in the discretion of the court. It is provided, however, that nothing in the act shall prevent the performance of religious or secular works, such as oratorios, cantatas, masses or octavo choruses by public schools, church choirs or vocal societies, provided the performance is for charitable or educational purposes and not for profit.

Any person who shall fraudulently place a copyright notice upon any uncopyrighted article, or shall fraudulently remove or alter the notice upon any copyrighted article, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to a fine of not less than $100 or more than $1,000. Any person who shall knowingly sell or issue any article bearing a notice of United States copyright which has not been copyrighted in this country, or who shall knowingly import any article bearing such notice, shall be liable to a fine of $100.

During the existence of the American copyright in any book the importation of any piratical copies thereof or of any copies not produced in accordance with the manufacturing provisions of the copyright law, or of any plates of the same not made from type set in this country, or any copies produced by lithographic or photo-engraving process not performed within the United States, is prohibited. Except as to piratical copies this does not apply:

(a) To works in raised characters for the blind;

(b) To a foreign newspaper or magazine, although containing matter copyrighted in the United States printed or reprinted by authority of the copyright owner, unless such newspaper or magazine contains also copyright matter printed without such authorization;

(c) To the authorized edition of a book in a foreign language of which only a translation into English has been copyrighted in this country;

(d) To any book published abroad with the authorization of the author or copyright proprietor under the following circumstances:

1. When imported, not more than one copy at a time, for individual use and not for sale, but such privilege of importation shall not extend to a foreign reprint of a book by an American author copyrighted in the United States;

2. When imported by or for the use of the United States;

3. When imported for use and not for sale, not more than one copy of any such book in any one invoice, in good faith, by or for any society or institution incorporated for educational, literary, philosophical, scientific or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for any college, academy, school or seminary of learning, or for any state school, college, university or free public library in the United States;

4. When such books form parts of libraries or collections purchased en bloc for the use of societies, institutions or libraries, or form parts of the library or personal baggage belonging to persons or families arriving from foreign countries and are not intended for sale.

No criminal actions shall be maintained under the copyright law unless the same be

begun within three years after the cause of action arose.

Copyright may be assigned, mortgaged or bequeathed by will.

There shall be appointed by the librarian of congress a register of copyrights at a salary of $4,000 a year, and an assistant register at $3,000 a year.

These with their subordinate assistants shall perform all the duties relating to the registration of copyrights. The register of copyrights shall keep such record books in the copyright office as are required to carry out the provisions of the law, and whenever deposit has been made in the copyright office of a copy of any work under the provisions of the act he shall make entry thereof.

In the case of each entry the person recorded as the claimant of the copyright shall be entitled to a certificate of registration under seal of the copyright office.

The register of copyrights shall receive and the persons to whom the services designated are rendered shall pay the following fees: For the registration of any work subject to copyright, $1, which sum is to include a certificate of registration under seal: Provided, That in the case of photographs the fee shall be 50 cents where a certificate is not demanded. For every additional certificate of registration made, 50 cents. For recording and certifying any instrument of writing for the assignment of copyright or license, or for any copy of such certificate or license, duly certified, if not over 300 words in length, $1; if more than 300 and less than 1,000, $2; if more than 1,000 words in length, $1 additional for each 1,000 words or fraction thereof over 300 words. For recording the notice of user or acquiescence specified in the act, 25 cents for each notice of not over fifty words and an additional 25 cents for each additional 100 words. For comparing any copy of an assignment with the record of such document in the copyright office and certifying the same under seal, $1. For recording the extension or renewal of copyright, 50 cents. For recording the transfer of the proprietorship of copyrighted articles, 10 cents for each title of a book or other article in addition to the fee for recording the instrument of assignment. For any requested search of copyright office records, indexes or deposits, 50 cents for each full hour consumed in making such search. Only one registration at one fee shall be required in the case of several volumes of the same book deposited at the same time.

For copyright blanks and additional information as to copyright regulations address the register of copyrights, library of congress, Washington, D. C.

COPYRIGHT REGISTRATIONS.

Year.*	Number.	Year.*	Number.
1900-1	92,351	1913-14	123,154
1901-2	92,978	1914-15	115,193
1902-3	97,979	1915-16	115,967
1903-4	103,130	1916-17	111,438
1904-5	113,374	1917-18	106,728
1905-6	117,704	1918-19	113,003
1906-7	123,829	1919-20	126,562
1907-8	119,742	1920-21	135,280
1908-9	120,131	1921-22	138,633
1909-10	109,074	1922-23	148,946
1910-11	115,198	1923-24	162,694
1911-12	120,931	1924-25	165,848
1912-13	119,495		

*Fiscal years ending June 30.

THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.

The stipend of a Rhodes scholarship is normally £300 a year, but at present a bonus of £50 additional is given. A scholarship is tenable for three years, subject to the approval of the college of Oxford of which the scholar is a member. Two scholarships are assigned to each state in the United States. As the scholarship is tenable for three years there will be one year out of every three in which there will be no election. A candidate to be eligible must be a citizen of the United States and unmarried. He must have passed his nineteenth and not have passed his twenty-fifth birthday. He must have completed at least his sophomore year at some recognized degree-granting university or college of the United States.

For each state there will be a committee of selection, in whose hands, subject to ratification by the trustees, the nominations will rest. Candidates must in the first instance be selected by their own college or university. The qualities to be considered by the state committee in the final selection are:

1. Qualities of manhood, force of character and leadership.

2. Literary and scholastic ability and attainments.

3. Physical vigor as shown by interest in outdoor sports and in other ways.

Participation and interest in open-air and athletic pursuits form an essential qualification for a Rhodes scholar, but exceptional athletic distinction is not treated as of equal importance with the other requirements.

FATAL THEATER FIRES, ACCIDENTS AND PANICS.

Theater or hall and date.	Lives lost.
Babb Smith school, near Hobart, Okla., Dec. 24, 1924	35
Banquet theater, Oporto, March 21, 1888	200
Barnsley, England (hall), Jan. 11, 1908	16
Barraque theater, Belgium, Dec. 22, 1912	12
Bologoe, Russia, March 6, 1911	120
Canonsburg, Pa., opera house, Aug. 26, 1911	26
Carlsruhe theater, Petrograd, 1847	200
Central theater, Philadelphia, April 28, 1892	6
Cleveland, S. C., schoolhouse, May 17, 1923	77
Conway's theater, Brooklyn, Dec. 5, 1876	295
Diana theater, Milan, March 23, 1921	31
Exeter theater, England, Sept. 5, 1887	200
Flores theater, Acapulco, Mex., Feb. 14, 1909	250
Front Street theater, Baltimore, Dec. 8, 1895	23
Houston Street theater, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1913	2
Iroquois, Chicago, Dec. 30, 1903	575
Italian hall, Calumet, Mich., Dec. 24, 1913	72
Knickerbocker theater, Washington, D. C., Jan. 28, 1922	97
Lehman's theater, Petrograd, 1836	700
Mayaguez, Porto Rico, June 19, 1919	60
Mexico City, Mexico, April 1, 1924	26
Opera-Comique, Paris, May 25, 1887	75
Rhode's opera house, Boyertown, Pa., Jan. 13, 1908	170
Richmond (Va.) theater, Dec. 26, 1811	70
Ring theater, Vienna, Dec. 8, 1881	640
Surabaya theater, Java, Jan. 26, 1914	75
Valence-sur-Rhone, France, June 1, 1919	80
Vervins, France, March 9, 1913	10
Villareal theater, Spain, May 27, 1912	80

REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS.

Under the act of Feb. 20, 1905, as subsequently amended, the owner of a trade-mark used in commerce with foreign nations, or among the several states, or with the Indian tribes, provided such owner shall be domiciled within the United States or resides or is located in any foreign country which affords similar privileges to the citizens of the United States, may obtain registration for such trade-mark by complying with the following requirements: First, by filing in the patent office an application therefor, addressed to the commissioner of patents, signed by the applicant, specifying his name, domicile, location and citizenship; the class of merchandise and the particular description of the goods comprised in such class to which the trade-mark is appropriated; a statement of the mode in which the same is applied and affixed to the goods and the length of time during which the trade-mark has been used; a description of the trade-mark itself shall be included, if desired by the applicant or required by the commissioner, provided such description is of a character to meet the approval of the commissioner. With this statement shall be filed a drawing of the trade-mark, signed by the applicant or his attorney, and such number of specimens of the trade-mark as actually used as may be required by the commissioner of patents.

The application must be accompanied by a written declaration, verified by the applicant or by a member of the firm or an officer of the corporation or association applying, to the effect that the applicant believes himself or the firm in whose behalf he makes the application to be the owner of the trade-mark sought to be registered and that no other person or concern, to the best of the applicant's knowledge, has the right to use such trade-mark in the United States, either in the identical form or in such near resemblance thereto as might be calculated to deceive.

No mark by which the goods of the owner of the mark may be distinguished from other goods of the same class shall be refused registration on account of the nature of such mark unless it—

(a) Consists of or comprises immoral or scandalous matter.

(b) Consists of or comprises the flag or coat of arms or other insignia of the United States or any simulation thereof, or of any state or municipality or of any foreign nation, or of any design or picture that has been or may hereafter be adopted by any fraternal society as its emblem, or of any name, distinguishing mark, character, emblem, colors, flag or banner adopted by any institution, organization, club or society which was incorporated in any state in the United States prior to the date of the adoption and use by the applicant: Provided, that the name, etc., was adopted and publicly used prior to the date of the adoption and use by the applicant. Trade-marks so similar to others as to cause confusion or mistakes shall not be registered. No mark which consists merely of a name not written, impressed or woven in some particular manner or in association with the portrait of an individual, or merely in words or devices which are descriptive of the goods with which they are used or merely a geographical name or term, shall be registered. No portrait of a living individual may be registered as a trade-mark except with his consent in writing.

Certificates of registration remain in force twenty years and may be renewed from time to time for like periods on payment of the required fees. Following are the rates for trade-mark fees:

Original application	$10.00
Application for renewal	$10.00
Notice of opposition	10.00
Appeals from examiners to commissioner	15.00

For certified and uncertified copies of certificate and other papers and for recording transfers and other papers the fees are the same as in patent cases. (See "Applications for Patents" above.)

Further information may be had by applying to commissioner of patents, Washington, D. C.

TRADE-MARKS ISSUED.

1919	4,208	1922	12,247
1920	10,282	1923	13,169
1921	11,605	1924	16,203

PAUPERS IN ALMSHOUSES JAN. 1, 1923.

[Federal census report.]

State.	Paupers.	State.	Paupers.
Maine	745	South Carolina.	451
New Hampshire	870	Georgia	872
Vermont	234	Florida	207
Massachusetts..	5,629	Kentucky	1,457
Rhode Island...	889	Tennessee	1,477
Connecticut	1,162	Alabama	768
New York	8,740	Mississippi	395
New Jersey	1,764	Arkansas	578
Pennsylvania ..	8,060	Louisiana	174
Ohio	6,872	Oklahoma	250
Indiana	3,128	Texas	1,073
Illinois	6,415	Montana	324
Michigan	3,262	Idaho	193
Wisconsin	1,728	Wyoming	62
Minnesota	1,032	Colorado	667
Iowa	1,711	New Mexico*	..
Missouri	2,712	Arizona	206
North Dakota..	120	Utah	188
South Dakota...	171	Nevada	138
Nebraska	573	Washington	769
Kansas	979	Oregon	580
Delaware	277	California	5,120
Maryland	1,368		
Dist. Columbia	313	Total	78,090
Virginia	1,211	Male	53,967
West Virginia..	702	Female	24,123
North Carolina.	1,474		

*No institutions maintained.

Note—The foregoing statistics relate only to almshouse paupers and should not be used as comparisons between the states as to the extent of pauperism in general. Some states have few almshouses because a policy of outdoor relief prevails.

PAUPERS BY YEARS.

Year. Date.	No.	Year. Date.	No.
1880—June 1	66,203	1910—Jan. 1	84,198
1890—Jan. 1	73,044	1923—Jan. 1	78,090
1904—Jan. 1	81,764		

PAUPERS BY COLOR OR RACE.

Enumerated Jan. 1, 1923.

White	72,336	Negro	5,511
Native	48,019	Indian	94
Foreign born.	23,557	Chinese	124
Nativity unknown	760	Japanese	17
		All other	8

FOREIGN-BORN WHITE PAUPERS.

By country of birth.

England	1,895	Austria	447
Scotland	601	Hungary	329
Wales	212	Jugoslavia	118
Ireland	6,161	Russia	511
Norway	470	Lithuania	157
Sweden	1,177	Finland	236
Denmark	308	Greece	59
Netherlands	167	Italy	728
Belgium	128	Canada—French	580
Switzerland	379	Canada—Other..	1,305
France	352	Mexico	186
Germany	4,908	All other	447
Poland	1,043		
Czechoslovakia.	653	Total	23,557

AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

Nonsectarian and undenominational schools marked with an asterisk (*).

School, location and date of founding.	President.	Instructors.	Students.
Adelphi college,* Brooklyn, N. Y. (1896)	Frank D. Blodgett, A. M., LL.D.	33	563
Adrian college, Adrian, Mich. (1859)	Harlan L. Feeman, LL.D., D.D.	21	217
Agnes Scott college, Decatur, Ga.	J. R. McCain, Ph.D., LL.D.	46	500
Ag. and Mech. Col. of Tex.,* Col. S. Tex. (1876)	W. B. Bizzell, Ph.D., LL.D.	200	5,138
Alabama Poly. Inst.,* Auburn, Ala. (1872)	Spright Dowell, M.A., LL.D.	98	1,538
Albany college, Albany, Ore. (1866)	Clarence W. Greene, A. M., Ph.D.	15	170
Albion college, Albion, Mich. (1866)	John L. Scaton, D.D., Ph.D., LL.D.	41	723
Alcorn Ag. & Mech. col.,* Rodney, Miss. (1871)	Levi J. Rowan, B.S., Ph.D.	32	619
Alfred university,* Alfred, N. Y. (1836)	Boothe C. Davis, Ph.D., D.D.,LL.D.	46	808
Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa. (1815)	C. F. Ross, Litt.D. (acting)	39	601
Alma college, Alma, Mich. (1887)	Harry Mears Crooks, LL.D.	21	326
Amer. Inter. col.,* Springfield, Mass. (1885)	C. Stowe McGown	18	136
American univ., Washington, D. C. (1913)	Lucius C. Clark, D.D. (chancellor)	40	200
Amherst college,* Amherst, Mass. (1821)	George D. Olds, LL.D.	57	615
Antioch college,* Yellow Springs, O. (1852)	Arthur E. Morgan, D.Sc.	52	598
Arkansas college, Batesville, Ark. (1872)	E. B. Tucker	20	216
Armour Inst. of Tech.,* Chicago, Ill. (1893)	Howard M. Raymond, B.S., D.Sc.	76	892
Asbury college, Wilmore, Ky. (1890)	Lewis R. Akers, M.A., D.D.	40	600
Atlanta university,* Atlanta, Ga. (1869)	Myron W. Adams, Ph.D., D.D.	25	615
Auburn Theo. sem., Auburn, N. Y. (1819)	G. B. Stewart, D.D., LL.D.	10	216
Augsburg sem., Minneapolis, Minn. (1869)	George Sverdrup, D.D., B.A., M.A	20	226
Augustana college, Rock Island, Ill. (1860)	Gustava Andreen, Ph.D., D.D.	48	1,028
Austin college, Sherman, Tex. (1849)	Thomas S. Clyce, D.D., LL.D.	15	425
Baker university, Baldwin City, Kas. (1858)	Wallace B. Fleming, Ph.D., D.D.	38	620
Baldwin Wallace college, Berea, O. (1845)	Albert B. Storms, A.M., D.D., LL.D.	23	344
Barnard college,* New York, N. Y. (1889)	N. M. Butler, Ph.D., LL.D., Litt.D.	112	931
Bates college,* Lewiston, Me. (1864)	Clifton D. Gray, A.M., Ph.D., LL.D.	49	806
Baylor univ., Waco and Dallas, Tex. (1845)	Samuel P. Brooks, A.M., LL.D.	78	1,585
Beloit college,* Beloit, Wis. (1846)	Irving Maurer, D.D., M.A., LL.D.	47	525
Benedict college, Columbia, S. C. (1871)	Rev.C.B.Antisdel,A.B.,M.A.,B.D.,LL.D	45	937
Berea college,* Berea, Ky. (1855)	William J. Hutchins, B.A., D.D.	86	3,121
Bethany college, Bethany, W. Va. (1840)	Cloyd Goodnight, M.A., D.D.	24	297
Bethany college, Lindsborg, Kas. (1881)	E. F. Pihlblad, A.M., D.D., R.V.O.	40	712
Bethel college, Russellville, Ky.	W. C. James, B.A., Th.M., Th.D.	10	126
Birmingham Southern col., B'ham, Ala. (1897)	Guy E. Snavely, A.B., Ph.D.	54	1,555
Blackburn college, Carlinville, Ill. (1857)	William M. Hudson, Ph.D., D.D.	14	192
Bonebrake Theo. sem., The, Dayton, O. (1871)	Alfred T. Howard, A.M., D.D.	10	73
Boston college, Chestnut Hill, Mass. (1863)	Rev. William Devlin, S.J.	45	1,275
Boston university, Boston, Mass. (1869)	(Vacancy)	374	10,515
Bowdoin college, Brunswick, Me. (1794)	Kenneth C. M. Sills, LL.D.	38	500
Bradley Polytechnic institute, Peoria, Ill.	C. T. Wyckhoff, Ph.D., LL.D. (act.)	75	2,052
Bridgewater college, Bridgewater, Va. (1880)	Paul H.Bowman,D.D.,B.A.,B.D.,M.A.	16	165
Brigham Young college, Logan, Utah (1877)	W. W. Henderson, A.M., A.B., Ph.D	33	420
Brown university,* Providence, R. I. (1764)	William H. P. Faunce, D.D., LL.D.	120	2,035
Bryn Mawr college,* Bryn Mawr, Pa. (1885)	Marion E. Park, Ph.D., LL.D.	68	480
Bucknell university, Lewisburg, Pa. (1846)	Emory W. Hunt, D.D., LL.D.	58	1,259
Butler university of Indianapolis,* Ind. (1850)	Robert J. Alev,A.B.,A.M.,Ph.D.,LL.D.	61	1,728
California Inst. of Tech., Pasadena, Cal. (1891)	R. A. Millikan, Ph.D., Sc.D., LL.D. (chairman executive council)	85	503
Campion col., Prairie du Chien, Wis. (1880)	Rev. A. H. Rhode, A.M., S.J.	34	532
Canisius college, Buffalo, N. Y. (1870)	Rev. Peter F. Cusik, S.J.	28	1,350
Carleton college, Northfield, Minn. (1866)	Donald J. Cowling,D.D.,Ph.D.,LL.D.	68	905
Carnegie Inst. Tech.,* Pittsburgh, Pa. (1905)	Thomas S. Baker, Ph.D., LL.D.	285	6,031
Carroll college, Waukesha, Wis. (1846)	William A. Ganfield,D.D.,Ph.D.,LL.D	28	445
Carson & Neman col., Jeff. City, Tenn. (1851)	Oscar E. Sams,B.A.,B.D.,D.D.,LL.D.	26	674
Carthage college,* Carthage, Ill. (1870)	H. D. Hoover,D.D. S.T.D.,A.M.,Ph.D.	34	361
Case Sch. Ap. Science,* Cleveland, O. (1881)	Chas. S. Howe, Ph.D., D.Sc., LL.D.	60	597
Catawba college, Salisbury, N. C. (1851)	Elmer R. Hoke, B.D., Ph.D.	15	150
Cathedral college, New York, N. Y. (1903)	Francis C. Campbell,D.D.,A.M.,LL.D	25	475
Cath. Univ. of Am., Washington, D. C. (1889)	Rt.-Rev. Thomas J. Shahan, D.D.	98	1,825
Cedarville college, Cedarville, O. (1887)	W. R. McChesney, D.D.,Ph.D.,A.M.	18	228
Centre college, Danville, Ky. (1819)	R. A. Montgomery, D.D., LL.D.	17	239
Central college, Fayette, Mo. (1857)	Bishop W. F. McMury, D.D., LL.D.	45	525
Central college, Tuscaloosa, Ala.	J. H. Foster, A.M., D.D.	14	152
Central Wesleyan col., Warrenton, Mo. (1864)	Otto E. Kriege, D.D., A.M.	24	316
Chicago Theological sem., Chicago, Ill. (1854)	Ozora S. Davis, Ph.D., D.D., LL.D.	8	136
Chilocco Indian school, Chilocco, Okla.	C. M. Blair (superintendent)	63	800
Claflin university, Orangeburg, S. C. (1869)	J. B. Randolph, A.M., LL.D.	26	575
Clark university, Atlanta, Ga. (1870)	J. W. Simmons, A.B., A.M.	25	500
Clark university,* Worcester, Mass. (1889)	W. W. Atwood, B.S., Ph.D.	40	411
Clarkson Col. Tech.,* Potsdam, N. Y. (1896)	John P. Brooks, Sc.D.	18	250
Clemson Ag. col.,* Clemson Col., S. C. (1896)	S. B. Earle (act.)	78	1,060
Coe college, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. (1881)	Harry M. Gage, D.D., LL.D.	60	1,480
Colby college, Waterville, Me. (1820)	Arthur J. Roberts, A.M., LL.D.	33	609
Colgate university,* Hamilton, N. Y. (1819)	Geo. B. Cutton, Ph.D., LL.D., D.D.	70	825
College of Emporia, Emporia, Kas. (1882)	Frederick W. Lewis, D.D., A.B., B.D.	32	449
Col. of City of New York, The, N. Y. (1847)	Sid. E. Mezes,Ph.D.,LL.D.,B.S.,A.B.	230	19,837
College of Idaho, Caldwell, Idaho (1891)	William J. Boone, A.M., D.D., B.A.	25	500
College of the Ozarks, Clarksville, Ark. (1891)	Wiley Lin. Hurie, D.D., B.A., B.D.	21	450
College of the Pacific, Stockton, Cal. (1851)	Tully C. Knoles, D.D., A.M.	52	650

School, location and date of founding.	President.	Instructors.	Students.
College of Wooster, The, Wooster, O. (1868).	Charles F. Wishart, D.D., LL.D.	52	868
Colorado Agr. col.,* Ft. Collins, Col. (1871)	Chas. A. Lory,LL.D.,B.S.,M.S.,B.Ped.	110	1,085
Colorado col.,* Colorado Springs, Col. (1874)	Charles C. Milrow,A.M.,Ph.D.,(act.)	65	964
Colorado Sch. of Mines,* Golden, Col. (1874)	Victor C. Alderson, D.Sc., A.B.	41	503
Columbia col., Dubuque, Iowa (1873)	Rev. Thomas Conry, S.T.B.	40	996
Columbia univ.,* New York, N. Y. (1754)	N. M. Butler, Ph.D., LL.D., Litt.D.	1,778	32,769
Concordia college, Bronxville, N. Y. (1881)	George A. Romoser, D.D.	12	132
Concordia college, Fort Wayne, Ind. (1839)	Rev. Martin Luecke, A.B.	18	331
Concordia college, Milwaukee, Wis. (1881)	C. Chr. Barth, D.D.	13	269
Concordia college, St. Paul, Minn. (1893)	Theodore Buenger, D.D.	12	211
Connecticut Agr. col.,* Storrs, Conn. (1881)	Charles L. Beach, B.S., M.S.	49	498
Conn. Col. for Women, N. London, Conn. (1915)	Benjamin T. Marshall, M.A., D.D.	51	469
Converse col.,* Spartanburg, S. C. (1890)	Robert P. Bell, A.B., Litt.D., LL.D.	37	394
Cornell college, Mount Vernon, Iowa (1853)	Harlan Updegraff, A.M., Ph.D.	52	706
Cornell university,* Ithaca, N. Y. (1868)	Livingston Farrand, A.B., L.H.D., LL.D., M.D.	1,086	7,658
Cotner college, Bethany, Neb. (1889)	Charles Elliott Cobbey	32	329
Creighton university, Omaha, Neb. (1879)	J. F. McCormick, S.J., D.D., LL.D.	225	2,448
Culver Military academy, Culver, Ind.	Brig.-Gen. L. R. Gignilliat (supt.)	83	1,700
Culver-Stockton col., Canton, Mo. (1853)	John H. Wood, L.B., D.D.	22	375
Cumberland university, Lebanon, Tenn. (1842)	John Royal Harris, D.D.	35	750
Dakota Wes. univ., Mitchell, S. D. (1883)	E. D. Kohlstedt, A.M., D.D.	30	618
Dartmouth college,* Hanover, N. H. (1769)	E. M. Hopkins, A.M.,Litt.D.,LL.D.	190	2,000
Davidson college, Davidson, N. C. (1837)	W. J. Martin,M.A.,M.D.,Ph.D.,LL.D.	30	627
Defiance college, Defiance, O. (1902)	Albert G. Caris, M.A., Litt.D.	30	597
Denison university, Granville, O. (1831)	Clark W. Chamberlain, Ph.D., LL.D.	90	1,036
DePaul university, Chicago, Ill. (1898)	Thomas F. Levan, Ph.D., D.D.	144	3,602
DePauw university, Greencastle, Ind. (1837)	L. H. Murlin, A.B.,B.D.,D.D.,LL.D.	85	1,918
Des Moines univ., Des Moines, Iowa (1865)	John W. Million, A.M., LL.D.	43	1,292
Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa. (1783)	James H. Morgan, Ph.D., LL.D.	27	500
Doane college, Crete, Neb. (1872)	Edwin B. Dean, M.A., B.D., D.D.	19	232
Drake university, Des Moines, Iowa (1881)	D. W. Morehouse, Ph.D.	100	2,400
Drew Theo. seminary, Madison, N. J. (1866)	Ezra S. Tipple, D.D., LL.D., Ph.D.	37	290
Drury college, Springfield, Mo. (1873)	Thomas W. Nadal, Ph.D., LL.D.	26	452
Duke university, Durham, N. C. (1838)	William P. Few, M.A., LL.D., Ph.D.	65	1,910
Earlham college, Richmond, Ind. (1847)	David M. Edwards, Ph.D.	40	717
Ellsworth college, Iowa Falls, Iowa (1890)	Ido F. Meyer, Litt.M., M.A.	20	541
Elmhurst college, Elmhurst, Ill. (1871)	H. R. Niebuhr, Ph.D.	20	175
Elmira college, Elmira, N. Y. (1855)	Frederick Lent, Ph.D., B.D.	44	533
Elon college, Elon College, N. C. (1890)	W. A. Harper, M.A., Litt.D., LL.D.	28	373
Emory and Henry college, Emory, Va. (1838)	James N. Hillman, B.A., M.A.	25	464
Emory university, Emory U., Ga. (1836)	Harvey W. Cox, Ph.D., LL.D.	190	1,905
Erskine college, Due West, S. C. (1839)	R. C. Geier, D.D.	9	154
Eureka college, Eureka, Ill. (1855)	Bert Wilson, A.M., LL.D.	25	300
Evansville college, Evansville, Ind. (1807)	A. H. Hughes,D.D.,S.T.B.,A.B.,M.A.	25	427
Fairmount college, Wichita, Kas. (1895)	John D. Finlayson, Ph.D.,A.B.,B.D.	35	923
Findlay college, Findlay, O. (1882)	William Harris Guyer, A.M., D.D.	21	524
Fisk university, Nashville, Tenn. (1866)	A. F. Shaw, M.A. (dean)	37	559
Fordham university, New York, N. Y. (1841)	Rev. William J. Duane, S.J., Ph.D.	230	6,233
Frances Shimer sch., Mt. Carroll, Ill. (1853)	Wm. P. McKee, A.M. (dean)	21	198
Franklin & Marshall col., Lancaster, Pa. (1887)	Henry H. Apple, D.D., LL.D.	30	528
Franklin college, Franklin, Ind. (1834)	C. E. Goodell, A.B., A.M., LL.D.	25	747
Franklin college,* New Athens, O. (1825)	W. M. Hughes, A.M., B.D.	7	107
Friends university, Wichita, Kas. (1898)	William O. Mendenhall, Ph.D.	25	500
Furman university, Greenville, S. C. (1851)	W. J. McGlothlin, Ph.D.,D.D.,LL.D.	25	912
Gallaudet college, Washington, D. C. (1864)	Percival Hall, M.A., Litt.D.	18	118
General Theo. sem., New York, N. Y. (1817)	H. E. W. Fosbrope, D.D. (dean)	18	127
Geneva college, Beaver Falls, Pa. (1848)	M. M. Pearce, LL.D., D.D.	25	400
George Peabody college, Nashville, Tenn.	Bruce R. Payne, A.M., Ph.D.	145	3,350
Geo. Washington U., The, Wash., D. C. (1821)	William M. Lewis, A.B.,A.M.,LL.D.	315	6,654
Georgetown college, Georgetown, Ky. (1829)	Maldon B. Adams, D.D., LL.D.	25	425
Georgetown univ., Washington, D. C. (1789)	Rev. Charles W. Lyons, S.J.	249	2,454
Georgia Sch. of Tech., Atlanta, Ga. (1888)	M. L. Brittain, A.B., LL.D.	136	1,914
Gettysburg college, Gettysburg, Pa. (1832)	Henry W. A. Hanson, D.D., LL.D.	45	636
Goshen college, Goshen, Ind. (1903)	Sanford C. Yoder, Litt.B.S.	17	150
Goucher college, Baltimore, Md. (1888)	Wm.W. Guth,Ph.D.,LL.D.,A.B.,S.T.B.	86	1,049
Graceland college,* Lamoni, Iowa (1895)	George N. Briggs, B.A., D.D., LL.D.	25	350
Grand Island col., Grand Island, Neb. (1892)	John M. Wells, A.B., A.M., B.D.	14	306
Greenville college, Greenville, Ill. (1892)	Eldon G. Burritt, A.M.	27	402
Grinnell college, Grinnell, Iowa (1847)	J. H. T. Main, Ph.D., LL.D.	77	771
Grove City college,* Grove City, Pa. (1876)	Weir C. Ketler, LL.D., Litt.D.,A.M.	42	905
Guilford col., Guilford College, N. C. (1888)	Raymond Binford, Ph.D., B.S.	23	286
Gustavus Adol. col., St. Peter, Minn. (1862)	O. J. Johnson, D.D.	25	500
Hamilton college,* Clinton, N. Y. (1812)	Fred. C. Ferry,A.B.,A.M.,Ph.D.,LL.D.	33	392
Hamline university, St. Paul, Minn. (1854)	Samuel F. Kerfool, D.D., LL.D.	45	568
Hamp.-Sidney col., Hamp.-Sidney, Va. (1776)	J. D. Eggleston, A.M., LL.D.	13	219
Hampton institute,* Hampton, Va. (1868)	James E. Gregg, D.D., LL.D.	169	2,227
Hanover college, Hanover, Ind. (1832)	William A. Millis, LL.D.	22	630
Harvard univ.,* Cambridge, Mass. (1636)	A. L. Lowell,M.A.,LL.D.,Ph.D.,A.B.	1,054	6,733
Hastings college, Hastings, Neb. (1882)	Calvin H. French, D.D., LL.D.	33	719
Haverford college, Haverford, Pa. (1833)	W. W. Comfort, Ph.D.,LL.D.,Litt.D.	25	225
Hedding college, Abingdon, Ill. (1856)	Walter E. Harnish, A.B.	11	97

School, location and date of founding.	President.	Instructors.	Students.
Heidelberg university, Tiffin, O. (1850)	Charles E. Miller, D.D., LL.D.	34	483
Henderson-Brown col., Arkadelphia, Ark. (1890)	J. M. Workman, A.B., B.S., B.O., LL.D.	22	400
Hendrix college, Conway, Ark. (1884)	J. H. Reynolds, A.M., LL.D.	18	380
Highland college, Highland, Kas. (1857)	J. L. Howe, Ph.B.	6	75
Hillsdale college, Hillsdale, Mich. (1855)	William G. Spencer, A.B., A.M., LL.D	33	500
Hiram college, Hiram, O. (1850)	Miner Lee Bates, A.M., LL.D.	28	380
Hiwasse college,* Madisonville, Tenn. (1849)	Rev. J. E. Lowry, A.M.	14	160
Hobart college,* Geneva, N. Y. (1822)	Murray Bartlett, D.D., LL.D., M.A.	30	250
Holy Cross college, Worcester, Mass. (1843)	Rev. Joseph N. Dinand, S.J.	64	1,065
Hope college, Holland, Mich. (1866)	E. D. Dimnent, D.D., LL.D., Litt.D.	25	684
Howard college, Birmingham, Ala. (1889)	John C. Dawson, A.M., Ph.D., LL.D.	74	1,653
Howard Payne col., Brownwood, Tex. (1890)	Edgar Godbold, A.M., LL.D., B.S..	37	1,061
Howard univ.,* Washington, D. C. (1867)	J. Stanley Durkee, A.M., Ph.D., D.D.	151	2,226
Hunter College of City of New York (1870)	George S. Davis, LL.D.	381	7,912
Huron college, Huron, S. D. (1883)	George S. McCune, A.M., D.D.	29	410
Illinois college, Jacksonville, Ill. (1829)	C. H. Rammelkamp, Ph.D.	28	477
Illinois Col. of Photography, Effingham, Ill.	LeGrand A. Flack	4	100
Illinois State Normal univ., Normal (1857)	David Felmley, LL.D., B.A., L.H.D.	153	4,678
Illinois Wes. univ., Bloomington, Ill. (1850)	William J. Davidson, D.D., LL.D.	60	1,200
Illinois Woman's college, Jacksonville (1846)	Joseph R. Harker, Ph.D., LL.D.	37	526
Indiana university,* Bloomington, Ind. (1820)	William Lowe Bryan, Ph.D., LL.D.	217	5,106
Intermountain Union col., Helena, Mont. (1889)	E. J. Klemme, A.B., A.M., Ph.D.	19	225
Iowa State Col. of Ag. & Mech. Arts, Ames ('69)	R. A. Peterson, LL.D., B.S., M.S.	526	5,161
Iowa Wesleyan col., Mt. Pleasant, Iowa (1842)	U. S. Smith, Ph.B., D.D.	27	556
Jamestown college, Jamestown, N. D. (1909)	B. H. Kroeze, A.B., A.M., D.D., LL.D.	29	336
James Millikin univ., Decatur, Ill. (1901)	Mark E. Penney, A.M., B.D., L.H.D.	65	1,063
John B. Stetson univ.,* DeLand, Fla. (1883)	Lincoln Hulley, Ph.D., Litt.D, LL.D.	33	541
Johns Hopkins univ.,* Baltimore, Md. (1876)	Frank J. Goodnow, LL.D., Litt.D.	497	3,921
Juniata college, Huntingdon, Pa. (1876)	I. H. Brumbaugh, A.M., Litt.D., Ph.D.	26	772
Kalamazoo college, Kalamazoo, Mich. (1833)	Allan Hoben, Ph.D.	26	382
Kansas City univ., Kansas City, Kas. (1886)	W. O. Jones, A.M., D.D.	15	467
Kansas State Ag. col., Manhattan, Kas.	F. K. Farrell, B.S., D.Agr.	371	4,031
Kansas Wesleyan univ., Salina, Kas. (1886)	L. B. Bowers, D.D., A.B.	35	1,089
Kemper Hall, Kenosha, Wis. (1871)	The Mother Superior, C.S.M.	15	100
Kentucky Wes. col., Winchester, Ky. (1866)	U. V. W. Darlington	14	210
Kenyon college, Gambier, O. (1824)	William F. Pierce, L.H.D., D.D., LL.D	23	255
Knox college, Galesburg, Ill. (1837)	Albert Britt, A.B.	45	652
Knoxville college, Knoxville, Tenn. (1875)	James K. Giffen, D.D., A.B.	30	390
Lafayette college, Easton, Pa. (1832)	J. H. McCracken, Ph.D., LL.D., Litt.D.	83	1,023
LaGrange college, LaGrange, Mo.	John W. Crouch, A.M., D.D.	15	310
Lake Erie college,* Painesville, O. (1837)	Miss V. B. Small, M.A., Litt.D., LL.D	27	187
Lake Forest col.,* Lake Forest, Ill. (1876)	Herbert McComb Moore, D.D.	23	240
Lander college, Greenwood, S. C. (1872)	B. R. Turnipseed, B.S., D.D.	28	280
Lane college, Jackson, Tenn.	J. F. Lane, A.M., Ph.D.	23	650
Lane Theological sem., Cincinnati, O. (1832)	William McKibbin, D.D., LL.D.	7	41
LaSalle college, Philadelphia, Pa. (1867)	Rev. Brother G. Lucian, A.B., M.Sc.	25	350
Lawrence college,* Appleton, Wis. (1847)	Henry M. Wriston, Ph.D.	70	1,300
Lebanon Valley college, Annville, Pa. (1866)	G. D. Gossard, A.B., B.D., D.D.	25	660
Lehigh university,* Bethlehem, Pa. (1866)	C. R. Richards, M.M.E., LL.D., Eng.D.	113	1,342
Lenox college, Hopkinton, Iowa (1856)	E. V. Laughlin, A.M., LL.D.	7	125
Lewis institute, Chicago, Ill. (1895)	George N. Carman, A.B., A.M. (dir.)	100	3,500
Lincoln univ., Lincoln Univ., Pa. (1857)	W. H. Johnson, A.M., Ph.D., D.B. (act.)	16	271
Lincoln college, Lincoln, Ill. (1865)	A. E. Turner, LL.D.	15	290
Lincoln Institute of Ky., Lincoln Ridge, Ky.	A. E. Thomson, D.D., B.A., B.D..	15	175
Linfield college, McMinnville, Ore. (1857)	Leonard W. Riley, A.B., D.D.	22	268
Livingstone college, Salisbury, N. C.	D. C. Suggs, A.M., D.D., Ph.D.	26	521
Lombard college,* Galesburg, Ill. (1851)	Joseph M. Tilden, A.M., LL.D., L.H.D.	30	534
Louisiana college, Pineville, Ala. (1906)	C. Cottingham, M.A., LL.D.	25	539
La.St.univ.&A.&M.col.,*BatonRouge,La.(1860)	Thomas D. Boyd, A.M., LL.D.	106	1,448
Loyola university, Chicago, Ill. (1869)	William H. Agnew, S.J., A.M., LL.D.	250	4,800
Luther college, Decorah, Iowa (1861)	Oscar L. Olson, Ph.D., M.A.	24	359
Lynchburg college, Lynchburg, Va. (1903)	J. T. T. Hundley, A.B., D.D.	23	220
Macalester College, St. Paul, Minn. (1884)	John C. Acheson, M.A., LL.D.	36	523
Manchester college, N. Manchester, Ind.	Otho Winger	36	504
Manhattan college, New York, N. Y. (1863)	Rev. Brother Thomas, F.S.C., M.A., C.E.	38	965
Marietta college,* Marietta, O. (1835)	Edward S. Parsons, B.B., A.M., L.H.D.	25	367
Marquette univ., Milwaukee, Wis. (1864)	Rev. Albert C. Fox, S.J., M.A., LL.D.	275	4,800
Maryville college, Maryville, Tenn. (1819)	Samuel T. Wilson, D.D., LL.D.	63	616
Mass. Agr. col.,* Amherst, Mass. (1863)	Edward M. Lewis, A.M. (act.)	85	960
Mass. Inst. of Technology, Cambridge (1861)	S. W. Stratton, D.Eng., D.Sc., LL.D.	350	2,900
McCormick Theo. sem., Chicago, Ill. (1829)	James G. K. McClure, D.D., LL.D..	17	173
McKendree college, Lebanon, Ill. (1828)	Cameron Harmon, A.B., D.D.	22	328
Mercer university, Macon, Ga. (1837)	R. W. Weaver, M.A., T.H.D., D.D., LL.D.	76	1,154
Meredith college, Raleigh, N. C. (1899)	Charles E. Brewer, A.M., Ph.D., LL.D.	47	457
Miami university, Oxford, O. (1809)	R. M. Hughes, M.Sc., A.B., M.S.	113	2,612
Michigan St. Col. of Agr. and App. Scs., East Lansing (1857)	K. L. Butterfield, A.M., LL.D.	197	1,878
Mich. Col. of Mines,* Houghton, Mich. (1884)	C. M. Carson, A.B., Ph.D. (acting)	23	177
Middlebury college,* Middlebury, Vt. (1800)	Paul D. Moody, D.D., B.A.	55	906
Midland college, Fremont, Neb. (1887)	Horace F. Martin, M.A., D.D., Ph.D.	28	731
Milligan col., Milligan College, Tenn. (1882)	H. J. Derthick, M.A., A.B.	16	197
Mills college,* Mills College, Cal. (1885)	A. H. Reinhardt, Ph.D., LL.D., Litt.D.	70	567
Millsaps college, Jackson, Miss. (1892)	D. M. Key, A.B., M.A., Ph.D.	21	370

School, location and date of founding.	President.	Instructors.	Students.
Milton college, Milton, Wis. (1867)	A. E. Whitford, M.A.	21	203
Milton university,* Baltimore, Md. (1847)	William J. Heaps, Ph.D., LL.D., A.M.	15	200
Milwaukee-Downer college, Milwaukee, Wis.	Lucia R. Briggs, A.B., A.M.	40	422
Milwaukee-Downer seminary, Milwaukee, Wis.	Anna A. Raymond, A.B., A.M. (prin.)	14	185
Miss. A. & M. col., Agr. & Mech. College, Miss.	Buz M. Walker, Ph.D., M.Sc.	75	1,228
Mississippi college, Clinton, Miss. (1826)	J. W. Provine, D.D., Ph.D., LL.D.	26	677
Missouri Valley col., Marshall, Mo. (1889)	W. H. Black, A.M., D.D., LL.D., Litt.D.	18	384
Missouri Wesleyan col., Cameron, Mo. (1887)	Ernest F. Buck, D.D., A.B., B.D.	36	542
Monmouth college, Monmouth, Ill. (1857)	T. H. McMichael, A.M., D.D.	44	585
Montana State college,* Bozeman (1893)	Alfred Atkinson, B.S., M.S., D.Sc.	87	1,120
Morgan college & acad., Baltimore, Md. (1867)	John Oakley Spencer, Ph. D.	18	390
Morningside college, Sioux City, Iowa (1894)	Frank E. Mossman, A.B., D.D., M.A.	50	1,107
Morris Brown university, Atlanta, Ga. (1885)	John Henry Lewis	30	850
Mount Angel college, Mount Angel, Ore. (1887)	Rt.-Rev. Bernard Murphy, O.S.B.	25	200
Mount Holyoke col.,* S. Hadley, Mass. (1837)	Miss M.E. Woolley, M.A., Litt.D., LL.D.	102	992
Mount St. Mary's col., Emmitsburg, Md. (1808)	Rt.-Rev. Mgr. B.J. Bradley, A.M., LL.D.	45	494
Mount Union college, Alliance, O. (1858)	W. H. McMaster, A.M., D.D.	31	665
Muhlenburg college, Allentown, Pa. (1867)	John A. W. Haas, D.D., LL.D.	25	1,805
Municipal Univ. of Akron, Akron, O. (1870)	Parke R. Kolbe, Ph.D.	65	1,419
Muskingum college, New Concord, O. (1837)	J. K. Montgomery, D.D., LL.D.	56	2,153
Naperville college, Naperville, Ill. (1861)	Edward E. Rall, Ph.D., B.A.	40	617
Neb. Wes. univ., Univ. Place, Neb. (1888)	I. B. Schreckengast, D.D., Ph.D., B.S.	55	1,062
Newberry college, Newberry, S. C. (1856)	Sidney J. Derrick, LL.D.	14	466
New Orleans univ., New Orleans, La. (1873)	Charles M. Melden, D.D., Ph.D.	25	505
New Rochelle col., New Rochelle, N. Y. (1904)	Rt.-Rev. John P. Chidwick, D.D.	45	440
Newton Theo. inst., Newton Center, Mass. ('25	George E. Horr, D.D., LL.D., S.T.D.	9	103
New York univ.,* New York, N. Y. (1830)	E. E. Brown, Ph.D., LL.D., (chan.)	850	20,760
Niagara univ., Niagara Falls, N. Y. (1856)	Very Rev. Wm. E. Katzenberger, C.M.	28	350
N. C. St. Col. of Ag. & Eng.,* Raleigh, N.C. (1889)	E. C. Brooks, LL.D., A.B., Litt.D.	139	2,286
N. C. Col. for Women,* Greensboro, N.C. (1892)	Julius I. Foust, LL.D., Ph.B.	175	3,200
N. Dakota Agricultural col.,* Fargo (1890)	John Lee Coulter, Ph.D.	93	1,562
Northern Baptist Theo. sem., Chicago (1913)	George W. Taft, D.D.	14	160
Northland college, Ashland, Wis. (1892)	Joseph D. Brownell, D.D.	20	226
Northwestern univ., Evanston, Ill. (1851)	Walter Dill Scott, Ph.D., LL.D.	680	10,136
Norwich university, Northfield, Vt. (1819)	Charles A. Plumley, A.M., LL.D., A.B.	31	315
N. W. Mil. & Nav. acad., Lake Geneva, Wis.	Col. R. P. Davidson, A.M.	18	180
Oberlin college,* Oberlin, O. (1833)	Henry C. King, D.D., LL.D., L.H.D.	120	1,817
Occidental college, Los Angeles, Cal. (1887)	Remsen du Bois Bird, D.D., A.B., B.D	61	607
Ohio Northern university, Ada, O. (1871)	Albert E. Smith, D.D., Ph.D.	55	1,665
Ohio State university,* Columbus, O. (1870)	William O. Thompson, D.D., LL.D.	723	10,473
Ohio university,* Athens, O. (1804)	Elmer B. Bryan, LL.D., L.H.D.	110	1,800
Ohio Wesleyan univ.,* Delaware, O. (1842)	John W. Hoffman, M.A., D.D., LL.D.	130	1,823
Okla. Agr. & Mech. col.,* Stillwater (1891)	Bradford Knapp, B.S., LL.B., D.Agr.	128	4,522
Oklahoma City univ., Oklahoma City (1881)	E. M. Antrim, D.D., Ph.D., A.B., S.T.B.	40	1,304
Olivet College, Olivet, Mich. (1844)	Paul F. Voelker, Ph.D.	32	440
Oregon Agricultural col.,* Corvallis (1885)	William J. Kerr, D.Sc., LL.D.	286	3,371
Ottawa university, Ottawa, Kas. (1865)	Erdmann Smith, LL.D., M.A.	24	540
Otterbein college, Westerville, O. (1847)	W. G. Clippinger, A.B., D.D., LL.D.	35	533
Ouachita college, Arkadelphia, Ark. (1886)	Charles E. Dicken, D.D., LL.D.	25	360
Pacific university, Forest Grove, Ore. (1849)	John Francis Dobbs, A.B., A.M., D.D.	20	300
Paine college, Augusta, Ga. (1882)	Ray S. Tomlin, A.B., B.D., M.A., D.D.	20	300
Park college,* Parkville, Mo. (1875)	Frederick W. Hawley, D.D., LL.D.,	24	465
Parsons college, Fairfield, Iowa (1875)	Howard McDonald, A.B., A.M., Ph.D.	34	763
Penn college, Oskaloosa, Iowa (1873)	Henry E. McGrew, A.M., D.D., S.M.	20	773
Pennsylvania Col. for Wom.,* Pitts., Pa. (1869)	Cora H. Coolidge, Litt.D., B.L., A.M.	29	285
Pennsylvania Mil. col.,* Chester, Pa. (1858)	Charles E. Hyatt, C.E., LL.D.	21	163
Pennsylvania State col., The,* State Col., Pa.	John M. Thomas, D.D., LL.D.	538	5,663
Philander Smith col., Little Rock, Ark. (1887)	Rev. James M. Cox, D.D., A.M.	27	387
Phillips academy, Andover, Mass. (1778)	Alfred E. Stearns, Litt.D. (prin.)	46	643
Piedmont college, Demorest, Ga. (1897)	Frank E. Jenkins, D.D., A.B., M.A.	35	289
Polytechnic inst.,* Brooklyn, N. Y. (1854)	Parke R. Kolbe, A.B., A.M., Ph.D.	55	1,548
Pomona college,* Claremont, Cal. (1887)	James A. Blaisdell, D.D., LL.D.	70	1,024
Pratt institute,* Brooklyn, N. Y. (1887)	Frederic B. Pratt, A.M., LL.D.	246	4,049
Presbyt'n Col. of S. C., Clinton, S. C. (1905)	Davison McD. Douglas, D.D., LL.D.	16	254
Princeton Theo. sem., Princeton, N. J. (1812)	J. Ross Stevenson, D.D., LL.D.	17	224
Princeton university,* Princeton, N. J. (1746)	J. G. Hibben, Ph.D., LL.D., Litt.D.	280	2,412
Pritchett college, Glasgow, Mo. (1868)	Oscar Dahlene, M.S.	8	79
Purdue university,* Lafayette, Ind. (1874)	Edward C. Elliott, Ph.D.	329	3,466
Radcliffe college,* Cambridge, Mass. (1879)	Ada L. Comstock, LL.D., Litt.D.	160	950
Rand.-Macon Col. for Men, Ashland, Va. (1830)	Robert E. Blackwell, A.M., LL.D.	24	246
Rand.-Macon Wom.'s col. Lynchburg, Va. (1893)	D. R. Anderson, Ph.D., A.M., LL.D.	52	817
Redfield college, Redfield, S. D. (1887)	O. J. Tiede, M.A.	8	90
Rensselaer Poly. inst.,* Troy, N. Y. (1824)	P. C. Ricketts, C.S., E.D., LL.D.	100	1,172
Rhode Island State col.,* Kingston, R. I. (1892)	Howard Edwards, M.A., LL.D.	43	473
Rice institute, Houston, Tex. (1912)	Edgar O. Lovett, Ph.D., LL.D.	66	1,051
Rio Grande college, Rio Grande, O. (1876)	Horace T. Houf, A.M., B.D.	12	610
Ripon college,* Ripon, Wis. (1850)	Silas Evans, D.D., LL.D., M.A., B.D.	33	437
Roanoke college, Salem, Va. (1853)	Charles J. Smith, A.M., D.D.	24	498
Roch'r Ath. & Mech. inst., Roch'r, N. Y. (1885)	John A. Randall, Ph.B.	108	1,702
Rochester Theo. sem., Rochester, N. Y. (1850)	C. A. Barbour, D.D., S.T.D., LL.D.	10	87
Rockford Col. for Wom.,* Rockford, Ill. (1847)	William A. Maddox, Ph.D., A.B.	45	628
Rock Hill college, Ellicott City, Md. (1857)	Brother Felician	15	140
Rollins college,* Winter Park, Fla. (1885)	R. J. Sprague, Ph.D., A.M., A.B. (act.)	31	320

School, location and date of founding.	President.	Instructors.	Students.
Rose Poly. Inst.,* Terre Haute, Ind. (1883)	Frank C. Wagner, M.A., B.S., D.Sc.	17	252
Rust college, Holly Springs, Miss. (1868)	M. S. Davage, A.M.	27	458
Rutgers college, New Brunswick, N. J. (1766)	John M. Thomas, D.D.,Litt.D.,LL.D.	124	1,507
St. Anselm's col., Manchester, N. H. (1899)	Rt.-Rev.ErnestHelmstetter,O.S.B.,D.D.	14	125
St. Benedict's college, Atchison, Kas. (1858)	Martin Veth, S.J., O.S.D., LL.D.	18	357
St. Charles' college, Catonsville, Md. (1848)	Rev. Charles D. Hogue, S.S., Ph.D.	23	375
St. John's college,* Annapolis, Md. (1784)	Enoch Barton Garey, LL.D.	23	131
St. John's college, Brooklyn, N. Y. (1870)	Very Rev. J. W. Moore, C.M., LL.D.	22	450
St. John's college, Washington, D. C. (1866)	Brother D. E. Edward, LL.D.	16	424
St. John's college, Winfield, Kas.	A. W. Meyer	22	240
St. John's Military academy, Delafield, Wis.	Lt.-Col. Roy F. Farrand,B.L.,O.R.C.	25	453
St. John's univ., Collegeville, Minn. (1857)	Rt.-Rev. A. Deutsch, Ph.D., O.S.B.	40	400
St. Joseph's college, Collegeville, Ind. (1891)	Rev. I. A. Wagner, C.P.P.S., Ph.D.	23	280
St. Lawrence university, Canton, N. Y. (1858)	Richard E. Sykes, D.D., B.S., M.S.	90	2,971
St. Louis university, St. Louis, Mo. (1818)	Very Rev. Charles H. Cloud, S.J.	340	3,406
St. Mary of the Lake, Mundelein, Ill.	Very Rev. J. G. Kealy (prefect)	12	260
St. Mary's college, Oakland, Cal. (1863)	Brother U. Gregory, A.M.	31	560
St. Mary's college, St. Mary's, Kas. (1848)	Rev. B. J. Rodman, S.J., A.M.	31	454
St. Mary's college, St. Mary's, Ky. (1821)	Rev. Michael Jaglowicz, C.R.	10	110
St. Meinrad seminary, St. Meinrad, Ind.(1857)	Rt.-Rev. Athanasius Schmitt,O.S.B.	19	306
St. Olaf college, Northfield, Minn. (1874)	L. W. Boe, D.D., LL.D.	62	967
St. Paul's college, Concordia, Mo.	Ottomar Krueger, A.B.	8	121
St. Stanislaus college and acad.,Chicago (1890)	Rev. Leo Jasinski, Ph.D., D.D.	12	350
St. Stephen's col.,Annandale on H'd'n, N.Y.('60)	Bernard I. Bell, D.D., S.T.D.	20	135
St. Viator college, Kankakee, Ill. (1868)	Rev. T. J. Rice, A.M., C.V.	60	450
Scotia Women's col., Concord, N. C. (1870)	T. R. Lewis, D.D.	18	280
Seton Hall college, South Orange, N. J. (1856)	Rt.-Rev.T.H.McLaughlin,S.T.D.,A.B.	27	488
Shaw university, Raleigh, N. C. (1865)	Rev. Joseph L. Peacock, A.M., D.D.	28	568
Shorter college, Rome, Ga. (1877)	D. J. Blocker, A.M., D.D.	22	200
Shurtleff college, Alton, Ill. (1827)	George M. Potter, A.M.	17	241
Simmons college,* Boston, Mass. (1899)	Henry Lefavour, Ph.D., LL.D.	115	1,490
Simmons university, Louisville, Ky.	C. H. Parrish, A.B., A.M., LL.D.	21	400
Simpson college, Indianola, Iowa (1860)	John L. Hillman, A.B., S.T.B., D.D.	57	930
Sioux Falls college, Sioux Falls, S. D.	Fred G. Boughton, A.B., D.D.	17	213
Smith college,* Northampton, Mass. (1872)	William A. Neilson,A.M.,Ph.D.,LL.D.	200	2,156
S. Dak. St. Sch. of Mines,* Rapid City (1885)	C. C. O'Hara, Ph.D., LL.D.	24	229
S. Dak. State col.,* Brookings, S. D. (1871)	Charles W. Pugsly, B.S., D.Agr.	140	1,167
So. Baptist Theo. sem., Louisville, Ky. (1859)	Edgar Y. Mullins, D.D., LL.D.	17	415
Southern Methodist univ., Dallas, Tex.	Charles Claude Selecman,D.D.,LL.D.	112	2,530
Southwestern college, Winfield, Kas. (1885)	Albert E. Kirk, Ph.D., D.D., A.M.	54	1,119
S'thwest'n Pres. univ., Clarksville, Tenn.(1875)	Chas. E. Diehl, D.D. (chan.)	15	190
Southwestern univ., Georgetown, Tex. (1873)	J. Samuel Barcus, A.M., D.D.	32	990
Spelman college, Atlanta, Ga.	Miss Lucy Hale Tapley, Litt.D.	38	1,171
Springhill college, Mobile, Ala, (1830)	Rev. Michael McNally, S.J.	21	275
Stanford univ., Stanford Univ., Cal. (1891)	Ray L. Wilbur, M.D., LL.D., Sc.D.	390	3,314
State Col. of Wash.,* Pullman, Wash. (1892)	E. O. Holland, A.B., Ph.D.	174	3,129
State Univ. of Montana,* Missoula (1895)	Charles H. Clapp, Ph.D.	91	1,969
St. Univ. of N. Mexico,* Albuquerque (1892)	David S. Hill, Ph.D., LL.D.	26	886
Sterling college, Sterling, Kas. (1887)	Rev. Ross T. Campbell, D.D.	16	438
Stevens Institute of Tech.,* Hoboken, N. J.	A. C. Humphreys, M.E., LL.D.	57	481
Straight college, New Orleans, La. (1869)	Rev. Jas. P. O'Brien,D.D.,A.B.,Ph.B.	40	542
Suomi college, Hancock, Mich. (1896)	Rev. J. Wargelin, A.M., D.D.	11	110
Susquehanna univ., Selinsgrove, Pa. (1869)	Charles T. Aikens, D.D., A.B., A.M.	32	748
Swarthmore college, Swarthmore, Pa. (1869)	F.Aydelotte,A.M.,B.Litt.,LL.D.,L.H.D.	60	552
Syracuse university,* Syracuse, N. Y. (1870)	C. W. Flint, D.D., LL.D. (chan.)	500	7,546
Tabor college, Tabor, Iowa (1866)	F. M. Kline, A.B., M.A. (dean)	12	145
Talladega college,* Talladega, Ala. (1867)	Frederick A. Sumner, M.A., A.B.	45	560
Tarkio college, Tarkio, Mo. (1883)	Joseph A. Thompson, D.D., LL.D.	28	276
Taylor university, Upland, Ind. (1848)	Rev. John Paul, D.D.	25	310
Teachers' college,* New York, N. Y. (1888)	J. E. Russell, Ph.D., LL.D. (dean)	269	4,899
Teach. Col. of Indpls., The,* Indpls., Ind.(1882)	Mrs. Eliza A. Blaker, LL.D.	45	990
Temple university,* Philadelphia, Pa. (1884)	Russell H. Conwell, D.D., LL.D.	464	10,020
Texas Christian univ., Ft. Worth, Tex. (1873)	Ed. McShane Waits,D.D.,A.B.,LL.D.	97	1,315
Texas State College for Women, Denton.	Lindsey Blayney, Ph.D.	112	2,500
Tillotson college, Austin, Tex. (1881)	J. T. Hodges, A.B.	19	252
Tome school, The,* Port Deposit, Md.	Murray P. Brush, Ph.D. (director)	25	200
Tougaloo college, Tougaloo, Miss. (1869)	Rev. William T. Holmes, D.D., A.B.	30	453
Transylvania college, Lexington, Ky. (1793)	Andrew D. Harmon, A.M., LL.D.	21	382
Trinity college,* Hartford, Conn. (1823)	R. B. Ogilby, A.B.,A.M.,B.D.,L.H.D.	25	265
Trinity college, Washington, D. C. (1900)	Sister Raphael, A.B., M.D.	48	360
Trinity university, Waxahachie, Tex. (1869)	John H. Burma, D.D., LL.D.	31	602
Tri-State College, Angola, Ind.	Ernest D. Long, A.B.	20	1,000
Tufts college, Tufts College, Mass. (1852)	John A. Cousens, LL.D.	328	2,094
Tulane U. of La., The*,New Orleans,La.(1834)	A. B. Dinwiddie, Ph.D., LL.D.	392	4,472
Tusculum college, Greenville, Tenn. (1794)	Charles O. Gray, M.A., D.D., LL.D.	20	164
Tuskegee institute,* Tuskegee, Ala. (1881)	Robert Russa Moton, D.D., LL.D.	243	3,028
Union Christian college, Meron, Ind. (1860)	W. S. Alexander, D.D.	8	100
Union college, Barbourville, Ky.	Ezra T. Franklin, A.M.	16	360
Union college, College View, Neb. (1891)	Leo Thiel, A.B.	27	576
Union college,* Schenectady, N. Y. (1795)	Charles Alexander	70	728
Union Theo. sem., New York, N. Y. (1836)	Arthur C. McGiffert,D.D.,Ph.D.,LL.D	37	458
Union university, Jackson, Tenn. (1848)	H. E. Watters, A.M., D.D., LL.D	35	1,109
U. S. Mil. academy,* West Point, N. Y. (1802)	Maj.-Gen. F. W.Sladen,U.S.A.(supt.)	171	976

School, location and date of founding.	President.	Instructors.	Students.
U. S. Naval academy,* Annapolis, Md. (1845)	Rear-Ad. L. M.Nulton,U.S.N.(supt.)	216	1,976
University of Alabama,* Tuscaloosa (1831)	George H. Denny, LL.D., Ph.D.,M.A.	152	4,565
University of Arizona,* Tucson (1891)	Cloyd H. Marvin, Ph.D., LL.D.	132	1,863
University of Arkansas,* Fayetteville (1871)	John C. Futrall, M.A., LL.D., B.A.	125	2,000
University of Buffalo,* Buffalo, N. Y. (1846)	Samuel P. Capen, Ph.D.,LL.D.,L.H.D.	321	2,719
University of California,* Berkeley, (1860)	Wm. W. Campbell, ScD., LL.D.	1,290	24,112
Univ. of Chat., Chattanooga, Tenn. (1867)	Arlo Ayres Brown, D.D., B.D., A.B.	23	357
University of Chicago,* Chicago, Ill. (1892)	Max Mason, B.Litt., Ph.D.	600	13,357
Univ. of Cincinnati,* Cincinnati, O. (1870)	Frederick C. Hicks, Ph.D.	385	5,259
University of Colorado,* Boulder (1877)	George Norlin, Ph.D., LL.D.	288	5,895
University of Dayton, Dayton, O. (1878)	Rev. Bern. P. O'Reilly, D.D., M.A..	48	656
University of Delaware,* Newark, Del. (1833)	W.Hullinen,Ph.D.,D.C.L.,A.M.,LL.D.	60	943
University of Denver, Denver, Col. (1864)	Herbert R. Harper,D.D.,LL.D.(chan.)	177	3,616
University of Detroit, Detroit, Mich. (1879)	Rev. JohnP.McNichols,D.D.,S.J.,A.M.	200	1,900
University of Dubuque, Iowa (1852)	Karl F. Wettstone, D.D.	28	296
University of Florida, Gainesville (1905)	A. A. Murphree, LL.D., A.M.	114	2,412
University of Georgia,* Athens (1785)	David C. Barrow, LL.D. (chan.)	175	3,720
University of Hawaii, Honolulu (1908)	Arthur L. Dean, A.B., Ph.D.	54	618
University of Idaho,* Moscow (1892)	Alfred H. Upham, Ph.D.	143	2,171
University of Illinois,* Urbana (1867)	David Kinley, Ph.D., LL.D.	1,226	12,092
University of Iowa,* Iowa City (1847)	Walter A. Jessup, B.A.,Ph.D.,LL.D.	700	8,012
University of Kansas,* Lawrence (1866)	E.H.Lindley, B.A.,M.A.,Ph.D.(chan.)	300	5,229
University of Kentucky,* Lexington (1865)	Frank LeRond McVey, Ph.D.,LL.D.	154	3,633
University of Maine,* Orono (1865)	Clarence C. Little, B.A., M.S.,LL.D.	128	1,441
University of Maryland,* College Park (1784)	A. F. Woods, A. M., D.Agr., LL.D.	419	4,045
University of Michigan,* Ann Arbor (1837)	A. H. Lloyd, A.B.,A.M.,Ph.D.(act.)	652	12,253
University of Minnesota,* Minneapolis (1868)	Lotus D. Coffman, A.M.,Ph.D.,LL.D.	666	11,631
University of Mississippi,* University (1848)	Alfred Hume, C.E., LL.D., (chan.)	47	919
University of Missouri,* Columbia (1839)	Stratton D. Brooks, A.M., LL.D.	282	4,496
University of Nebraska,* Lincoln (1869)	S. Avery, Ph.D., LL.D. (chan.)	306	10,938
University of Nevada, Reno (1886)	Walter E. Clark, Ph.D., LL.D.	67	1,089
University of N. Hampshire,* Durham (1866)	Ralph D. Hetzel, A.B., LL.D., LL.B.	110	1,425
Univ. of New Mexico, Albuquerque (1892)	David S. Hill, Ph.D., LL.D.	26	886
Univ. of North Carolina,* Chapel Hill (1789)	H. W. Chase, A.B.,A.M.,Ph.D.,LL.D.	180	4,800
Univ. of North Dakota, Grand Forks, (1883)	Thomas F. Kane, Ph.D., LL.D.	117	2,091
Univ. of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind. (1849)	Matthew J. Walsh, Litt.B., Ph.D.	142	2,866
University of Oklahoma,* Norman (1892)	J. S. Buchanan, B.S., LL.D.	206	6,412
University of Oregon,* Eugene (1878)	(Vacancy.)	214	3,879
Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia (1740)	J. H. Penniman,Ph.D.,LL.D.(prov.)	1,203	15,285
Univ. of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa. (1787)	John G. Bowman, LL.D. (chan.)	602	9,304
University of Porto Rico, Rio Piedras (1903)	Thomas E. Benner, LL.D., (chan.)	106	1,909
University of Redlands, Redlands, Cal. (1909)	Victor Leroy Duke, A.M., LL.D.	30	465
University of Richmond, Richmond, Va. (1832)	F. W. Boatwright, LL.D., M.A.	54	1,228
Univ. of Roch., The, Rochester, N. Y. (1850)	Rush Rhees, D.D., LL.D.	102	950
Univ. of Santa Clara, Santa Clara, Cal. (1851)	Zacheus T. Maher, S.J., Ph.D.	35	30
Univ. of So. California, Los Angeles (1879)	R. B. Von Kleinsmid, A.M., Litt.D.	450	9,989
Univ. of Southern Minnesota,* Austin (1896)	U. S. Mackey (supt.)	10	500
Univ. of South Carolina,* Columbia (1805)	W. D. Melton, LL.B., LL.D.	71	1,760
Univ. of South Dakota,* Vermilion (1882)	Robert L. Slagle, M.A., Ph.D., LL.D	95	1,000
Univ. of the South, Sewanee, Tenn. (1868)	Benjamin F. Finney, LL.D.	47	306
University of Tennessee,* Knoxville (1794)	H. A. Morgan, B.S.A., LL.D.	271	3,159
University of Texas,* Austin (1883)	W. M. W. Splawn,Ph.D.,B.A.,M.A.	361	8,737
University of City of Toledo, O. (1872)	A. Monroe Stowe, A.M., Ph.D.	61	1,500
University of Utah,* Salt Lake City (1850)	George Thomas, A.M., Ph.D.	175	7,804
University of Tulsa, Tulsa, Okla. (1895)	Franklin G. Dill, B.A., Ph.D.	26	629
University of Vermont,* Burlington (1791)	Guy W. Bailey, A.B., LL.D.	150	1,852
University of Virginia,* Charlottesville (1819)	Edwin A. Alderman, D.C.L., LL.D.	143	4,847
University of Washington,* Seattle (1862)	Henry Suzzalo, A.M., Ph.D., LL.D.	267	8,136
University of Wisconsin,* Madison (1848)	Glenn Frank, M.A.,Litt.D.,L.H.D.	1,093	11,893
University of Wyoming,* Laramie (1886)	A. G. Crane, Ph.D., M.A., B.A.	65	1,700
Upper Iowa university, Fayette, Iowa (1858)	J. P. Van Horn, D.D., A.M.	20	490
Upsala college, East Orange, N. J. (1893)	Carl G. Erickson, Ph.D., B.D.	17	191
Ursinus college, Collegeville, Pa. (1869)	Geo. L. Omwake, LL.D.,D.D.,Ph.D.	24	276
Utah Agricultural col.,* Logan, Utah (1890)	E. G. Peterson, M.A., Ph.D., B.S.	110	2,121
Valparaiso university, Valparaiso, Ind. (1873)	Horace M. Evans, B.S., M.D.	40	1,000
Vanderbilt university, Nashville, Tenn. (1873)	J. H. Kirkland, Ph.D. (chancellor)	260	1,416
Vassar college,* Poughkeepsie, N. Y. (1861)	H. N. MacCracken, Ph.D., LL.D.	146	1,150
Villanova college, Villanova, Pa. (1842)	Joseph A. Hickey, Ph.D.,D.D.,O.S.A.	47	816
Vincennes university,* Vincennes, Ind. (1806)	W. A. Davis, A.B., A.M.	10	158
Virginia Military inst.,* Lexington, Va. (1839)	Gen. W. H. Cocke, C.E., B.L.(supt.)	48	678
Virginia Poly. inst.,* Blacksburg, Va. (1872)	J. A. Burruss, A.M., Ph.D., B.S.	134	1,389
Virginia Union university, Richmond, Va.	William John Clark, A.B., B.D.	20	600
Wabash college,* Crawfordsville, Ind. (1832)	George L. Mackintosh, D.D., LL.D.	26	517
Wake Forest col., Wake Forest, N. C. (1834)	William L. Poteat, LL.D., M.A.	40	873
Washburn college, Topeka, Kas. (1865)	Parley P. Womer, D.D., Sc.D.	76	1,373
Wash. & Jefferson col.,* Wash., Pa. (1802)	S. S. Baker, M.S., LL.D.	44	776
Wash. and Lee univ.,* Lexington, Va. (1749)	Henry L. Smith, M.A., Ph.D., LL.D.	51	832
Washington college, Chestertown, Md. (1782)	Paul E. Titsworth, Ph.D.	14	120
Wash. col.,* Washington College, Tenn. (1795)	Rev. Herbert S. Lyle, D.D., M.A.	10	263
Washington university, St. Louis, Mo. (1853)	Herbert S. Hadley, LL.D. (chan.)	420	5,620
Waynesburg college,* Waynesburg, Pa. (1850)	Paul R. Stewart, M.A., Sc.D.	17	550
Wellesley college,* Wellesley, Mass. (1875)	Miss Ellen F. Pendleton, LL.D.,M.A	150	1,583
Wells college,* Aurora, N. Y. (1868)	Kerr D. Macmillan,B.D.,S.T.D.,A.B.	39	230

School, location and date of founding.	President.	Instructors.	Students.
Wesleyan univ., Middletown, Conn. (1831)	James Lukens McConaughy	55	595
Western Col.for Women,The,* Oxford, O. (1854)	W. W. Boyd, Ph.D., A.B., A.M.	38	330
West. Maryland col., Westminster, Md. (1867)	Albert N. Ward, D.D., A.M., LL.D.	29	374
Western Reserve univ.,* Cleveland, O. (1826)	Robert E. Vinson, A.M.,D.D.,LL.D.	599	2,785
Western Theo. sem., Pittsburgh, Pa. (1825)	James A. Kelso, Ph.D., D.D., LL.D.	11	73
Westminster college, Fulton, Mo. (1849)	E. E. Reed, M.A., D.D., LL.D.	15	239
Westminster col., New Wilmington, Pa. (1852)	W. Charles Wallace, D.D., A.B.	23	385
West Virginia university, Morgantown (1867)	Frank B. Trotter, A.M., LL.D.	260	2,729
W. Virginia Wesleyan col., Buckhannon (1890)	Elmer G. Cutshall, A.M.,B.D.,Ph.D.	30	579
Wheaton college,* Norton, Mass. (1834)	George T. Smart, D.D., (act.)	35	414
Wheaton college, Wheaton, Ill. (1860)	Charles A. Blanchard,A.M.,D.D.,A.B.	32	620
Whitman college,* Walla Walla, Wash. (1882)	S. B. L. Penrose, D.D., LL.D.	41	815
Whittier college, Whittier, Cal. (1901)	Walter F. Dexter, A.B.,A.M.,Ed.D.	27	300
Wilberforce university, Wilberforce, O. (1856)	Gilbert H. Jones, A.B.,Ph.D.,LL.D.	62	801
Wiley university, Marshall, Tex. (1873)	M. W. Dogan, A.M., Ph.D., D.D.	40	620
Willamette university, Salem, Ore. (1844)	Carl G. Doney, A.M., Ph.D., LL.D.	58	700
Wm. & Mary col.,* Williamsburg, Va. (1693)	J. A. C. Chandler, Ph.D.,LL.D.,A.B.	50	997
William and Vashti college, Aledo, Ill. (1908)	Ray C. Pellett	4	6
William Jewell college, Liberty, Mo. (1849)	Harry C. Wayman,A.M.,Litt.D.,D.D.	20	575
Williams college,* Williamstown, Mass. (1793)	Harry A. Garfield, L.H.D., LL.D.	63	740
William Smith college,* Geneva, N. Y. (1908)	Rev. Murray Bartlett, D.D., LL.D.	35	141
Wilson college, Chambersburg, Pa. (1870)	E. D. Warfield, D.D., LL.D., Litt.D.	37	398
Winthrop college, The, Rock Hill, S. C. (1886)	D. B. Johnson, A.B., A.M., LL.D.	135	1,472
Wittenberg college, Springfield, O. (1845)	Rees E. Tulloss, Ph.D.,D.D.,LL.D.	57	1,884
Wofford college, Spartanburg, S. C. (1854)	H. N. Snyder, M.A., Litt.D., LL.D.	22	475
Women's Col.of U. of Delaware,*Newark(1914)	Winifred J. Robinson, Ph.D. (dean)	49	548
Worcester Poly. inst.,* Worcester, Mass.(1865)	Ira N. Hollis, A.M., L.H.D.	59	503
Yale university,* New Haven, Conn. (1701)	James R. Angell,Litt.D.,LL.D.,Ph.D.	926	5,143
Yankton college, Yankton, S. D. (1881)	George W. Nash, M.S., LL.D.	30	542
York college, York, Neb. (1890)	E. W. Emery, A.B., A.M.	23	596
Y. M. C. A. college, Chicago (1884)	E. W. Balduf, Ph.B., A.M. (dean)	13	160

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md.

The United States naval academy is a school for the practical and theoretical training of young men for the naval service of the United States. The students are styled midshipmen. The course of study is four years. Midshipmen who graduate are appointed to fill vacancies in the lower grade of the line of the navy, and occasionally to fill vacancies in the marine corps and in certain of the staff corps of the navy.

Appointments — Five midshipmen are allowed for each senator, representative and delegate in congress, five for the District of Columbia, fifteen each year from the United States at large and 100 from enlisted men of the navy. The appointments from the District of Columbia and from the United States at large are made by the president. Enlisted men of the navy are appointed by the secretary of the navy after competitive examination. One midshipman is allowed from Porto Rico, who must be a native of that island. The appointment is made by the president on the recommendation of the governor of Porto Rico. Candidates must be actual residents of the districts from which they are nominated. The total number of midshipmen in June, 1925, was 1,925.

Examinations—Two examinations for the admission of midshipmen are held each year. The first is held on the third Wednesday in February and the other on the third Wednesday in April under the supervision of the civil service commission at certain specified points in each state and territory. All those qualifying mentally, who are entitled to appointment in order of nomination, will be notified by the bureau of navigation, navy department, Washington, D. C., when to report at the academy for physical examination, and if physically qualified will be appointed. Alternates are given the privilege of reporting for mental examination at the same time as the principals. Examination papers are all prepared at the academy and the examinations of candidates are finally passed upon by the academic board. Certificates from colleges and high schools are considered in lieu of the entrance examinations at the naval academy.

Mental Requirements—Candidates will be examined in punctuation, spelling, arithmetic, geography, English grammar, United States history, world's history, algebra through quadratic equations and plane geometry (five books of Chauvenet's geometry or an equivalent).

Physical Requirements—All candidates are required to be citizens of the United States and must be not less than 16 years of age nor more than 20 years of age on April 1 of the calendar year in which they enter the naval academy. A candidate is eligible for appointment the day he becomes 16 and is ineligible on the day he becomes 20 years of age. Candidates are required to be of good moral character, physically sound, well formed and of robust constitution. The height of candidates for admission must not be less than five feet two inches between the ages of 16 and 18 years, and not less than five feet four inches between the ages of 18 and 20 years. The minimum weight at 16 years is 105 pounds, with an increase of five pounds for each additional year or fraction of a year over one-half. Candidates must be unmarried.

Pay—The pay of a midshipman is $750 a year, beginning at the date of his admission. Midshipmen must supply themselves with clothing, books, etc., the total expense of which amounts to $350. Traveling expenses to the academy are paid by the government.

Enlistment—Each midshipman on admission is required to sign articles by which he binds himself to serve in the United States navy during the pleasure of the president of the United States.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

West Point, N. Y.

The United States military academy is a school for the practical and theoretical training of cadets for the military service of the United States. When any cadet has completed the course of four years satisfactorily he is eligible for promotion and commission as a second lieutenant in any arm or corps in the army in which there may be a vacancy, the duties of which he may have been judged competent to perform.

Appointments—Each congressional district and territory, including Porto Rico, Alaska and Hawaii, is entitled to have two cadets at the academy. The District of Columbia has two. Each state is also entitled to have four cadets from the state at large and eighty-two are allowed from the United States at large, two of whom are appointed upon the recommendation of the vice-president and twenty from among honor graduates of "honor schools." The president is also authorized to appoint not to exceed 180 men from the regular army and national guard who have served for one year. The total number in the academy in June, 1925, was 926. The appointments from a congressional district are made upon the recommendation of the representative in congress from that district and those from the state at large upon the recommendations of the senators of the state. The appointments for the United States at large are made by the president upon his own selection. The appointments from the District of Columbia are made on the recommendation of the district commissioners and those from Porto Rico on the recommendation of the resident commissioner. As far as practicable appointments are made one year in advance of admission. For each candidate appointed two alternates should be nominated. Four cadets from the Philippines are admitted.

Examinations—On the first Tuesday in March of each year the candidates selected for appointment must appear for mental and physical examination before boards of army officers at such places as the war department may designate. Candidates who pass will be admitted to the academy on July 1 following.

Mental Requirements—Each candidate must show that he is well versed in algebra, to include quadratic equations and progressions, plane geometry, English grammar, composition and literature, and general and United States history. Under certain conditions fully explained in the war department circular of information relative to the appointment and admission of cadets, a copy of which may be obtained upon application to the adjutant of the academy, candidates may, upon presentation of satisfactory high school or college certificates, be excused from the mental examination.

Physical Requirements—No candidate will be admitted who is under 17 (or 19 if from the regular army or from the national guard) or over 22 years of age, or less than five feet four inches in height at the age of 17, or who is deformed or afflicted with any disease or infirmity which would render him unfit for military service. Candidates must be unmarried.

Pay—The pay of a cadet is $780 a year and one ration a day or commutation therefor at $1.08 a day. The total is $1,174.20, to begin with his admission to the academy. No cadet is allowed to receive money or other supplies from his parents or from any other person without the sanction of the superintendent.

Admission—Before receiving his warrant of appointment a candidate for admission is required to sign an agreement to serve in the army of the United States eight years from the time of his admission to the academy.

STATISTICS OF EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From bureau of education biennial report.]

PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (1922).

State.	*Children.	Enrolled.
Alabama	792,515	592,610
Arizona	96,435	66,290
Arkansas	581,530	509,351
California	734,993	838,793
Colorado	243,387	240,772
Connecticut	343,500	283,759
Delaware	53,177	39,142
Dist. of Columbia	80,500	69,541
Florida	287,239	237,770
Georgia	959,099	730,873
Idaho	130,741	119,164
Illinois	1,610,422	1,249,208
Indiana	722,596	591,690
Iowa	601,385	543,430
Kansas	467,136	415,082
Kentucky	709,985	581,313
Louisiana	567,549	390,324
Maine	183,138	147,170
Maryland	366,823	250,328
Massachusetts	906,955	698,268
Michigan	918,367	707,645
Minnesota	629,537	531,059
Mississippi	592,691	560,833
Missouri	859,185	736,522
Montana	151,871	120,929
Nebraska	340,822	320,128
Nevada	15,930	14,406
New Hampshire	100,866	67,394
New Jersey	808,973	628,689
New Mexico	111,366	80,929
New York	2,436,390	1,823,130
North Carolina	872,279	753,698
North Dakota	208,180	173,238
Ohio	1,384,436	1,120,293
Oklahoma	669,266	637,299
Oregon	187,820	164,460
Pennsylvania	2,339,198	1,709,677
Rhode Island	147,502	101,643
South Carolina	586,426	479,309
South Dakota	181,186	157,483
Tennessee	721,273	642,126
Texas	1,460,170	1,166,512
Utah	141,344	123,427
Vermont	84,526	63,439
Virginia	705,698	546,035
Washington	324,512	301,800
West Virginia	454,547	363,391
Wisconsin	693,304	500,932
Wyoming	51,431	47,988
United States	28,627,201	23,239,927
Alaska		†3,360
Canal Zone		3,706
Guam		2,376
Hawaii		44,256
Philippines		1,077,342
Porto Rico		214,387
Virgin Islands		3,112

*5 to 17 years of age. †In 1920.

PUPILS IN PRIVATE AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS (1922).

Alabama	21,023	Massachusetts	139,154	South Carolina	9,100
Arizona	2,185	Michigan	107,134	South Dakota	4,146
Arkansas	2,122	Minnesota	46,735	Tennessee	23,202
California	41,666	Mississippi	8,740	Texas	18,360
Colorado	3,830	Missouri	54,793	Utah	2,587
Connecticut	57,437	Montana	3,652	Vermont	7,958
Delaware	4,278	Nebraska	21,951	Virginia	12,529
Dist. of Columbia	11,844	Nevada	.....	Washington	17,453
Florida	7,008	New Hampshire	31,807	West Virginia	8,438
Georgia	13,400	New Jersey	41,873	Wisconsin	103,899
Idaho	1,727	New Mexico	4,267	Wyoming	1,183
Illinois	195,552	New York	120,491		
Indiana	26,425	North Carolina	23,441	United States	1,580,873
Iowa	33,796	North Dakota	3,569		
Kansas	28,487	Ohio	88,345	Guam	20
Kentucky	15,460	Oklahoma	2,620	Hawaii	8,259
Louisiana	4,430	Oregon	12,209	Philippines	126,200
Maine	14,184	Pennsylvania	123,392	Porto Rico	6,051
Maryland	27,138	Rhode Island	25,853	Virgin Islands	1,343

TEACHERS AND THEIR AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY (1922).

State.	*Teachers.	Salary.
Alabama	14,293	$602
Arizona	2,269	1,558
Arkansas	11,758	738
California	22,126	1,849
Colorado	8,977	1,107
Connecticut	7,828	1,479
Delaware	1,263	1,216
Dist. of Columbia	2,278	1,484
Florida	6,921	637
Georgia	16,344	571
Idaho	4,447	1,171
Illinois	39,304	1,426
Indiana	18,143	1,263
Iowa	25,432	934
Kansas	18,100	1,045
Kentucky	13,891	728
Louisiana	11,511	906
Maine	6,994	780
Maryland	7,713	1,191
Massachusetts	20,874	1,617
Michigan	24,938	1,229
Minnesota	20,476	1,113
Mississippi	14,854	448
Missouri	22,393	1,085
Montana	6,500	1,158
Nebraska	14,140	1,042
Nevada	750	1,342
New Hampshire	2,926	1,016
New Jersey	18,503	1,676
New Mexico	2,664	1,056
New York	62,590	1,910
North Carolina	19,793	657
North Dakota	8,818	969
Ohio	36,418	1,369
Oklahoma	17,284	994
Oregon	6,900	1,190
Pennsylvania	46,928	1,244
Rhode Island	3,192	1,407
South Carolina	10,861	587
South Dakota	7,789	941
Tennessee	15,220	540
Texas	32,137	814
Utah	3,997	1,254
Vermont	2,964	831
Virginia	15,621	696
Washington	9,547	1,475
West Virginia	13,977	912
Wisconsin	17,857	1,266
Wyoming	2,503	1,006
United States	722,976	1,166
Canal Zone	112	1,457
Guam	67	1,858
Hawaii	1,420	1,687
Philippines	24,148	.....
Porto Rico	3,793	852
Virgin Islands	110	581

*Of the teachers in continental United States in 1922 16.2 per cent were men.

PUBLIC SCHOOL EXPENDITURES (1922).

State.	Expenditure.	Per capita.
Alabama	$12,827,000	$5.34
Arizona	7,065,000	19.22
Arkansas	8,828,000	4.91
California	93,534,000	25.30
Colorado	19,366,000	19.85
Connecticut	21,341,000	14.72
Delaware	2,465,000	10.80
Dist. of Columbia	5,722,000	13.08
Florida	9,768,000	9.54
Georgia	13,505,000	4.55
Idaho	9,556,000	20.81
Illinois	103,201,000	15.40
Indiana	63,358,000	21.19
Iowa	49,514,000	20.21
Kansas	34,319,000	19.18
Kentucky	14,149,000	5.78
Louisiana	16,452,000	6.32
Maine	8,266,000	10.67
Maryland	14,719,000	9.88
Massachusetts	57,332,000	14.41
Michigan	72,739,000	18.70
Minnesota	52,210,000	21.16
Mississippi	9,390,000	5.24
Missouri	40,986,000	11.94
Montana	13,976,000	23.55
Nebraska	30,687,000	23.19
Nevada	1,673,000	21.62
New Hampshire	4,883,000	10.94
New Jersey	63,966,000	19.29
New Mexico	5,162,000	14.00
New York	183,421,000	17.12
North Carolina	22,079,000	8.33
North Dakota	15,420,000	23.19
Ohio	116,568,000	19.38
Oklahoma	30,479,000	14.35
Oregon	13,629,000	16.79
Pennsylvania	109,468,000	12.17
Rhode Island	7,135,000	7.89
South Carolina	9,567,000	5.54
South Dakota	15,552,000	23.92
Tennessee	15,155,000	6.38
Texas	52,452,000	10.79
Utah	9,959,000	21.24
Vermont	4,129,000	11.72
Virginia	21,212,000	8.94
Washington	29,633,000	20.99
West Virginia	18,616,000	12.20
Wisconsin	40,146,000	14.82
Wyoming	5,067,000	24.49
United States	1,588,671,000	14.47

HIGH SCHOOLS (1922).

Public.		*Private.*	
Schools	14,056	Schools	1,193
Teachers—		Teachers—Men	5,446
Men	41,209	Women	8,791
Women	72,471		
Students—		Students—Boys	84,198
Boys	1,033,739	Girls	102,443
Girls	1,195,668		

NORMAL SCHOOLS (1922).

State Normal.

Number	172
Instructors	8,123
Students	193,779

Private Normal.

Number	53
Instructors	826
Students	10,643

City and County Normal.

Number	118
Instructors	800
Students	12,909

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS (1922).

Institutions	780
Instructors—Men	39,393
Instructors—Women	10,445
Preparatory students—Men	45,782
Preparatory students—Women	21,867
Collegiate students—Men	254,514
Collegiate students—Women	160,292

Professional Schools.

Theology—Schools	116
Students—Men	7,355
Women	1,211
Law—Schools	110
Students—Men	25,466
Women	1,551
Medicine—	
Schools	74
Students—Men	15,769
Women	978
Dentistry—Schools	43
Students—Men	11,579
Women	194
Pharmacy—Schools	59
Students—Men	7,390
Women	812
Veterinary Medicine—	
Schools	16
Students—Men	713
Women	3

Property of Universities, Etc.

Volumes in libraries	29,870,601
Value of libraries, scientific apparatus, etc.	$140,900,406
Value of grounds	146,853,773
Value of buildings	522,224,785
Value of dormitories	92,885,616
Productive funds	699,213,452
Fellowships and scholarships	23,023

SCHOOLS FOR THE BLIND.

Schools	63	Pupils	4,915

SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF.

State—Schools	61	Pupils	2,911
Pupils	10,738	Private—Schools	18
Public day-schools	74	Pupils	679

INSTITUTIONS FOR FEEBLE-MINDED.

State—Schools	51	Pupils	23,952
Inmates	38,761	Private—	
Public day schools	133	Schools	30
		Inmates	1,386

VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS (1923).

All Classes.

Teachers—Men.	8,629
Women	5,829
Pupils—Men	283,425
Women	253,425

Agricultural.

Teachers—Men	3,011
Women	1
Pupils—Men	67,900
Women	3,398

Trade and Industrial.

Teachers—Men	5,576
Women	2,038
Pupils—Men	215,192
Women	110,697

Home Economics.

Teachers—Men.	42
Women	3,790
Pupils—Men	11
Women	139,330

Teacher-Training Courses.

Teachers—Men.	605
Women	428
Pupils—Men	13,514
Women	7,224

Expenditures for Vocational Training (1923).

Agricultural schools	$4,647,042
From federal money	1,669,699
From state money	1,108,461
From local money	1,868,882
Trade or industrial schools	4,374,992
From federal money	902,158
From state money	1,283,508
From local money	2,189,326
Home economics schools	2,748,948
From federal money	285,969
From state money	649,532
From local money	1,813,447
Continuation schools	3,138,136
From federal money	443,753
From state money	894,844
From local money	1,799,539
Total all above schools	14,909,118
From federal money	3,301,579
From state money	3,936,345
From local money	7,671,194
Teacher-training schools	2,223,578
From federal money	1,007,557
From state money	938,187
From local money	277,834

UNITED STATES COMMON SCHOOL STATISTICS.

Year.	Children. *Number.	Enrolled.	†Attendance.	Teachers. Men.	Women.	Total.	‡Salaries.	Total cost.
1870	12,055,443	6,871,522	4,077,347	77,529	122,926	200,515	$37,832,566	$63,396,660
1880	15,065,767	9,867,505	6,144,143	122,795	163,798	286,593	55,942,972	78,094,687
1890	18,543,201	12,722,581	8,153,635	125,525	238,397	363,922	91,836,484	140,506,715
1900	21,404,322	15,503,110	10,632,772	126,588	296,474	423,062	137,687,746	214,964,618
1910	24,360,888	17,813,852	12,827,307	110,481	412,729	523,210	253,915,470	426,250,434
1911	24,745,562	18,035,118	12,871,980	110,328	423,278	533,606	266,678,471	446,726,929
1912	25,167,445	18,182,937	13,302,303	114,559	432,730	547,289	284,945,162	482,886,793
1913	25,499,928	18,523,558	13,510,643	113,342	451,118	564,460	303,537,849	534,058,580
1914	26,002,153	19,153,786	14,216,459	114,662	465,396	580,058	323,610,915	555,077,146
1915	26,425,100	19,693,007	14,964,886	118,435	485,566	604,001	344,668,690	605,460,785
1916	26,846,976	20,351,687	15,358,927	123,038	499,333	622,371	364,789,265	640,717,053
1918	27,686,476	20,853,516	15,548,914	105,194	545,515	650,709	436,477,090	763,678,089
1920	27,728,788	21,732,340	16,248,997	96,920	574,070	670,990	590,119,516	1,036,151,209
1922§	28,627,201	23,239,267	18,432,213	118,085	604,891	722,976	860,952,724	1,580,671,296

*Children 5 to 17 years of age. †Average daily attendance. ‡Of teachers. §Statistics now collected for even years only.

JOHN SIMON GUGGENHEIM MEMORIAL FOUNDATION.

Announcement was made in New York city Feb. 22, 1925, of a preliminary gift of $3,000,000 by Simon Guggenheim, mining magnate, to endow the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation fellowships for advanced study abroad. The purposes of the foundation are:

"To improve the quality of education and the practice of the arts and professions in the United States, to foster research, and to provide for the cause of better international understanding."

The Guggenheim scholarships are open to men and women, married or single, of every race, color and creed. Any subject may be studied in any country in the world. There are no age limits, but it is expected that most appointees will be between 25 and 35 years old. The principal obligation will be that candidates shall produce contributions to knowledge in their special subjects and make the results of their studies publicly available. The fellowships will be a memorial to Mr. Guggenheim's son, who died in 1922 while preparing for Harvard and study abroad.

The members of the board of trustees are: Simon Guggenheim, president; Mrs. Olga Hirsh Guggenheim, Francis H. Brownell, vice-presidents; Carroll A. Wilson, Charles D. Hilles, Roger N. Straus, Charles Earle, Henry Allen Moe, secretary, and Otto Myers, treasurer.

POSTAL INFORMATION.

DOMESTIC MAIL.

First Class.

Written matter, sealed or unsealed—Postage rate, 2 cents for each ounce or fraction. Single (U. S.) postal cards, 1 cent each; double (U. S.) postal cards, 2 cents each. Private mailing or post cards, 2 cents each, whether written or printed. The limit of weight of first-class matter is seventy pounds in first, second and third zones; fifty pounds in others.

Second Class.

Transient newspapers and magazines—Postage rates, 2 cents for each two ounces or fraction to eight ounces, after which fourth-class rates apply.*

In the case of publications entered as second-class matter (including sample copies to the extent of 10 per cent of the weights of copies mailed to subscribers during the year) when sent by the publisher thereof from the postoffice of publication, or when sent by news agent to actual subcribers thereto, or to other news agents for the purpose of sale:

(1) The rate of postage on that portion of any such publication devoted to matter other than advertisements is 1½ cents per pound or fraction.

(2) On that portion of any such publication devoted to advertisements the rates per pound or fraction thereof for delivery within the eight postal zones established for fourth-class matter are as follows:

For the first and second zones, 2 cents, and third zone, 3 cents.

For the fourth, fifth and sixth zones, 6 cents.

For the seventh and eighth zones, and between the Philippine islands and any portion of the United States, including the District of Columbia and the several territories and possessions, 9 cents.

The rate of postage on newspapers or periodicals maintained by and in the interests of religious, educational, scientific, philanthropic, agricultural, labor or fraternal organizations or associations not organized for profit and none of the net income of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual, is 1½ cents per pound or fraction.

Where the space devoted to advertisements does not exceed 5 per cent of the total space, the rate of postage is the same as if the whole of such publication was devoted to matter other than advertisements.

The rate of postage on daily newspapers and on periodicals and newspapers when deposited by publishers in a letter carrier office for delivery by its carriers is 1 cent a pound. The rate on publications entered as second-class matter, when sent by others than the publisher or news agent, is 2 cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof for weights not exceeding eight ounces and for weights of such matter exceeding eight ounces the rate of postage prescribed for fourth-class matter is applicable.

When the total weight of any one edition or issue of any such publication mailed to any one zone does not exceed one pound the rate of postage shall be 1 cent.

Third Class.

Merchandise and printed matter—(1) Postage rates, 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction to eight ounces, inclusive; (2) books, catalogues, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions and plants, 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction to eight ounces, inclusive. Mixed parcels are subject to the 1½ cent rate of postage. The 1½ cent rate also applies to printed matter in bound form containing less than twenty-four pages.

Mail matter of the third class includes books, circulars and other matter wholly in print (except newspapers and other periodicals entered as second-class matter), proof sheets, corrected proof sheets and manuscript copy accompanying same, merchandise (including farm and factory products) and all other mailable matter not included in the first or second class.

Fourth Class (Domestic Parcel Post).

	Zones							
Weight in lbs.	1st. Local.	2d. Up to 50 miles.	3d. 50 to 150 miles.	4th. 150 to 300 miles.	5th. 300 to 600 miles.	6th. 600 to 1000 miles.	7th. 1000 to 1400 miles.	8th. 1400 to 1800 miles.	Over 1800 miles.
1...	$0.05	$0.05	$0.05	$0.06	$0.07	$0.08	$0.09	$0.11	$0.12
2...	.06	.06	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24
3...	.06	.07	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31	.36
4...	.07	.08	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48
5...	.07	.09	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60
6...	.08	.10	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61	.72
7...	.08	.11	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84
8...	.09	.12	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96
9...	.09	.13	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91	1.08
10...	.10	.14	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20
11...	.10	.15	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89	1.11	1.32
12...	.11	.16	.16	.28	.51	.74	.97	1.21	1.44
13...	.11	.17	.17	.30	.55	.80	1.05	1.31	1.56
14...	.12	.18	.18	.32	.59	.86	1.13	1.41	1.68
15...	.12	.19	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.51	1.80
16...	.13	.20	.20	.36	.67	.98	1.29	1.61	1.92
17...	.13	.21	.21	.38	.71	1.04	1.37	1.71	2.04
18...	.14	.22	.22	.40	.75	1.10	1.45	1.81	2.16
19...	.14	.23	.23	.42	.79	1.16	1.53	1.91	2.28
20...	.15	.24	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01	2.40
21...	.15	.25	.25	.46	.87	1.28	1.69	2.11	2.52
22...	.16	.26	.26	.48	.91	1.34	1.77	2.21	2.64
23...	.16	.27	.27	.50	.95	1.40	1.85	2.31	2.76
24...	.17	.28	.28	.52	.99	1.46	1.93	2.41	2.88
25...	.17	.29	.29	.54	1.03	1.52	2.01	2.51	3.00
26...	.18	.30	.30	.56	1.07	1.58	2.09	2.61	3.12
27...	.18	.31	.31	.58	1.11	1.64	2.17	2.71	3.24
28...	.19	.32	.32	.60	1.15	1.70	2.25	2.81	3.36
29...	.19	.33	.33	.62	1.19	1.76	2.33	2.91	3.48
30...	.20	.34	.34	.64	1.23	1.82	2.41	3.01	3.60
31...	.20	.35	.35	.66	1.27	1.88	2.49	3.11	3.72
32...	.21	.36	.36	.68	1.31	1.94	2.57	3.21	3.84
33...	.21	.37	.37	.70	1.35	2.00	2.65	3.31	3.96
34...	.22	.38	.38	.72	1.39	2.06	2.73	3.41	4.08
35...	.22	.39	.39	.74	1.43	2.12	2.81	3.51	4.20
36...	.23	.40	.40	.76	1.47	2.18	2.89	3.61	4.32
37...	.23	.41	.41	.78	1.51	2.24	2.97	3.71	4.44
38...	.24	.42	.42	.80	1.55	2.30	3.05	3.81	4.56
39...	.24	.43	.43	.82	1.59	2.36	3.13	3.91	4.68
40...	.25	.44	.44	.84	1.63	2.42	3.21	4.01	4.80
41...	.25	.45	.45	.86	1.67	2.48	3.29	4.11	4.92
42...	.26	.46	.46	.88	1.71	2.54	3.37	4.21	5.04
43...	.26	.47	.47	.90	1.75	2.60	3.45	4.31	5.16
44...	.27	.48	.48	.92	1.79	2.66	3.53	4.41	5.28
45...	.27	.49	.49	.94	1.83	2.72	3.61	4.51	5.40
46...	.28	.50	.50	.96	1.87	2.78	3.69	4.61	5.52
47...	.28	.51	.51	.98	1.91	2.84	3.77	4.71	5.64
48...	.29	.52	.52	1.00	1.95	2.90	3.85	4.81	5.76
49...	.29	.53	.53	1.02	1.99	2.96	3.93	4.91	5.88
50...	.30	.54	.54	1.04	2.03	3.02	4.01	5.01	6.00
51...	.30	.55	.55	1.06					
52...	.31	.56	.56	1.08					
53...	.31	.57	.57	1.10					
54...	.32	.58	.58	1.12					
55...	.32	.59	.59	1.14					
56...	.33	.60	.60	1.16					
57...	.33	.61	.61	1.18					
58...	.34	.62	.62	1.20					
59...	.34	.63	.63	1.22					
60...	.35	.64	.64	1.24					
61...	.35	.65	.65	1.26					
62...	.36	.66	.66	1.28					
63...	.36	.67	.67	1.30					
64...	.37	.68	.68	1.32					
65...	.37	.69	.69	1.34					
66...	.38	.70	.70	1.36					
67...	.38	.71	.71	1.38					
68...	.39	.72	.72	1.40					
69...	.39	.73	.73	1.42					
70...	.40	.74	.74	1.44					

Merchandise and printed matter, including books, catalogues, etc., weighing more than eight ounces up to fifty (fourth to eighth zone) and seventy pounds, inclusive (first to third zone)—Postage rate: The pound or zone rates as shown in the table, with service charge of 2 cents for each parcel. Parcels marked "Special Handling" (handled as first-class matter), 25 cents additional postage. Special delivery service on these parcels requires an additional fee according to weight.

Third-class matter (except circulars and miscellaneous printed matter) and fourth-class matter may be closed against inspection when the wrapper or envelope bears the proper printed indicia. If sealed against inspection without the proper printed indicia parcels are subject to the first-class rate of postage. The permissible written additions to third and fourth class matter may be placed on either third or fourth class matter or on both. Impermissible written additions or the inclosure of written correspondence in mail of the second, third and fourth classes subject parcels to the first-class rate of postage.

Special Delivery.

All classes of mail may be sent by special delivery. The fees are 10 cents for any article of any class up to two pounds in weight; over two pounds and up to ten pounds, 15 cents; over ten pounds to the maximum weight, 20 cents. The fees are in addition to the regular postage.

Registered Mail.

First, second (transient) and third class mail may be registered. Registry fees on first-class matter or matter of any class sealed against inspection (except that third-class matter, not circulars or miscellaneous printed matter, may be closed against inspection when it bears the proper printed indicia): Value to $50 indemnity, 15 cents; value from $50.01 to $100 indemnity, 20 cents.

Second-class registered—No indemnity; registration fee, 15 cents.

Third-class registered—Fee for indemnity to $25, 15 cents.

Mail matter is registered only on the application of the party posting the same and the fees are in addition to the regular postage, which must in all cases be prepaid. Whenever the sender so requests and upon the payment of a fee of 3 cents, a receipt will be taken on the delivery of any registered mail matter, showing to whom and when the same was delivered, which receipt will be returned to the sender and will be received in the courts as prima facie evidence of such delivery.

The registry fee applies to all domestic registered mail, including that addressed to the island possessions of the United States and the Canal Zone.

Insured Mail.

Third and fourth class mail only—Fees 5 cents for value not to exceed $5; 8 cents for value not to exceed $25; 10 cents for value not to exceed $50, 25 cents for value not to exceed $100. The insurance fees apply to insured parcels addressed to all domestic destinations and also to parcels addressed to Canada, but not to any other foreign country.

Collect-on-Delivery Mail.

Third and fourth class matter only. Must be addressed to money-order offices. Fees for collection: Not to exceed $10, 12 cents; not to exceed $50, 15 cents; not to exceed $100, 25 cents. The proper money-order fee for return of collection must be entered separately in its special place on the C. O. D. tag and parcel.

Domestic Money Orders.

Domestic money orders are issued up to $100 only and the fees are as follows:

For orders not exceeding $2.50..... 5 cents
For orders from $2.50 to 5.00..... 7 cents
For orders from 5.00 to 10.00.....10 cents
For orders from 10.00 to 20.00.....12 cents
For orders from 20.00 to 40.00.....15 cents
For orders from 40.00 to 60.00.....18 cents
For orders from 60.00 to 80.00.....20 cents
For orders from 80.00 to 100.00....22 cents

Air Mail Service.

The postoffice department maintains a west and east bound day and night mail service by airplane between New York and San Francisco and intermediate points. The route is divided into three zones: New York to Chicago, Chicago to Cheyenne and Cheyenne to San Francisco.

The postage rate is 8 cents an ounce or fraction thereof for each air route zone or part of zone, fully prepaid. This, for example, makes the postage from New York to Chicago 8 cents; New York to Cheyenne, 16 cents, and New York to San Francisco, 24 cents. The postage on letters to foreign countries is the same as the domestic air mail rate if they have 2-cent postal conventions with the United States; in other cases 3 cents in addition to the air mail rate is charged.

Special air mail stamps are issued, but any stamps good for postage may be used. The use of special delivery stamps in addition to the air mail postage will insure prompt delivery at office of address.

Any mailable matter except that liable to damage from freezing will be carried by airplane, including sealed parcels, not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and not exceeding eighty-four inches in length and girth combined, with postage at the rate of 8 cents an ounce or fraction thereof for each zone or part of zone in which mail is carried by airplane.

FOREIGN MAIL MATTER.

Rates of Postage.

The foreign letter rate is 2 cents an ounce or fraction thereof to the following countries: Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, Bolivia, Brazil, British Guiana, British Honduras, Canada, Colombia, Cook islands, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Dutch West Indies (Aruba, Bonaire, Curacao, Saba, St. Eustatius and the Dutch part of St. Martins), Ecuador, Great Britain, Guatemala, Ireland, Haiti, Republic of Honduras, Jamaica (including Turks, Caicos and Caiman islands), Leeward islands (Antigua with Barbuda and Redonda, St. Kitts or St. Christopher, Nevis with Anguilla, Dominica, Montserrat and British Virgin islands), Mexico, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, Spain (including Spanish colonies), Trinidad (including Tobago), Uruguay, Western Samoa, Windward islands (Grenada, St. Vincent, the Grenadines and St. Lucia)

The postage rate to all other foreign countries and places in foreign countries is 5 cents for the first ounce or fraction thereof and 3 cents for each additional ounce or fraction thereof.

The foreign postal card rate is 1 cent each to Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, Uruguay and Spain. To other countries the rate is 2 cents. Postal reply cards require 2 cents to the 1-cent countries and 4 cents to the 2-cent countries. Newspapers, periodicals and printed matter generally, 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof. Commercial papers, for the first ten ounces or less, 5 cents; for each additional two ounces or fraction thereof, 1 cent. Samples of merchandise, for first four ounces or less, 2 cents; for each additional two ounces, 1 cent.

International Money Orders.

International money orders, payable in almost any part of the world, may be obtained at all of the larger postoffices and at many of the smaller ones. The fees for foreign money orders payable in any country on which a

money order may be drawn may be ascertained upon inquiry at the postoffice.

Foreign Parcel Post.

Postage must be prepaid in full by stamps affixed at the rate of 12 cents a pound or fraction thereof. To most countries the weight of parcels is limited to eleven pounds and the dimensions to three and one-half feet in length and to six feet in length and girth combined. The exceptions may be learned upon inquiry at any postoffice.

POSTOFFICES BY STATES.

States and territories.	Post-offices, number.	States and territories.	Post-offices, number.
Alabama	1,108	Nebraska	877
Alaska	164	Nevada	190
Arizona	292	New Hampshire	390
Arkansas	1,460	New Jersey	676
California	1,581	New Mexico	573
Colorado	789	New York	2,256
Connecticut	333	North Carolina	1,546
Delaware	96	North Dakota	701
Dist. Columbia	1	Ohio	1,581
Florida	883	Oklahoma	1,126
Georgia	1,104	Oregon	780
Guam	1	Pennsylvania	2,952
Hawaii	93	Porto Rico	92
Idaho	514	Samoa	1
Illinois	1,639	South Carolina	685
Indiana	1,078	South Dakota	659
Iowa	1,245	Tennessee	1,014
Kansas	1,059	Texas	2,261
Kentucky	2,615	Utah	355
Louisiana	1,050	Vermont	392
Maine	846	Virginia	2,261
Maryland	704	Virgin Islands	5
Massachusetts	667	Washington	945
Michigan	1,218	West Virginia	1,942
Minnesota	1,238	Wisconsin	1,080
Mississippi	950	Wyoming	396
Missouri	1,827		
Montana	872	Total	51,266

Postoffices by Classes.

Presidential—First class	944
Second class	3,099
Third class	10,745
Total presidential	14,788
Fourth class	36,478
Total	51,266

RURAL POSTOFFICE ROUTES (1924).

State.	Routes.	Mileage.	Annual cost.
Alabama	1,160	30,779	$2,224,999.33
Arizona	35	1,017	67,416.33
Arkansas	742	18,793	1,378,585.05
California	480	15,694	1,009,596.73
Colorado	345	13,237	728,013.44
Connecticut	268	6,372	489,595.41
Delaware	101	2,765	197,438.52
Dist. Columbia	5	142	10,081.51
Florida	287	10,008	607,032.46
Georgia	1,630	46,659	3,265,336.01
Hawaii	1	17	929.67
Idaho	220	5,937	404,878.94
Illinois	2,632	70,546	5,190,531.58
Indiana	1,841	54,477	3,774,840.46
Iowa	2,223	60,523	4,414,411.56
Kansas	1,898	55,101	3,831,095.05
Kentucky	904	22,252	1,685,685.30
Louisiana	332	8,757	611,644.69
Maine	482	11,314	875,952.75
Maryland	425	10,436	790,046.42
Massachusetts	284	7,311	541,230.63
Michigan	1,825	50,530	3,630,977.54
Minnesota	1,696	48,335	3,394,359.30
Mississippi	999	26,601	1,913,247.25
Missouri	2,247	55,940	4,243,195.28
Montana	199	5,832	327,693.32
Nebraska	1,159	32,998	2,312,521.22
Nevada	4	125	7,513.13
New Hampshire	248	5,823	$450,890.62
New Jersey	305	7,857	584,405.73
New Mexico	55	2,060	103,786.10
New York	1,851	46,886	3,530,164.21
North Carolina	1,401	35,294	2,630,829.20
North Dakota	812	24,334	1,490,429.79
Ohio	2,542	63,666	4,837,642.35
Oklahoma	1,256	38,003	2,552,049.63
Oregon	276	7,753	541,388.55
Pennsylvania	2,029	53,118	3,931,236.07
Rhode Island	45	1,074	81,737.49
South Carolina	890	22,634	1,687,910.41
South Dakota	699	21,156	1,390,991.50
Tennessee	1,614	40,087	3,045,809.06
Texas	2,179	59,574	4,224,650.07
Utah	62	1,466	113,791.48
Vermont	339	7,854	611,790.73
Virginia	1,141	26,699	2,067,190.96
Washington	405	11,204	780,855.48
West Virginia	444	10,247	791,360.17
Wisconsin	1,710	45,337	3,327,691.96
Wyoming	33	1,031	59,573.16
Total	44,760	1,205,714	86,765,023.60

Growth of Service.

Fiscal years.	Routes.	Expenditure.
1897	82	$14,846
1900	1,259	420,433
1910	41,079	36,914,769
1920	43,445	75,795,110
1923	44,439	86,089,974

STAR ROUTE SERVICE IN ALASKA.

Fiscal year 1924.

Number of routes	67
Length of routes—miles	9,344.50
Annual travel—miles	202,102
Annual cost	$149,551.15
Trips per week—average	60

MAIL TRANSPORTATION BY RAILROADS.

Fiscal year 1924.

Number of routes	1,570
Length of routes—miles	231,020.70
Annual travel—miles	586,081,298.37
Annual cost	$89,663,625.48

AIR MAIL SERVICE.

Fiscal year 1924.

Miles traveled with mail	1,522,763
Letters carried	60,001,360
Gallons gas used	513,228
Flying time, hours	19,455
Trips in fog, etc.	3,634
Trips in clear weather	4,100
Trips scheduled	8,012
Total cost of service	$1,495,996.33
Wages and salaries	759,304.58
Pilots' pay	107,739.59
Cost gas and oil	160,081.31
Repairs	105,348.10
Machinery, etc.	178,043.16
Rent, light, etc.	42,913.14

DEAD LETTERS.

In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, a total of 21,618,168 dead letters was received at the division of dead letters in Washington and the dead letter branches in Chicago, San Francisco, New York, San Juan, P. R., and Honolulu, Hawaii. Of these 958,725 were returned to senders unopened and 20,659,443 were opened, delivered to senders, filed or destroyed. The total value of the inclosures found in the dead letters was $3,689,454.25.

AREAS OF THE CONTINENTS.

Continent.	Sq. miles.	Continent.	Sq. miles.
Africa	11,262,000	Europe	3,671,624
Asia	17,250,000	N. America	8,300,000
Australia	2,974,581	S. America	7,700,000

NATIONAL WEALTH OF THE UNITED STATES (1922).

[Estimated by the bureau of the census, department of commerce.]

The estimates cover the material wealth or value of the tangible property within the limits of continental United States, including, however, all the vessels of the United States navy and merchant marine whether in home ports or on the high seas or in foreign waters. It should be borne in mind that the increases in money value are to a large extent due to the rise in prices which has taken place in recent years, and so far as that is the case they do not represent the corresponding increases in the quantity of wealth.

REAL PROPERTY AND IMPROVEMENTS.

For the purpose of these estimates this term is used as descriptive of lands and the structures and fixed improvements thereon, exclusive of those used for the purposes of railroads, street railways, telegraph and telephone systems, privately owned central electric light and power companies and privately owned waterworks. The estimates for taxed real property are based on the assessed valuation of property subject to the general property tax. These valuations have been raised so as to bring them up to the estimated true value, as indicated by records of sales and statements of tax officials. The statements for exempt real property are based on information from federal, state and local reports and officials.

LIVE STOCK.

The total includes the estimates of the department of agriculture for the principal classes of live stock on farms, supplemented by other estimates for the minor classes of farm live stock and live stock not on farms.

FARM IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.

The estimates for farm implements and machinery are based on the value of such property, exclusive of motor vehicles, as reported at the census of Jan. 1, 1920, with corrections for domestic sales in 1921 and 1922, for depreciation, and for changes in farm levels.

MANUFACTURING MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

The estimates for manufacturing machinery, tools and implements are based on the census bureau reports on manufactures and financial statements of representative manufacturing corporations as shown in Poor's and Moody's Manual for 1922.

RAILROADS AND THEIR EQUIPMENT.

The estimates for railroads and their equipment cover steam railroads and switching and terminal properties and are based on reports of the carriers to the interstate commerce commission, and in the case of private roads information received from their officials by the bureau of the census. The value of each road was arrived at by adding to its investment in its own road and equipment the amount representing the cost of its improvements on leased railway property and deducting from this total the accrued depreciation on road and equipment. The value thus determined was distributed to the states traversed by the road in proportion to the miles of line in each.

MOTOR VEHICLES.

The estimates for motor vehicles are based on reported production during a period of years covering the average life of automobiles, trucks, tractors and motorcycles, prepared by the bureau of public roads and other agencies, with allowances for depreciation and valuation in accordance with prices prevailing in 1922.

STREET RAILWAYS.

The estimates for street railways are based on reports made to the census by the companies and include their investments, less depreciation, in road and equipment.

TELEGRAPH SYSTEMS.

The estimates for telegraph systems are based on reports made by the corporations to the interstate commerce commission and to the bureau of the census. The value of each system was distributed to the states in proportion to the miles of wire in each.

TELEPHONE SYSTEMS.

The estimates for telephone systems are based on reports made by the corporations to the interstate commerce commission and the bureau of the census. The values have been distributed to the states on a composite basis in which miles of wire, number of telephones and number of central stations were given equal weight.

PULLMAN AND OTHER CARS NOT OWNED BY RAILROADS.

The estimates for Pullman and express cars are based on reports made by the Pullman company and the express companies to the interstate commerce commission and data on other cars were secured from the Equipment Register and other sources. The value of the express cars was distributed to the states on the basis of car mileage within each and the value of the Pullman and other cars was distributed in proportion to the value of railroads in each state.

PIPE LINES.

The estimates for pipe lines were based on data secured from the bureau of mines and the geological survey.

SHIPPING AND CANALS.

The estimates for merchant vessels are based on the tonnage reported by the bureau of navigation of the department of commerce and on information as to value per ton obtained from a representative of the shipping board; the value of the floating equipment of the United States navy was secured from the navy department, and the values of canals and canalized rivers were taken from a report of the bureau of the census for 1916.

PRIVATELY OWNED WATERWORKS.

The estimates for privately owned waterworks are based on a report of the bureau of internal revenue.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER STATIONS.

The estimates for privately owned electric light and power stations are based on reports made by the companies to the bureau of the census.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The estimates for agricultural products are based on statistics of production and stocks on hand prepared by the department of agriculture for the principal crops other than cotton, cottonseed and tobacco, statistics on the stocks on hand of these three products being regularly collected by the bureau of the census. To the value of the major crops was added an estimate of the seasonal crops produced in 1922 and on hand at the close of the year.

MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS.

The estimates for the manufactured products are based on reports of the bureau of the census relative to production in 1919, the data being converted into quantities and values of 1922 by means of index numbers

published in the Survey of Current Business issued by the department of commerce. It was assumed that one-twelfth of the foodstuffs and one-half of the other products for domestic use were in the possession of the merchants and the materials and products in possession of the factories were assumed to be one-sixth of the gross products of the year 1922.

IMPORTED MERCHANDISE.

The estimates for imported merchandise are based on reports on imports and bonded warehouses. The value of imported goods in bonded warehouses and in the hands of traders was assumed to be one-half of the value of all such goods imported into continental United States in 1922.

MINERAL PRODUCTS.

The estimates for mineral products are based on reports of the geological survey and the bureau of mines. For coal, the stocks on hand on Dec. 31, 1922, and their value were secured; for other minerals it was assumed that one-tenth of the year's production was on hand at the close of the year.

CLOTHING, FURNITURE, ETC.

The estimates for clothing and personal adornments, furniture, carriages and kindred property were based on replies to questionnaires sent to individuals in all states relative to the value of clothing, including jewelry and household equipment of all kinds, with separate estimates on carriages and books in public libraries.

GOLD AND SILVER COIN AND BULLION.

The estimate for gold and silver coin and bullion is based on a report of the treasury department for Jan. 1, 1923; the gold being given its coinage value and the silver in standard silver dollars and subsidiary coins being assigned the value of the metal therein at the market value at the close of 1922.

SUMMARY OF WEALTH ESTIMATES.

Form of wealth.	1922.	1912.	*Pct. inc.
Real property and improvements, taxed	$155,908,625,000	$96,923,406,000	60.9
Real property and improvements, exempt	20,505,819,000	12,313,520,000	66.5
Live stock	5,807,104,000	6,238,389,000	†6.9
Farm implements and machinery	2,604,638,000	1,368,225,000	90.4
Manufacturing machinery, tools, implements	15,783,260,000	6,091,451,000	159.1
Railroads and their equipment	19,950,800,000	16,148,532,000	23.5
Motor vehicles	4,567,407,000	.....	.....
Street railways	4,877,636,000	4,596,563,000	6.1
Telegraph systems	203,896,000	223,253,000	8.7
Telephone systems	1,745,774,000	1,081,433,000	61.4
Pullman and other cars‡	545,415,000	123,363,000	342.1
Pipe lines	500,000,000	.....	.....
Shipping and canals	§2,951,484,000	‖1,491,117,000	97.9
Irrigation enterprises	.....	360,865,000	.....
Privately owned waterworks	360,885,000	290,000,000	24.4
Privately owned central electric light and power stations	4,229,357,000	2,098,613,000	101.5
Agricultural products	5,465,796,000	5,240,020,000	4.3
Manufactured products	28,422,848,000	14,693,862,000	93.4
Imported merchandise	1,548,666,000	826,632,000	87.3
Mining products	730,296,000	815,552,000	10.5
Clothing, furniture, etc	39,816,001,000	12,758,225,000	212.1
Gold and silver coin and bullion	4,278,155,000	2,616,643,000	63.5
Total United States	320,803,862,000	186,299,664,000	72 2

*Per cent increase over 1912. †Decrease. ‡Not owned by railroads. §Includes $1,445,992,000 value of ships belonging to the United States navy, not distributed by states. ‖ Includes $402,352,000 value of ships belonging to the United States navy, not distributed by states.

WEALTH BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND STATES.

Geographic division and state.	Total.	Real property and improvements — Total.	Taxed.	Exempt.
New England	$24,414,316,000	$13,173,296,000	$11,311,155,000	$1,862,141,000
Maine	2,006,531,000	1,019,946,000	932,221,000	87,725,000
New Hampshire	1,374,135,000	664,968,000	574,145,000	90,823,000
Vermont	842,040,000	395,370,000	352,521,000	42,849,000
Massachusetts	12,980,839,000	7,156,110,000	6,070,427,000	1,085,683,000
Rhode Island	1,924,326,000	912,419,000	801,799,000	110,620,000
Connecticut	5,286,445,000	3,024,483,000	2,580,042,000	444,441,000
Middle Atlantic	77,663,196,000	41,522,524,000	35,217,174,000	6,305,350,000
New York	37,035,262,000	20,757,834,000	16,741,770,000	4,016,064,000
New Jersey	11,794,189,000	5,850,567,000	5,225,946,000	624,621,000
Pennsylvania	28,833,745,000	14,914,123,000	13,249,458,000	1,664,665,000
East North Central	68,823,014,000	37,400,645,000	34,093,995,000	3,306,650,000
Ohio	18,489,552,000	10,176,297,000	9,239,962,000	936,335,000
Indiana	8,829,726,000	4,654,789,000	4,161,777,000	493,012,000
Illinois	22,232,794,000	12,568,726,000	11,526,881,000	1,041,845,000
Michigan	11,404,861,000	5,790,479,000	5,275,505,000	514,974,000
Wisconsin	7,866,081,000	4,210,354,000	3,889,870,000	320,484,000
West North Central	46,018,882,000	29,199,775,000	27,260,427,000	1,939,348,000
Minnesota	8,547,918,000	5,204,208,000	4,893,375,000	310,833,000
Iowa	10,511,682,000	7,173,551,000	6,858,269,000	315,282,000
Missouri	9,981,409,000	5,796,306,000	5,426,340,000	369,966,000
North Dakota	2,467,772,000	1,625,963,000	1,325,430,000	300,533,000
South Dakota	2,925,968,000	2,072,618,000	1,890,843,000	181,775,000
Nebraska	5,320,075,000	3,530,655,000	3,338,929,000	191,726,000
Kansas	6,264,058,000	3,796,474,000	3,527,241,000	269,233,000

Geographic division and state.	Total.	Real property and improvements— Total.	Taxed.	Exempt.
South Atlantic	$29,168,459,000	$16,662,387,000	$14,755,335,000	$1,907,052,000
Delaware	625,765,000	328,375,000	290,241,000	38,134,000
Maryland	3,990,730,000	1,968,289,000	1,719,338,000	248,951,000
Virginia	4,891,570,000	1,274,899,000	796,475,000	478,424,000
West Virginia	4,677,919,000	2,772,373,000	2,422,957,000	349,416,000
District of Columbia	1,697,270,000	3,250,693,000	3,019,133,000	231,560,000
North Carolina	4,543,110,000	2,371,365,000	2,209,432,000	161,933,000
South Carolina	2,404,845,000	1,189,944,000	1,073,758,000	116,186,000
Georgia	3,896,759,000	1,954,736,000	1,783,798,000	170,938,000
Florida	2,440,491,000	1,551,713,000	1,440,203,000	111,510,000
East South Central	12,990,375,000	6,923,148,000	6,281,303,000	641,845,000
Kentucky	3,582,391,000	1,864,939,000	1,683,911,000	181,028,000
Tennessee	4,228,251,000	2,499,378,000	2,246,710,000	252,668,000
Alabama	3,002,043,000	1,419,872,000	1,308,247,000	111,059,000
Mississippi	2,177,690,000	1,138,959,000	1,042,435,000	96,524,000
West South Central	19,860,889,000	11,047,953,000	10,024,233,000	1,023,730,000
Arkansas	2,599,617,000	1,481,157,000	1,401,328,000	79,829,000
Louisiana	3,416,860,000	1,531,235,000	1,351,902,000	179,333,000
Oklahoma	3,993,524,000	2,072,955,000	1,706,556,000	366,399,000
Texas	9,850,888,000	5,962,606,000	5,564,437,000	398,169,000
Mountain	12,206,101,000	6,777,184,000	5,025,741,000	1,751,443,000
Montana	2,223,189,000	1,223,935,000	990,777,000	233,158,000
Idaho	1,533,941,000	898,175,000	621,819,000	276,356,000
Wyoming	976,239,000	589,746,000	263,216,000	326,530,000
Colorado	3,229,412,000	1,758,446,000	1,388,818,000	369,628,000
New Mexico	851,836,000	440,772,000	326,232,000	114,540,000
Arizona	1,314,291,000	815,594,000	659,158,000	156,436,000
Utah	1,535,477,000	795,047,000	620,856,000	174,191,000
Nevada	541,716,000	255,469,000	154,865,000	100,604,000
Pacific	23,573,598,000	13,707,532,000	11,939,272,000	1,768,260,000
Washington	5,122,405,000	3,257,299,000	2,831,228,000	426,071,000
Oregon	3,419,459,000	2,089,511,000	1,729,357,000	360,154,000
California	15,031,734,000	8,360,722,000	7,378,687,000	982,035,000
United States	*320,803,862,000	176,414,444,000	155,908,625,000	20,505,819,000

*Includes $1,445,992,000, value of ships belonging to U. S. navy; $360,885,000 value of privately owned water-supply systems, and $4,278,155,000, value of gold and silver coin and bullions; not distributed by states.

Geographic division and state.	Live stock.	*Farm tools.	†Machinery.	‡Railroads.
New England	$147,822,000	$69,703,000	$2,007,629,000	$759,764,000
Maine	32,987,000	20,830,000	148,362,000	119,353,000
New Hampshire	16,588,000	6,911,000	116,796,000	104,699,000
Vermont	35,296,000	17,605,000	47,350,000	53,953,000
Massachusetts	35,082,000	13,775,000	1,046,430,000	268,013,000
Rhode Island	5,261,000	1,557,000	211,496,000	34,671,000
Connecticut	22,608,000	9,025,000	437,195,000	179,075,000
Middle Atlantic	466,545,000	279,728,000	5,326,850,000	3,914,682,000
New York	225,149,000	134,379,000	2,133,897,000	1,479,682,000
New Jersey	37,872,000	18,028,000	999,080,000	532,263,000
Pennsylvania	203,524,000	127,321,000	2,193,873,000	1,902,737,000
East North Central	1,194,289,000	533,219,000	4,313,565,000	3,989,211,000
Ohio	248,248,000	86,177,000	1,330,529,000	1,009,197,000
Indiana	203,370,000	89,633,000	473,498,000	790,298,000
Illinois	319,023,000	159,557,000	1,194,793,000	1,221,143,000
Michigan	167,484,000	84,200,000	831,778,000	571,827,000
Wisconsin	256,164,000	122,652,000	482,967,000	396,746,000
West North Central	1,664,077,000	848,737,000	961,731,000	3,333,141,000
Minnesota	228,685,000	132,862,000	241,484,000	554,570,000
Iowa	466,802,000	228,773,000	143,628,000	583,887,000
Missouri	248,056,000	98,586,000	333,027,000	612,795,000
North Dakota	98,225,000	94,095,000	9,470,000	305,530,000
South Dakota	152,592,000	85,646,000	11,048,000	229,631,000
Nebraska	250,865,000	104,500,000	86,808,000	380,413,000
Kansas	218,852,000	104,275,000	126,266,000	666,315,000
South Atlantic	507,101,000	189,116,000	1,182,166,000	2,134,773,000
Delaware	7,238,000	4,910,000	52,085,000	21,919,000
Maryland	42,821,000	20,007,000	219,387,000	183,100,000
District of Columbia	542,000	66,000	22,097,000	21,231,000
Virginia	92,653,000	35,576,000	164,146,000	501,972,000
West Virginia	58,043,000	13,155,000	119,953,000	441,524,000
North Carolina	103,397,000	33,853,000	238,327,000	251,694,000
South Carolina	61,927,000	32,945,000	132,579,000	160,166,000
Georgia	101,764,000	39,908,000	159,411,000	319,619,000
Florida	38,716,000	8,696,000	74,181,000	233,548,000
East South Central	397,499,000	137,296,000	459,293,000	1,092,609,000
Kentucky	112,090,000	34,593,000	97,856,000	314,731,000
Tennessee	115,059,000	42,982,000	145,206,000	269,323,000
Alabama	84,718,000	26,821,000	160,989,000	295,534,000
Mississippi	85,632,000	32,900,000	55,242,000	213,021,000
West South Central	587,968,000	227,326,000	519,270,000	1,625,144,000
Arkansas	74,514,000	36,264,000	48,928,000	278,425,000
Louisiana	65,511,000	28,139,000	164,146,000	264,484,000
Oklahoma	120,136,000	57,031,000	97,857,000	441,267,000

Geographic division and state.	Live stock.	*Farm tools.	†Machinery.	‡Railroads.
Texas	$327,807,000	$105,892,000	$208,339,000	$640,968,000
Mountain	514,601,000	145,223,000	296,726,000	1,635,609,000
Montana	98,904,000	45,353,000	48,928,000	318,993,000
Idaho	70,411,000	30,635,000	34,723,000	159,946,000
Wyoming	59,682,000	8,624,000	28,410,000	128,700,000
Colorado	100,664,000	35,059,000	86,808,000	364,963,000
New Mexico	47,068,000	6,866,000	4,735,000	207,660,000
Arizona	57,658,000	6,365,000	36,302,000	105,831,000
Utah	53,055,000	9,493,000	50,507,000	177,314,000
Nevada	27,159,000	2,828,000	6,313,000	172,202,000
Pacific	327,202,000	171,290,000	726,030,000	1,465,867,000
Washington	60,918,000	40,416,000	203,604,000	390,042,000
Oregon	75,176,000	31,242,000	83,651,000	365,252,000
California	191,108,000	102,632,000	438,775,000	710,573,000
United States	5,807,104,000	2,604,638,000	15,783,260,000	19,950,800,000

*Farm implements and machinery. †Manufacturing machinery, tools and implements. ‡Including equipment.

Geographic division and state.	Motor vehicles.	Street railways.	*All other.
New England	$299,461,000	$983,968,000	$6,972,673,000
Maine	35,044,000	96,371,000	533,638,000
New Hampshire	18,380,000	42,521,000	403,272,000
Vermont	16,170,000	43,621,000	232,675,000
Massachusetts	146,249,000	530,538,000	3,784,642,000
Rhode Island	25,297,000	65,130,000	668,495,000
Connecticut	58,321,000	205,787,000	1,349,951,000
Middle Atlantic	824,572,000	4,277,011,000	21,051,284,000
New York	384,113,000	2,594,070,000	9,326,138,000
New Jersey	132,323,000	414,776,000	3,809,280,000
Pennsylvania	308,136,000	1,268,165,000	7,915,866,000
East North Central	1,151,490,000	2,763,670,000	17,476,925,000
Ohio	321,733,000	754,071,000	4,560,300,000
Indiana	176,518,000	358,930,000	2,091,960,000
Illinois	292,664,000	982,060,000	5,494,828,000
Michigan	216,492,000	442,679,000	3,299,922,000
Wisconsin	141,083,000	225,930,000	2,030,185,000
West North Central	768,598,000	1,268,585,000	7,984,238,000
Minnesota	141,553,000	285,818,000	1,758,738,000
Iowa	183,655,000	246,538,000	1,484,848,000
Missouri	145,789,000	404,419,000	2,342,431,000
North Dakota	36,036,000	34,387,000	264,066,000
South Dakota	46,076,000	37,190,000	291,167,000
Nebraska	95,067,000	110,217,000	761,550,000
Kansas	120,422,000	150,016,000	1,081,438,000
South Atlantic	395,355,000	1,069,316,000	7,028,245,000
Delaware	8,916,000	26,630,000	175,692,000
Maryland	61,561,000	257,354,000	1,238,211,000
District of Columbia	19,996,000	77,745,000	280,694,000
Virginia	63,113,000	178,308,000	1,083,429,000
W. Virginia	41,297,000	133,319,000	619,935,000
N. Carolina	67,779,000	81,257,000	1,395,438,000
S. Carolina	35,098,000	83,227,000	708,959,000
Georgia	53,489,000	169,070,000	1,098,762,000
Florida	44,106,000	62,406,000	427,125,000
East South Central	170,162,000	491,510,000	3,318,858,000
Kentucky	57,337,000	161,468,000	939,377,000
Tennessee	50,734,000	148,390,000	957,179,000
Alabama	33,496,000	138,895,000	841,718,000
Mississippi	28,595,000	42,757,000	580,584,000
West South Central	349,397,000	760,984,000	4,742,847,000
Arkansas	31,302,000	60,667,000	588,360,000
Louisiana	38,439,000	143,488,000	1,181,418,000
Oklahoma	89,925,000	171,752,000	942,601,000
Texas	189,731,000	385,077,000	2,030,468,000
Mountain	160,400,000	503,090,000	2,173,268,000
Montana	23,308,000	111,834,000	351,934,000
Idaho	19,934,000	53,933,000	266,184,000
Wyoming	11,397,000	25,039,000	124,641,000
Colorado	59,893,000	143,485,000	680,094,000
New Mexico	9,184,000	16,671,000	118,880,000
Arizona	13,736,000	30,469,000	248,336,000
Utah	18,575,000	101,497,000	329,989,000
Nevada	4,373,000	20,162,000	53,210,000
Pacific	447,972,000	1,489,436,000	5,235,269,000
Washington	79,904,000	247,806,000	842,416,000
Oregon	50,373,000	184,070,000	540,184,000
California	317,695,000	1,057,560,000	3,852,669,000
United States	4,567,407,000	‡15,414,447,000	§80,261,762,000

*Includes shipping, waterworks, power stations, canals, telegraph and telephone systems, Pullman and other cars not owned by railroads, pipe lines and irrigation enterprises. †Includes agricultural, mining and manufactured products, imported merchandise, clothing, furniture, horse-drawn vehicles, etc., and gold and silver coin and bullion.

‡Includes $1,445,992,000, value of ships belonging to the United States navy and $360,885,000, value of privately owned water-supply systems; not distributed by states. §Includes $4,278,155,000 gold and silver coin and bullion; not distributed by states.

PER CAPITA TRUE VALUE OF ALL PROPERTY.

Division and state.	1922.	1912.
New England	$3,186	$1,761
Maine	2,586	1,351
New Hampshire	3,074	1,513
Vermont	2,389	1,407
Massachusetts	3,243	1,827
Rhode Island	3,086	1,737
Connecticut	3,614	2,041
Middle Atlantic	3,352	2,374
New York	3,436	2,694
New Jersey	3,524	2,240
Pennsylvania	3,187	2,036
East North Central	3,063	2,112
Ohio	3,048	1,861
Indiana	2,942	1,954
Illinois	3,295	2,663
Michigan	2,899	1,828
Wisconsin	2,887	1,808
West North Central	3,588	2,567
Minnesota	3,442	2,529
Iowa	4,274	3,465
Missouri	2,903	1,717
North Dakota	3,692	3,329
South Dakota	4,482	2,125
Nebraska	4,004	3,049
Kansas	3,493	2,632
South Atlantic	2,005	1,159
Delaware	2,728	1,478
Maryland	2,665	1,694
District of Columbia	3,879	3,418
Virginia	2,050	1,140
West Virginia	3,040	1,897
North Carolina	1,703	740
South Carolina	1,385	811
Georgia	1,306	802
Florida	2,358	1,167
East South Central	1,347	861
Kentucky	1,459	981
Tennessee	1,773	848
Alabama	1,244	913
Mississippi	1,216	667
West South Central	1,857	1,422
Arkansas	1,439	1,054
Louisiana	1,855	1,158
Oklahoma	1,864	1,684
Texas	2,010	1,561
Mountain	3,435	2,312
Montana	3,691	2,792
Idaho	3,301	1,598
Wyoming	4,663	2,253
Colorado	3,285	2,702
New Mexico	2,299	1,388
Arizona	3,512	2,052
Utah	3,247	2,016
Nevada	6,998	5,003
Pacific	3,934	3,002
Washington	3,600	2,484
Oregon	4,182	2,816
California	4,007	3,312
United States	2,918	1,950

NATIONAL WEALTH BY CERTAIN YEARS.

Taxable and Exempt.

Year.	Total.	Per cap.
1922	$320,803,862,000	$2,918
1912	186,299,664,000	1,950
1904	107,104,190 000	1,318
1900	88,517,307,000	1,165
1890	65,037,093,000	1,036
1880	43,642,000,000	870
1870	*24,054,818,000	624
1860	*$16,159,616,000	$514
1850	*7,135,779,000	308

*Property exempt from taxation not included.

COMPARATIVE WEALTH OF NATIONS.

Estimated by the National City Bank of New York. The figures are for 1922.

United States	$320,803,000,000
United kingdom	88,840,000,000
France	67,710,000,000
Germany	35,700,000,000
Italy	25,986,000,000
Spain	29,319,000,000
Switzerland	4,567,000,000
Russia	No data.
Poland	17,000,000,000
Latvia	1,000,000,000
Finland	3,600,000,000
Netherlands	8,260,000,000
Canada	22,095,000,000
Mexico	7,900,000,000
Cuba	8,000,000,000
Argentina	13,178,000,000
Brazil	13,026,000,000
Chile	3,064,000,000
Peru	4,000,000,000
India	21,960,000,000
China	19,087,000,000
Australia	9,689,000,000
New Zealand	1,756,000,000

PRISONERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

July 1, 1922.

Institution.	Total.	Men.	Women.
Federal	5,540	5,540	....
State	*78,673	75,465	3,208
County	44,283	41,463	2,820
Chain gangs	†12,717	12,222	495
City	21,635	19,385	2,250
Other	‡1,041	....	1,041
Total	163,889	154,075	9,814

*Does not include 587 prisoners on Georgia state prison farm. †Includes 5,604 prisoners in chain or road gangs in Georgia and the 587 prisoners on the state farm. ‡Certain religious or charitable institutions to which woman offenders are committed by the courts.

IN FEDERAL PENITENTIARIES.

June 30, 1923.

Prison.	Prisoners.	*Cost.
Leavenworth, Kas.	2,596	$258.53
Atlanta, Ga.	2,633	293.51
McNeil Island, Neb.	477	298.83
Total	5,706	$283.62

*Average yearly per capita cost of maintenance.

PLACE AND OTHER NAMES IN IRISH FREE STATE.

The government of the Irish Free State (Saorstat Eireann) has changed the official names of places from English to Irish, or Gaelic. Following are the Irish names, with their pronunciation, of some of the better known cities in the Free State:

Dublin—Baile Atha Cliath (Bolah Awha Klia or Bla Klia).
Kilkenny—Cill Chainnigh (Kil Khannig).
Kingstown—Dun Laoghaire (Dhun Lera or Lwera).
Navan—Baile na h Uaimhe (Bola na Huava).
Queenstown—Cobh (Kov—as English cove).

Other Names.

Dail Eireann—Chamber of deputies.
Seanad Eireann—Senate.
Parliament—Oireachtas.
Supreme Court—Cuirt Uachterach.
High Court—Ard Chuirt.
Ourselves Alone—Sinn Fein.

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

June 30, 1925.

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.

Detail.	Amount issued.	Amount retired.	Amount outstanding.
Bonds—2% consols of 1930	$646,250,150.00	$46,526,100.00	$599,724,050.00
2% Panama canal loan of 1916-36	54,631,980.00	5,677,800.00	48,954,180.00
2% Panama canal loan of 1918-38	30,000,000.00	4,052,600.00	25,947,400.00
3% Panama canal loan of 1961	50,000,000.00	200,000.00	49,800,000.00
3% conversion bonds of 1946-47	28,894,500.00		28,894,500.00
2½% postal savings bonds (1st to 28th series)	11,995,880.00		11,995,880.00
			765,316,010.00
First liberty loan	1,989,455,550.00	37,935,900.00	
3½% bonds of 1932-47			1,409,995,950.00
Converted 4% bonds of 1932-47			5,243,350.00
Converted 4¼% bonds of 1932-47			532,788,200.00
Second converted 4¼% bonds of 1932-47			3,492,150.00
			1,951,519,650.00
Second liberty loan	3,807,865,000.00	703,306,250.00	21,091,600.00
4% bonds of 1927-42			3,083,467,150.00
Converted 4¼% bonds of 1927-42			3,104,558,750.00
Third liberty loan—4¼% bonds of 1928	4,175,650,050.00	1,290,272,700.00	2,885,377,350.00
Fourth liberty loan—4¼% bonds of 1933-38	6,964,581,100.00	640,099,900.00	6,324,481,200.00
			14,265,936,950.00
Treasury bonds—4¼% bonds of 1947-52	763,962,300.00	14,000.00	763,948,300.00
4% bonds of 1944-54	1,047,088,500.00		1,047,088,500.00
			1,811,036,800.00
Notes—Treasury notes—Series B-1925	335,141,300.00	35,481,400.00	299,659,900.00
Series A-1926	617,769,700.00	2,091,800.00	615,677,900.00
Series B-1926	486,940,100.00	72,017,800.00	414,922,300.00
Series A-1927	366,981,500.00	11,201,600.00	355,779,900.00
Series B-1927	668,201,400.00		668,201,400.00
Adjusted service series	50,000,000.00		50,000,000.00
			2,404,241,400.00
Certificates of indebtedness—Series TS-1925	391,369,500.00	161,793,500.00	229,576,000.00
Series TD-1925	219,462,000.00	40,000,000.00	179,462,000.00
Series TJ-1926	124,247,000.00		124,247,000.00
Adjusted service series	50,000,000.00	4,600,000.00	45,400,000.00
			578,685,000.00
Treasury (War) Savings Securities:*			
Savings certificates, series 1921	22,691,715.73	11,505,186.41	11,186,529.32
Savings certificates, series 1921, issue of Dec. 15, 1921	2,378,390.35	567,965.50	1,810,424.85
Savings certificates, series 1922, issue of Dec. 15, 1921	123,966,576.40	27,033,124.15	96,933,452.25
Savings certificates, series 1922, issue of Sept. 30, 1922	20,265,328.55	5,212,294.65	15,053,033.90
Savings certificates, series 1923, issue of Sept. 30, 1922	165,887,895.25	31,715,807.00	134,172,088.25
Savings certificates, series 1923, issue of Dec. 1, 1923	28,413,620.85	3,950,866.70	24,462,754.15
Savings certificates, series 1924, issue of Dec. 1, 1923	109,707,052.40	11,503,831.05	98,203,221.35
Thrift and Treasury savings stamps, unclassified sales, etc.	8,007,595.28	4,139,008.00	3,868,587.28
			385,690,091.35
Total interest-bearing debt outstanding			20,210,906,251.35

MATURED DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED.

Payable on presentation.

Old debt matured at various dates prior to April 1, 1917	1,280,460.26
Certificates of indebtedness, at various interest rates, matured	711,500.00
Spanish war loan of 1908-18	244,820.00
3¾% Victory notes of 1922-23	40,300.00
4¼% Victory notes of 1922-23 (with serial letters "A to F")	2,217,350.00
4¼% Victory notes of 1922-23 (with serial letters "G to L")	4,511,050.00
Treasury notes, series A-1924	355,300.00
Treasury notes, series B-1924	432,000.00
Treasury notes, series A-1925	1,948,300.00
Treasury notes, series C-1925	17,063,100.00
4% loan of 1925	1,438,750.00
Total outstanding matured debt on which interest has ceased	30,242,930.26

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

Payable on presentation.†

Obligations required to be reissued when redeemed:	
United States notes	$346,681,016.00
Less gold reserve	153,620,985.51
	193,060,030.49
Obligations that will be retired on presentation:	
Old demand notes	53,012.50
National bank notes and federal reserve bank notes assumed by the United States on deposit of lawful money for their retirement	80,014,519.50
Fractional currency	1,995,430.63
Total outstanding debt bearing no interest	275,122,993.12
Total gross debt†	20,516,272,174.73
Matured interest obligations, etc.:	
Matured interest obligations outstanding	53,115,692.18
Discount accrued (partly estimated) on treasury (war) savings certificates, series 1918§	8,747,300.00
Discount accrued (partly estimated) on treasury (war) savings certificates, series 1919§	2,251,010.00
Discount accrued (partly estimated) on treasury (war) savings certificates, series 1920§	2,353,850.00
Discount accrued (partly estimated) on treasury (war) savings certificates, series 1921‡	2,428,917.89
Treasury checks outstanding	2,565,496.84
Disbursing officers' checks outstanding	71,479,255.37
	142,941,522.28
	20,659,213,697.01
Balance held by the treasurer of the United States as per daily treasury statement for June 30, 1925	217,835,732.09
Add: Net excess of receipts over disbursements in June reports subsequently received	2,143,708.73
	219,979,440.82
Net debt, including matured interest obligations, etc.‖	20,439,234,256.19

*Amounts issued of treasury (war) savings certificates of the series of 1921 are on basis of reports of sales, taken at issue price; amounts retired are on basis of redemption value. Amounts issued and amounts outstanding of treasury savings certificates, issue of Dec. 15, 1921, series of 1921 and 1922, issue of Sept. 30, 1922, series of 1922 and 1923, and issue of Dec. 1, 1923, series 1923 and 1924, are on basis of net redemption value. †The total gross debt June 30, 1925, on the basis of daily treasury statements was $20,516,193,887.90, and the net amount of public debt redemptions and receipts in transit, etc., was $78,286.83.

‡Accrued discount calculated on basis of exact accrual at rate of 4% per annum, compounded quarterly with due allowance for cash redemptions to date. §Treasury (war) certificates, series of 1918, 1919 and 1920, matured Jan. 1, 1923, 1924 and 1925, respectively. The entire outstanding principal amount, taken at issue price less amounts retired on basis of redemption value, has already been charged out, so that the balance still outstanding appears as discount accrued, partly estimated. ‖No deduction is made on account of obligations of foreign governments or other investments.

DETAIL OF OUTSTANDING INTEREST-BEARING ISSUES AS SHOWN ABOVE.

June 30, 1925.

Title and authorizing act.	Rate.	When redeemable or payable.	Interest payable.
Bonds—Consols of 1930 (Mar. 14, 1900)	2%	Apr. 1, 1930	Jan. 1, Apr. 1, July 1, Oct. 1.
Panama canal loan of 1916-36 (June 28, 1902, and Dec. 21, 1905)	2%	Aug. 1, 1916 Aug. 1, 1936	Feb. 1, May 1, Aug. 1, Nov. 1.
Panama canal loan of 1918-38 (June 28, 1902, and Dec. 21, 1905)	2%	Nov. 1, 1918 Nov. 1, 1938	Feb. 1, May 1, Aug. 1, Nov. 1.
Panama canal loan of 1961 (Aug. 5, 1909, Feb. 4, 1910, and Mar. 2, 1911)	3%	June 1, 1961	Mar. 1, June 1, Sept. 1, Dec. 1.
Conversion bonds (Dec. 23, 1913)	3%	30 years from date of issue	Jan. 1, Apr. 1, July 1, Oct. 1.
Postal savings bonds (1st to 28th series) (June 25, 1910)	2½%	1 year from date of issue 20 years from date of issue	Jan. 1, July 1.
First liberty loan—3½% bonds of 1932-47 (April 24, 1917)	3½%	June 15, 1932 June 15, 1947	June 15, Dec. 15.
Conv. 4% bonds of 1932-47 (Apr. 24, 1917, Sept. 24, 1917)	4%	June 15, 1932 June 15, 1947	June 15, Dec. 15.
Conv. 4¼% bonds of 1932-47 (Apr. 24, 1917, Sept. 24, 1917), as amended	4¼%	June 15, 1932 June 15, 1947	June 15, Dec. 15.
Second conv. 4¼% bonds of 1932-47 (Apr. 24, 1917, Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	4¼%	June 15, 1932 June 15, 1947	June 15, Dec. 15.

Title and authorizing act.	Rate.	When redeemable or payable.	Interest payable.
Second liberty loan—4% bonds of 1927-42 (Sept. 24, 1917)	4%	Nov. 15, 1927 / Nov. 15, 1942	May 15. Nov. 15.
Conv. 4¼% bonds of 1927-42 (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	4¼%	Nov. 15, 1927 / Nov. 15, 1942	May 15. Nov. 15.
Third liberty loan—4¼% bonds of 1928 (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	4¼%	Sept. 15, 1928	Mar. 15. Sept. 15.
Fourth liberty loan—4¼% bonds of 1933-38 (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	4¼%	Oct. 15, 1933 / Oct. 15, 1938	Apr. 15. Oct. 15.
Treasury bonds—4¼% bonds of 1947-52 (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	4¼%	Oct. 15, 1947 / Oct. 15, 1952	Apr. 15. Oct. 15.
4% bonds of 1944-54 (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	4%	Dec. 15, 1944 / Dec. 15, 1954	June 15. Dec. 15.
Notes—Treasury notes—			
Series B-1925 (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	4¾%	Dec. 15, 1925	June 15. Dec. 15.
Series A-1926 (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	4¾%	Mar. 15, 1926	Mar. 15. Sept. 15.
Series B-1926 (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	4¼%	Sept. 15, 1926	Mar. 15. Sept. 15.
Series A-1927 (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	4½%	Dec. 15, 1927	June 15. Dec. 15.
Series B-1927 (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	4¾%	Mar. 15, 1927	Mar. 15. Sept. 15.
Adjusted service series (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	4%	Jan. 1, 1926 / Jan. 1, 1930	Jan. 1.
Certificates of indebtedness:			
Series TS-1925 (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	2¾%	Sept. 15, 1925	Mar. 15, Sept. 15.
Series TD-1925 (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	3%	Dec. 15, 1925	June 15. Dec. 15.
Series TJ-1926 (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	3%	June 15, 1926	Dec. 15. June 15.
Adjusted service series (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	4%	Jan. 1, 1926	At maturity.
Treasury (war) savings certificates (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	*4%	On demand; Jan. 1, 1926	At maturity.
Treasury savings certificates, issue of Dec. 15, 1921 (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	†4½%	On demand; 5 years from date	At maturity.
Treasury savings certificates, issue of Sept. 30, 1922 (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	†4%	On demand; 5 years from date	At maturity.
Treasury savings certificates, issue of Dec. 1, 1923 (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	†4½%	On demand; 5 years from date	At maturity.

*If held to maturity treasury (war) savings certificates yield interest at rate of 4 per cent per annum compounded quarterly for the average period to maturity on the average issue price. Thrift stamps and treasury savings stamps do not bear interest. †Treasury savings certificates of the issues dated Dec. 15, 1921, and Dec. 1, 1923, yield interest at about 4½ per cent per annum, compounded semiannually, if held to maturity, and about 3½ per cent per annum, compounded semiannually, if redeemed before maturity. Issue dated Sept. 30, 1922, yields interest at about 4 per cent per annum, compounded semiannually, if held to maturity, and about 3 per cent per annum if redeemed before maturity.

ANALYSIS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

July 1—	Total interest-bearing debt.	Debt on which interest has ceased.	Debt bearing no interest.	Gross debt.
1897	$847,365,130.00	$1,346,880.26	$228,001,702.64	$1,076,793,712.90
1898	847,367,470.00	1,262,680.26	234,112,912.64	1,082,743,062.90
1899	1,046,048,750.00	1,218,300.26	239,433,653.66	1,286,700,703.92
1900	1,023,478,860.00	1,176,320.26	238,761,732.41	1,263,416,912.67
1901	987,141,040.00	1,415,620.26	233,015,584.63	1,221,572,244.89
1902	931,070,340.00	1,280,860.26	245,680,156.63	1,178,031,356.89
1903	914,541,410.00	1,205,090.26	243,659,412.63	1,159,405,912.89
1904	895,157,440.00	1,970,920.26	239,130,655.88	1,136,259,016.14
1905	895,158,340.00	1,370,245.26	235,828,509.58	1,132,357,094.84
1906	895,159,140.00	1,128,135.26	246,235,694.78	1,142,522,970.04
1907	894,834,280.00	1,086,815.26	251,257,097.28	1,147,178,192.54
1908	897,503,990.00	4,130,015.26	276,056,397.28	1,177,690,402.54
1909	913,317,490.00	2,883,855.26	232,114,026.78	1,148,315,372.04
1910	913,317,490.00	2,124,895.26	231,497,583.78	1,146,939,969.04
1911	915,353,190.00	1,879,830.26	236,751,867.43	1,153,984,887.69
1912	963,776,770.00	1,760,450.26	228,301,284.90	1,193,838,505.16
1913	965,706,610.00	1,659,550.26	225,681,584.40	1,193,047,744.66
1914	967,953,310.00	1,552,560.26	218,729,529.90	1,188,235,400.16
1915	969,759,090.00	1,507,260.26	219,997,717.27	1,191,264,067.53
1916	971,562,590.00	1,473,100.26	252,109,877.27	1,225,145,567.53
1917	2,712,549,476.61	14,232,230.26	248,836,878.02	2,975,618,584.89
1918	11,985,882,436.42	20,242,550.26	237,503,732.69	12,243,628,719.37
1919	25,234,496,273.54	11,109,370.26	236,428,774.69	25,482,034,418.49
1920	24,061,095,361.36	6,747,700.26	230,075,349.91	24,297,918,411.53
1921	23,737,352,080.37	10,939,620.26	227,958,907.77	23,976,250,608.40

July 1—	Total interest-bearing debt.	Debt on which interest has ceased.	Debt bearing no interest.	Gross debt.
1922	$22,711,035,587.45	$25,250,880.26	$227,792,722.87	$22,964,079,190.58
1923	22,007,590,754.03	98,172,160.26	243,924,843.55	22,349,687,757.84
1924	20,981,586,429.66	30,241,250 26	239,292,746.91	21,251,120,426.83
1925	20,210,906,251.35	30,242,930.26	275,122,993.12	20,516,272,174.73

July 1—	Matured interest obligations, etc.	Gross debt plus matured interest obligations, etc.	Cash in treasury.	Net debt, incl'g mat. int. obligations.
1897	$623,176.62	$1,077,416,888.52	$115,685,928.04	$961,730,959.58
1898	1,403,522.79	1,084,146,585.69	100,702,924.36	983,443,661.33
1899	1,612,319.44	1,288,313,023.36	183,124,344.28	1,105,188,679.08
1900	1,350,391.26	1,264,767,303.93	204,346,118.12	1,060,421,185.81
1901	1,433,373.10	1,223,005,617.99	227,937,972.51	995,067,645.48
1902	2,017,252.30	1,180,048,609.19	259,104,261.56	920,944,347.63
1903	1,276,059.47	1,160,681,972.36	289,111,127.38	871,570,844.98
1904	4,315,045.82	1,140,574,061.96	219,600,835.78	920,973,226.18
1905	2,062,740.88	1,134,419,835.72	190,831,766.31	943,588,069.41
1906	2,572,257.65	1,145,095,227.69	235,127,708.56	909,967,519.13
1907	2,741,740.46	1,149,919,933.00	332,560,088.65	817,359,844.35
1908	5,941,444.51	1,183,631,807.05	317,046,370.55	866,585,436.50
1909	3,878,595.92	1,152,193,967.96	192,604,324.32	959,589,643.64
1910	8,024,387.59	1,154,964,356.63	184,531,447.86	970,432,908.77
1911	3,596,566.81	1,157,581,454.50	212,281,851.78	945,299,602.72
1912	2,698,356.86	1,196,536,862.02	231,725,054.92	964,811,807.10
1913	2,251,973.94	1,195,299,718.60	268,231,597.71	927,068,120.89
1914	1,414,726.64	1,189,650,126.80	239,056,984.80	950,593,142.00
1915	1,121,560.92	1,192,385,628.45	171,005,850.45	1,027,379,778.00
1916	17,061,950.25	1,242,207,517.78	235,925,945.68	1,006,281,572.10
1917	52,781,170.61	3,028,399,755.50	1,119,764,531.68	1,908,635,223.82
1918	365,582,216.07	12,609,210,935.44	1,684,929,580.21	10,924,281,355.23
1919	223,432,893.26	25,705,467,311.75	1,226,164,935.26	24,479,302,376.49
1920	392,918,340.00	24,690,836,751.53	359,947,020.33	24,330,889,731.20
1921	370,195,152.29	24,346,445,760.69	532,898,329.77	23,813,547,430.92
1922	296,463,860 49	23,260,543,051.07	272,105,512.63	22,996,416,115.22
1923	176,085,460.89	22,525,773,218.73	370,939,121.08	22,155,886,402.70
1924	164,954,358.77	21,416,074,785.77	235,411,481.52	21,178,045,271.03
1925	142,941,522.28	20,659,213,697.01	219,979,440.82	20,439,234,256.19

NET PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Includes matured interest obligations, etc., on July 1. Prior to 1897 figures include gold and silver certificates, treasury notes of 1890 and gold reserve against United States notes. This practice was discontinued in 1915 and revision has been carried back only as far as 1897.

Year.	Total.	Per cap.
1800	*$82,976,294.35	$15.63
1810	*53,173,217.52	7.34
1820	*91,015,566.15	9.44
1830	*48,565,406.50	3.77
1840	*3,573,343.82	.21
1850	*63,452,773.55	2.74
1855	*35,586,956.56	1.31
1860	59,964,402.01	1.91
1865	2,674,815,856.76	76.98
1870	2,331,169,956.21	60.46
1875	2,090,041,170.13	47.53
1876	2,060,925,340.45	45.66
1877	2,019,275,431.37	43.56
1878	1,999,382,280.45	42.01
1879	1,996,414,965.03	40.85
1880	1,919,326,747.75	38.27
1881	1,819,650,154.23	35.46
1882	1,675,023,474.25	31.91
1883	1,538,781,825.15	28.66
1884	1,438,542,995.39	26.20
1885	1,375,352,443.91	24.50
1886	1,282,145,840.44	22.34
1887	1,175,168,675.42	20.03
1888	1,063,004,894.73	17.72
1889	975,939,750.22	15.92
1890	890,784,370.53	14.13
1891	851,912,751.78	13.24
1892	841,526,463.60	12.82
1893	$838,969,475.75	$12.53
1894	899,313,380.55	13.17
1895	901,672,966.74	12.96
1896	955,297,253.70	13.48
1897	961,730,959.58	13.43
1898	983,443,661.33	13.48
1899	1,105,188,679.08	14.87
1900	1,060,421,185.81	13.90
1901	995,067,645.48	12.80
1902	920,944,347.63	11.64
1903	871,570,844.98	10.83
1904	920,973,226.18	11.25
1905	943,588,069.41	11.33
1906	909,967,519.13	10.75
1907	817,359,844.35	9.50
1908	866,585,436.50	9.90
1909	959,589,643.64	10.79
1910	970,432,908.77	10.74
1911	945,299,602.72	10.06
1912	964,811,807.10	10.09
1913	927,068,120.89	9.52
1914	950,593,142.00	9.60
1915	1,027,379,778.00	10.14
1916	1,006,281,572.10	9.82
1917	1,908,635,223.82	18.33
1918	10,924,281,355.23	103.19
1919	24,479,302,376.49	230.64
1920	24,330,889,731.20	228.64
1921	23,813,547,430.92	220.32
1922	22,996,416,115.22	209.55
1923	22,155,886,402.70	191.81
1924	21,178,045,271.03	188.14
1925	20,439,234,256.19	170.37

*Outstanding principal of the public debt on Jan. 1.

BRITISH FIELD MARSHALS.

Name.	*Date.
Duke of Connaught	1902
Lord Methuen	1911
Earl Haig	1917
Sir C. C. Egerton	1917
Lord Plumer	1919
Viscount Allenby	1919
Sir W. R. Robertson	1920

*Year of appointment. The emperor of Japan and Marshal Ferdinand Foch are honorary field marshals of Britain.

MONEY AND FINANCE.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN 1923.

[From report of the director of the mint.]
Figures are for calendar year.

Country.	Gold.	Silver.
United States	$50,160,103	$51,327,590
Canada	25,294,078	12,433,265
Mexico	16,158,408	63,626,798
Cent. American states	2,000,000	1,750,700
Argentina	80,000	21,008
Bolivia	8,413	3,650,438
Brazil	2,990,697	20,037
Chile	1,331,208	2,337,178
Colombia	5,700,000	2,206
Ecuador	877,646	52,521
Guiana—British	127,607	
Dutch	263,173	5,952
French	922,464	
Peru	2,488,310	13,063,578
Uruguay	7,000	1,401
Venezuela	358,883	1,891
Austria	15,276	9,929
Czechoslovakia	99,679	630,392
France	350,243	149,177
Germany	99,679	2,251,400
Great Britain	.....	24,247
Greece	8,641	128,938
Italy	25,240	214,693
Jugoslavia	126,925	17,200
Norway	.....	180,382
Roumania	.....	14,341
Russia and Siberia	996,889	45,028
Spain	5,181,870	135,084
Sweden	.....	405
Turkey	29,891	5,628
New South Wales	389,313	6,377,928
North'n Terr. (Aust.)	4,134	.....
Queensland	1,740,858	328,643
South Australia	62,016	30
Victoria	1,972,155	4,414
West Australia	10,429,168	76,334
Tasmania	76,155	447,200
Papua	249,902	.....
New Zealand	3,204,134	375,979
British India	7,931,742	3,405,507
China	2,067,183	70,028
Chosen (Korea)	2,510,243	27,508
East Indies—British	600,000	.....
Dutch	2,292,196	986,675
Federated Malay States	197,767	.....
Indo-China	128,267	.....
Japan	5,280,827	2,489,320
Philippines	1,686,078	26,454
Sarawak	20,817	.....
Taiwan (Formosa)	453,912	16,412
Abyssinia	413,436	.....
Belgian Congo	1,887,462	6,124
British West Africa	4,146,047	46
Egypt	9,964	.....
French West Africa	361,530	.....
Madagascar	333,623	.....
Portuguese E. Africa	217,323	.....
Rhodesia—Northern	32,889	4,399
Southern	13,384,827	108,690
Tanganyika	7,772	.....
Transvaal, Cape Colony, Natal	189,128,124	962,136
Total	242,940,884	169,760,759

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER SINCE 1492.

[From report of director of the mint.]

Calendar years.	Gold.	Silver (coining value).
1492—1520	$107,931,000	$54,703,000
1521—1544	114,205,000	98,986,000
1545—1560	90,492,000	207,240,000
1561—1580	90,917,000	248,990,000
1581—1600	98,095,000	348,254,000
1601—1620	113,248,000	351,579,000
1621—1640	110,324,000	327,221,000
1641—1660	116,571,000	304,525,000
1661—1680	123,048,000	280,166,000
1681—1700	$143,088,000	$284,240,000
1701—1720	170,403,000	295,629,000
1721—1740	253,611,000	358,480,000
1741—1760	327,161,000	443,232,000
1761—1780	275,211,000	542,658,000
1781—1800	236,464,000	730,810,000
1801—1810	118,152,000	371,677,000
1811—1820	76,063,000	224,786,000
1821—1830	94,479,000	191,444,000
1831—1840	134,841,000	247,930,000
1841—1850	363,928,000	324,400,000
1851—1855	662,566,000	184,169,000
1856—1860	670,415,000	188,092,000
1861—1865	614,944,000	228,861,000
1866—1870	648,071,000	278,313,000
1871—1875	577,883,000	409,332,000
1876—1880	572,931,000	509,256,000
1881—1885	495,582,000	594,773,000
1886—1890	564,474,000	704,074,000
1891—1895	814,736,000	1,018,708,000
1896—1900	1,286,505,400	1,071,148,400
1901—1905	1,610,309,700	1,066,848,300
1906	402,503,000	213,403,600
1907	412,966,000	238,166,600
1908	443,006,200	262,634,500
1909	454,059,100	274,293,700
1910	455,239,100	286,662,700
1911	462,989,761	292,451,500
1912	467,288,203	298,542,842
1913	460,051,327	271,532,506
1914	440,348,027	222,734,649
1915	470,026,251	223,677,423
1916	455,423,136	233,764,096
1917	420,579,351	240,646,486
1918	384,786,306	262,670,779
1919	365,853,933	232,533,256
1920	333,423,975	224,059,968
1921	330,231,795	221,460,095
1922	319,420,063	271,276,538
1923	366,940,884	313,429,863
Total	19,124,397,311	17,084,628,611

VALUE OF GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES.

Calendar year 1923.

State.	Gold	*Silver.
Alaska	$6,510,800	$816,177
Arizona	6,127,900	7,376,832
California	13,465,000	3,689,856
Colorado	6,525,800	5,529,121
Georgia	700	.....
Idaho	739,300	8,019,977
Illinois	.....	10,175
Michigan	.....	253,705
Missouri	.....	167,452
Montana	1,760,100	14,226,272
Nevada	4,101,600	10,640,656
New Mexico	400,500	737,863
North Carolina	1,100	79
Oregon	485,500	75,583
Pennsylvania	2,700	1,278
South Carolina	300	.....
South Dakota	6,346,500	95,822
Tennessee	6,600	109,086
Texas	900	823,267
Utah	3,245,300	20,479,550
Washington	345,900	240,712
Wyoming	500	163
Porto Rico	100	184
Philippines	1,573,900	39,360
Total	51,734,000	73,325,170

*Ounces—Silver valued at $1 an ounce under the Pittman act of April 23, 1918, for domestic product.

COINAGE OF GOLD AND SILVER BY NATIONS IN 1923.

[From report of the director of the mint.]
Figures are for calendar year.

Country.	Gold.	*Silver.
United States	$45,365,000	$66,283,000
Austria	492,910	261,131

Country.	Gold.	*Silver.
British Guiana	.....	$471
British India	.....	1,726,091
Ceylon	.....	50,696
Great Britain	.....	8,061,651
Kenya Colony	.....	139,101
U. of S. Africa	.....	540,737
China—Canton	.....	372,471
Foochow	.....	338,610
Hankow	.....	454,739
Nanking	.....	31,222,018
Shanghai	.....	27,607,926
Tientsin	.....	4,277,668
Yunnan	.....	3,556,800
Costa Rica	.....	282,402
Colombia	.....	192,361
Danzig, Free City of	$4,866	844,275
Denmark	.....	$54,940
Egypt	$103,805	262,671
Indo-China	.....	1,463,193
Tunisia	249	107
Latvia	.....	469,900
Mexico	10,762,615	9,531,528
Netherlands	246,577	1,304,911
Peru	.....	666,696
Siam	.....	209,914
Sweden	.....	100,809
Switzerland	.....	5,065,681
Total	56,978,985	134,620,204

*At the average price of a fine ounce of silver in New York, $0.70028, in 1923.

COINAGE OF GOLD AND SILVER OF THE WORLD (1910-1922.)

Calendar Year.	Gold.		Silver.		Calendar Year.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Coining value.		Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Coining value.
1910	22,004,342	$454,874,248	78,756,842	$108,915,627	1917	6,229,345	$128,771,999	286,596,805	$370,549,404
1911	18,002,444	372,143,555	117,237,838	148,156,282	1918	7,470,623	154,431,477	238,692,502	308,615,528
1912	17,447,478	360,671,382	161,763,415	209,148,657	1919	4,379,655	90,535,484	298,300,518	385,681,478
1913	15,494,784	320,305,619	155,497,316	201,047,035	1920	2,658,167	42,132,957	216,340,290	279,712,698
1914	12,025,303	248,585,071	192,501,238	248,890,489	1921	.....	43,459,254	155,168,397	97,937,639
1915	10,932,495	223,927,555	225,116,911	291,060,247	1922	.....	94,791,090	122,568,354	180,422,696
1916	5,151,894	106,499,095	292,148,559	377,727,429	1923	.....	56,978,985	134,620,204	192,237,682

GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

By calendar years.

Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Year.	Gold.	Silver.
1885.	$27,773,012	$28,962,176	1898.	$77,985,757	$23,034,033	1911.	$56,176,822	$6,457,301
1886.	28,945,542	32,086,709	1899.	111,344,220	26,061,520	1912.	17,498,522	7,340,995
1887.	23,972,383	35,191,081	1900.	99,272,942	36,295,321	1913.	25,433,817	6,083,823
1888.	31,380,808	33,025,606	1901.	101,735,188	30,838,461	1914.	53,457,817	6,083,823
1889.	21,413,931	35,496,683	1902.	47,184,932	30,028,167	1915.	23,968,401	4,114,082
1890.	20,467,182	39,202,908	1903.	43,683,970	19,874,440	1916.	18,525,026	8,880,800
1891.	29,222,005	27,518,858	1904.	33,402,428	15,695,610	1917.	210,014	29,412,300
1892.	34,787,223	12,641,078	1905.	249,638,441	6,332,187	1918.	.....	25,473,029
1893.	56,997,020	8,802,797	1906.	77,538,045	10,651,087	1919.	.....	11,068,400
1894.	79,546,160	9,200,351	1907.	131,907,490	13,178,435	1920.	16,990,000	25,057,270
1895.	59,616,358	5,698,010	1908.	131,638,632	12,391,775	1921.	10,570,000	89,057,535
1896.	47,053,060	23,089,899	1909.	88,776,907	8,087,852	1922.	80,680,016	84,325,030
1897.	76,028,485	18,487,207	1910.	104,723,735	3,740,468	1923.	45,365,000	66,283,000

PRICE OF BAR SILVER IN LONDON.

Highest, lowest and average price of bar silver per ounce British standard (.925) since 1876 and the equivalent in United States gold coin of an ounce 1,000 fine, taken at the average price.

Calendar Year.	Lowest quotation.	Highest quotation.	Average quotation.	Value of a fine oz. at av. quotat'n	Calendar Year.	Lowest quotation.	Highest quotation.	Average quotation.	Value of a fine oz. at av. quotat'n
1876	46¾ d.	58½ d.	52¾ d.	$1.156	1900	27 d	30¼ d.	28 5-16 d.	$0.62007
1877	53¼	58¼	54 13-16	1.201	1901	24 15-16	29 9-16	27 3-16	.59595
1878	49½	55¼	52 9-16	1.152	1902	21 11-16	26 1-16	24 1-16	.52795
1879	48⅞	53⅜	51¼	1.123	1903	21 11-16	28½	24¾	.54257
1880	51⅝	52⅞	52¼	1.145	1904	24 7-16	28 9-16	26 13-32	.57876
1881	50⅞	52⅝	51 15-16	1.138	1905	25 7-16	30 5-16	27 27-32	.61087
1882	50	52⅜	51 13-16	1.136	1906	29	33⅛	30⅞	.67629
1883	50	51 3-16	50⅝	1.110	1907	24¼	32 7-16	30 3-16	.66152
1884	49½	51⅜	50¾	1.113	1908	22	27	24 13-32	.53490
1885	46⅞	50	48 9-16	1.0645	1909	22	24 13-16	23.7024	.52016
1886	42	47	45⅜	.9946	1910	23 3-16	26	24 21-32	.54077
1887	43¼	47½	44⅝	.97823	1911	23 11-16	26½	24 19-32	.53928
1888	41⅝	44 9-16	42⅞	.93897	1912	25⅛	29 11-16	28 3-64	.61470
1889	42	44⅜	41 11-16	.93512	1913	26 7-16	29⅜	27 9-16	.60458
1890	43⅝	54⅝	47¾	1.04633	1914	22½	27¼	25¼	.55312
1891	43½	48¾	45 1-16	.98782	1915	22 5-16	27¼	23 21-32	.51892
1892	37⅞	43¾	39¾	.87106	1916	26 11-16	35 13-16	31¼	.68647
1893	30½	38¾	35 9-16	.78031	1917	35 11-16	55	40 13-16	.89525
1894	27	31¾	28 7-16	.63479	1918	42½	49½	47 17-32	1.04171
1895	27 5-16	31⅜	29⅞	.65406	1919	47¾	79⅛	57 1-32	1.25047
1896	29¾	31 15-16	30¾	.67437	1920	38⅞	89½	61 13-32	1.34649
1897	25⅝	29 13-16	27 9-16	.60462	1921	30⅝	43⅜	36 23-32	.80522
1898	25	28⅛	26 15-16	.59010	1922	30⅜	37⅜	34 15-32	.75403
1899	26⅝	29	27 7-16	.60154	1923	30¼	33 11-16	31 15-16	.70028

STOCKS OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES.

Fiscal year ended June 30.	Population.	Total coin and bullion. Gold.	Total coin and bullion. Silver.	Per capita. Gold.	Per capita. Silver.	Per capita. Ttl. met.
1873	41,677,000	$135,000,000	$6,149,305	$3.23	$0.15	$3.38
1880	50,155,783	351,841,206	148,522,678	7.01	2.96	9.97
1890	62,622,250	1,695,563,029	463,211,919	11.10	7.39	18.49
1900	76,891,000	1,034,439,264	647,371,030	13.45	8.42	21.87

Fiscal year ended June 30.	Population.	Total coin and bullion — Gold.	Silver.	Per capita — Gold.	Silver.	Ttl. met.
1910	90,363,000	$1,635,424,513	$727,078,304	$18.10	$8.05	$26.15
1920	105,768,000	2,707,866,274	584,938,429	25.60	5.19	30.79
1921	108,087,000	3,294,909,763	619,725,982	30.48	5.73	36.21
1922	109,743,000	3,784,651,712	696,719,332	34.49	6.35	40.84
1923	111,268,000	4,049,553,748	792,041,753	36.39	7.12	43.51
1924	112,686,000	4,490,807,303	812,449,277	39.85	7.21	47.06

BULLION VALUE OF 371¼ GRAINS OF PURE SILVER AT ANNUAL AVERAGE PRICE OF SILVER.

Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value
1860	$1.045	1894	$0.490	1904	$0.447	1914	$0.428
1870	1.027	1895	.505	1905	.472	1915	.401
1880	.885	1896	.522	1906	.523	1916	.530
1887	.757	1897	.467	1907	.511	1917	.692
1888	.726	1898	.456	1908	.414	1918	.761
1889	.723	1899	.465	1909	.402	1919	.867
1890	.809	1900	.470	1910	.418	1920	.788
1891	.764	1901	.460	1911	.419	1921	.488
1892	.674	1902	.408	1912	.475	1922	.525
1893	.603	1903	.419	1913	.488	1923	.504

COMMERCIAL RATIO OF SILVER TO GOLD.

Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.
1700	14.81	1874	16.17	1891	20.92	1908	38.62
1720	15.04	1875	16.59	1892	23.72	1909	39.73
1740	14.94	1876	17.88	1893	26.49	1910	38.22
1750	14.55	1877	17.22	1894	32.56	1911	38.34
1760	14.14	1878	17.94	1895	31.60	1912	33.64
1770	14.62	1879	18.40	1896	30.59	1913	34.19
1780	14.72	1880	18.05	1897	34.20	1914	37.34
1790	15.04	1881	18.16	1898	35.03	1915	39.84
1800	15.68	1882	18.19	1899	34.36	1916	30.11
1810	15.77	1883	18.64	1900	33.33	1917	23.09
1820	15.62	1884	18.57	1901	34.68	1918	19.84
1830	15.82	1885	19.41	1902	39.15	1919	16.53
1840	15.62	1886	20.78	1903	38.10	1920	15.31
1850	15.70	1887	21.13	1904	35.70	1921	25.60
1860	15.29	1888	21.99	1905	33.87	1922	27.41
1870	15.57	1889	22.10	1906	30.54	1923	29.52
1873	15.92	1890	19.76	1907	31.24		

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES (1792-1922).

[For 1792-1873 is by R. W. Raymond, commissioner, and since by the director of the mint.]

Period.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
April 2, 1792-July 31, 1834	$14,000,000	Insignificant	$14,000,000
July 31, 1834-Dec. 31, 1844	7,500,000	$250,000	7,750,000
1845-1850	103,036,769	300,000	103,336,769
1851-1860	551,000,000	1,100,000	552,100,000
1861-1870	474,250,000	100,750,000	575,000,000
1871-1880	395,300,000	360,300,000	755,600,000
1881-1890	326,620,000	535,056,000	861,676,000
1891	33,175,000	75,417,000	108,592,000
1892	33,000,000	82,101,000	115,101,000
1893	35,955,000	77,576,000	113,531,000
1894	39,500,000	64,000,000	103,500,000
1895	46,610,000	72,051,000	118,661,000
1896	53,088,000	76,069,000	129,157,000
1897	57,363,000	69,637,000	127,000,000
1898	64,463,000	70,384,000	134,847,000
1899	71,053,000	70,806,000	141,859,000
1900	79,171,000	74,533,000	153,704,000
1901	78,667,000	71,388,000	150,055,000
1902	80,000,000	71,758,000	151,758,000
1903	73,591,700	70,206,000	143,797,700
1904	80,464,700	57,682,800	138,147,500
1905	88,180,700	34,222,400	122,402,700
1906	94,373,800	38,256,400	132,630,200
1907	90,435,700	37,299,700	127,735,400
1908	94,560,000	28,050,600	122,610,600
1909	99,673,400	28,455,200	128,128,600
1910	96,269,100	30,854,500	127,123,600
1911	96,890,000	32,615,700	129,505,700
1912	93,451,500	39,197,400	132,649,000
1913	88,884,400	40,348,100	129,232,500
1914	94,531,800	40,067,700	134,599,500
1915	101,035,700	37,397,300	138,433,000
1916	92,560,300	48,953,000	141,543,300
1917	83,750,700	59,078,100	142,828,800
1918	68,646,700	66,485,129	135,131,829
1919	60,333,400	63,533,652	123,867,052
1920	51,186,900	60,801,955	111,983,855
1921	50,067,300	53,052,441	103,119,741
1922	48,849,100	56,240,048	105,089,148
1923	51,734,000	73,335,170	125,069,170
Total	4,243,525,300	2,742,029,255	7,037,345,085

BANKING STATISTICS.

[From reports of the comptroller of the currency.]

NATIONAL BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Year ended July 1.	Banks.	Capital.	Surplus.	Total dividends.	Net earnings.
1914	7,453	$1,063,978,175	$714,117,131	$121,147,096	$149,270,170
1915	7,560	1,068,577,080	726,620,202	113,639,415	127,052,973
1916	7,579	1,066,208,875	731,820,305	114,724,595	157,543,547
1917	7,589	1,081,670,000	765,918,000	.....	194,321,000
1918	7,691	1,098,264,000	816,801,000	129,778,000	287,705,000
1919	7,762	1,115,507,000	869,457,000	135,588,000	299,980,000
1920	8,019	1,220,781,000	984,977,000	147,793,000	282,083,000
1921	8,147	1,273,237,000	1,026,270,000	158,158,000	216,106,000
1922	8,246	1,307,199 000	1,049,228.000	165,884.000	183,670.000
1923	8,238	1,328.791.000	1,070,600.000	179,176.000	203,488.000
1924	8,085	1,334,011.000	1,080,578,000	163,683,000	195,706,000

NATIONAL BANKS WITH LARGEST CAPITAL.

The national banks having $5,000,000 or more capital in 1923 were:

National City, New York, N. Y.,	$40,000,000
Bank of Commerce, New York	25,000,000
Continental and Comm'l, Chicago	25,000,000
Chase, New York, N. Y.	20,000,000
First National, Boston, Mass.	15,000,000
First National of Chicago, Ill.	12,500,000
Irving, New York, N. Y.	12,500,000
Chatham and Phoenix, New York	10,500,000
First National, New York, N. Y.	10,000,000
National Bank of Com., St. Louis	10,000,000
Shawmut, Boston, Mass.	10,000,000
First National, St. Louis, Mo.	10,000,000
Mechanics and Metals, New York	10,000,000
National Park, New York, N. Y.	10,000,000
Bank of California, San Francisco	8,500,000
Mellon National, Pittsburgh, Pa.	7,500,000
Wells Fargo-Nevada, San Francisco	6,000,000
First National, Cincinnati, Ohio.	6,000,000
Farmers' Deposit, Pittsburgh	6,000,000
First National, Milwaukee, Wis.	6,000,000
First National, Minneapolis, Minn.	5,000,000
American Exchange, New York	5,000,000
First National, Detroit, Mich.	5,000,000
Anglo and London, San Francisco.	5,000,000
Corn Exchange, Chicago, Ill.	5,000,000
Philadelphia, Philadelphia	5,000,000
Third National, Pittsburgh, Pa.	5,000,000

NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

Outstanding on Oct. 31 of years named.

Denominations.	1914	1924.
Ones	$342,759	$341,447
Twos	163,782	162,894
Fives	214,491,860	149,657,260
Tens	476,357,420	325,274,300
Twenties	297,251,840	247,957,530
Fifties	68,199,350	27,583,750
Denominations.	1914.	1924.
One hundreds	$65,537,150	$26,741,400
Five hundreds	86,500	87,500
One thousands	22,000	21,000
Fractions	53,340	61,093
Total	1,122,528,141	777,888,174

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK NOTES (1924).

Ones	$4,244,333	Twenties	$767,480
Twos	1,983,442	Fifties	43,000
Fives	1,616,955		
Tens	478,960	Total	9,134,170

BANKING POWER OF THE UNITED STATES.

The banking power of the United States on June 30, 1924, represented by the combined paid-in capital, surplus and profits, deposits and circulation of all reporting banks, including national and state, nonreporting private banks (estimated) and the twelve federal reserve banks was $56,446,500,000, which was $3,163,700,000 greater than the total banking power June 30, 1923.

The following table shows the total of the capital paid in, surplus and profits, deposits and circulation of the banks of the United States, national, state, private and federal reserve, as of June 30, 1924, or report date nearest thereto:

National banks	$19,172,700,000
State (etc.) banks	32,381,500,000
Nonreporting banks	116,900,000
Federal reserve banks	4,775,400,000
Total, 1924	56,446,500,000
Total, 1922	53,282,800,000
Increase	3,163,700,000

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM.

The following table shows the development of the federal reserve system from its inauguration on Nov. 16, 1914, to Oct. 29, 1924 (in thousands of dollars):

Assets.	Nov.27, 1914.	Nov. 26, 1920.	Oct. 26, 1921.	Oct. 25. 1922.	Oct. 31, 1923.	Oct. 29, 1924.
Gold	227,840	2,023,916	2,786,239	3,085,083	3,141,078	3,043,826
Other lawful money	34,630	171,364	150,909	126,835	119,219	130,068
Bills discounted and bought	7,383	2,983,133	1,371,075	727,090	1,088,498	437,969
United States securities		320,614	190,946	408,636	91,837	584,200
Municipal warrants				27	317	
Uncollected items		709,401	540,067	653,493	611,371	611,709
All other assets	165	36,152	55,879	63,931	69,047	89,497
Total	270,018	6,244,580	5,094,915	5,065,095	5,091,267	4,897,269
Liabilities.						
Capital paid in	18,050	99,020	103,007	106,277	109,726	111,953
Surplus		164,745	213,824	215,398	218,369	220,915
Government deposits		15,909	46,624	23,659	40,334	28,266
Member banks' deposits—net	249,268	1,734,691	1,669,059	1,799,931	1,895,265	2,162,347
All other deposits			22,873	18,180	23,061	27,351
Fed. res. notes—net	2,700	*3,325,629	*2,408,779	*2,298,536	*2,224,865	*1,766,622
Fed. res. bank notes in circulation		214,610	88,024	37,995	523	
Collection items		582,442	466,044	539,773	555,914	566,510
All other liabilities		107,534	76,681	25,346	22,210	13,305
Total	270,018	6,244,580	5,094,915	5,065,095	5,091,267	4,897,269

*In actual circulation.

FEDERAL LAND BANKS.

Assets and liabilities Sept. 30, 1924.

Assets.

Net mortgage loans	$905,536,367.56
Interest on loans	16,445,068.17
U. S. government securities	43,146,252.05
Interest on bonds	212,917.81
Other interest	2,559.48
Notes receivable, etc.	1,201,764.35
Cash on hand and in banks	11,079,845.40
Accounts receivable	724,436.08
Installments matured	1,426,650.22
Banking houses	1,889,842.55
Furniture and fixtures	260,864.28
Other assets	1,860,183.89
Total	983,786,751.84

Liabilities.

Capital stock—U. S. gov't	$ 1,670,965.00
Farm loan associations	46,254,932.50
Borrowers through agents	342,865.00
Individual subscribers	1,680.00
Total capital stock	48,270,442.50
Reserve (legal)	5,734,400.00
Surplus, (reserves, etc.)	102,600.00
Undivided profits	4,055,805.10
Bonds outstanding	907,214,780.00
Interest on bonds	14,981,429.27
Notes and accounts payable	86,794.14
Due borrowers on loans	488,655.62
Installments paid in advance	1,213,091.80
Matured interest	625,390.89
Reserved for dividends	443,169.31
Other liabilities	570,193.21
Total liabilities	925,623,504.24
Net earnings to Sept. 30, 1924	23,920,043.59

JOINT STOCK LAND BANKS.

The consolidated statement of condition of the joint stock land banks at the close of business Sept. 30, 1924, showed total assets of $475,191,000, of which $430,000,000 was mortgage loans, $14,671,000 United States bonds and securities and $13,442,000 cash on hand and in banks. The capital of these banks was $34,079,000, with a paid-in surplus of $1,395,000, surplus reserves and undivided profits $2,004,000, farm loan bonds outstanding $419,745,000 and notes payable $5,666,000.

FEDERAL INTERMEDIATE CREDIT BANKS.

Under authority of the act of March 4, 1923, providing additional credit facilities for the agricultural and live-stock industries of the United States, the federal farm loan act was amended to provide for the chartering by the federal farm loan board of twelve institutions, to be known as federal intermediate credit banks.

In pursuance of this authority twelve banks were chartered, all of which were in operation by the latter part of May, 1924, and by Sept. 30 had accumulated total assets of $105,025,000.

NATIONAL LABOR BANKS.

Up to July 9, 1924, six charters had been issued for national banks organized by labor associations and interests. The powers, rights, etc., of these labor banks differ in no respect from those of other national banking associations.

TOTAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, ALL BANKS, JUNE 30, 1924.

Resources.

Loans and discounts	$31,427,717,000
Overdrafts	56,334,000
Investments	14,228,745,000
Banking houses	1,295,831,000
Other real estate	$294,428,000
Due from banks	3,652,285,000
Lawful reserve	2,468,808,000
Checks and other cash items	875,009,000
Exchange for clearing house	1,117,361,000
Cash on hand	911,500,000
Other resources	816,672,000
Total	57,144,690,000

Liabilities.

Capital stock paid in	3,114,203,000
Surplus	2,967,359,000
Undivided profits	971,730,000
National bank circulation	729,686,000
Due to all banks	3,928,292,000
Cert. checks and cash checks	664,857,000
Individual deposits	42,954,121,000
United States deposits	152,302,000
Notes and bills rediscounted	325,280,000
Bills payable	472,699,000
Other liabilities	864,161,000
Total	57,144,690,000

INDIVIDUAL DEPOSITS IN ALL BANKS, JUNE 30, 1924.

Banks.	Savings.	Total.
State banks	$ 2,748,465,000	$11,755,233,000
Stock savings	1,411,502,000	1,746,609,000
Mutual sav.	6,685,967,000	6,693,246,000
Loan & trust	1,590,135,000	7,785,331,000
Private	12,188,000	120,519,000
Total	12,448,257,000	28,100,938,000
National	3,932,457,000	14,853,183,000
Grand total	16,380,714,000	42,954,121,000

CASH IN ALL BANKS JUNE 30, 1924.

Gold coin	$45,114,000
Gold certificates	37,522,000
Silver coin	51,340,000
Silver certificates	26,662,000
Legal tender notes	23,879,000
National bank notes	321,085,000
Federal reserve notes	134,121,000
Nickels and cents	1,689,000
Not classified	270,088,000
Total	911,500,000

In Federal Reserve Banks.

Gold coin and certificates	3,155,570,000
Reserve other than gold	115,833,000
Nonreserve cash	54,006,000
Grand total	4,236,909,000

SAVINGS-BANK STATISTICS OF UNITED STATES FROM 1820.

Yr.	Banks.	Depositors.	Deposits.	Av. to each Depositor.
1820.	10	8,635	$1,138,576	$131.86
1830.	36	38,085	6,973,304	183.09
1840.	61	78,701	14,051,520	178.54
1850.	108	251,354	43,431,130	172.78
1860.	278	693,870	149,277,504	215.13
1870.	517	1,630,846	549,874,358	337.17
1880.	629	2,335,582	819,106,973	350.71
1890.	921	4,258,893	1,524,844,506	358.03
1900.	1,002	6,107,083	2,449,547,885	401.10
1910.	1,759	9,142,908	4,070,486,246	445.20
1911.	1,884	9,794,647	4,212,583,598	430.09
1912.	1,922	10,010,304	4,451,818,522	444.72
1913.	1,978	10,766,936	4,727,403,951	439.07
1914.	2,100	11,109,499	4,936,591,849	444.03
1915.	2,159	11,285,775	4,997,706,013	442.83
1916.	1,864	11,148,392	5,088,587,234	420.01
1917.	1,797	11,367,013	5,418,022,274	452.15
1918.	1,819	11,379,553	5,471,579,948	516.94
1919.	1,719	11,434,881	5,902,577,000	497.04
1920.	1,707	11,427,556	6,536,470,000	615.00
1921.	1,601	10,737,843	6,018,258,000	487.85
1922.	1,685	12,538,997	7,181,248,000	572.71
1923.	1,647	13,340,332	7,897,909,000	592.63
1924.	1,603	13,971,793	8,439,855,000	566.66

UNITED STATES POSTAL SAVINGS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1924.

State.	Deposits.*	Balance.†
Alabama	$377,961	$388.091
Alaska	427,648	599,554
Arizona	617,894	538,704
Arkansas	100,279	162,126
California	2,509,397	2,645,051
Colorado	1,105,078	1,514,017
Connecticut	1,293,873	2,014,963
Delaware	135,599	186,933
District of Columbia.	307,842	342,175
Florida	1,008,852	875,722
Georgia	254,037	271,906
Hawaii	50,485	36,601
Idaho	1,253,980	1,030,749
Illinois	5,014,897	7,985,524
Indiana	419,366	773,266
Iowa	756,004	836,356
Kansas	501,591	717,353
Kentucky	199,662	287,365
Louisiana	185,936	318,557
Maine	113,904	192,100
Maryland	163,705	183,631
Massachusetts	6,313,212	9,080,356
Michigan	1,997,457	2,649,662
Minnesota	1,606,017	2,032,915
Mississippi	56,170	69,478
Missouri	2,132,656	2,962,394
Montana	3,198,500	2,827,103
Nebraska	164,036	301,297
Nevada	226,268	274,943
New Hampshire	220,639	423,933
New Jersey	3,064,618	3,985,827
New Mexico	401,700	282,041
New York	39,606,195	55,804,296
North Carolina	63,757	54,430
North Dakota	199,369	161,790
Ohio	1,820,020	3,141,941
Oklahoma	1,283,309	1,092,748
Oregon	1,291,755	1,870,997
Pennsylvania	7,682,142	11,564,165
Porto Rico	242,621	155,302
Rhode Island	793,512	935,311
South Carolina	129,215	120,031
South Dakota	376,264	327,980
Tennessee	139,123	199,119
Texas	742,104	851,787
Utah	442,196	561,289
Vermont	85,289	97,480
Virginia	207,109	268,028
Virgin Islands	8,823	3,114
Washington	4,378,517	6,898,917
West Virginia	$266,141	$317,711
Wisconsin	588,201	1,129,892
Wyoming	463,738	467,114
Total	96,985,663	132,814,135

*During fiscal year. †To credit of depositors, June 30, 1924.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

State.	No.	Members.	Assets.
Pennsylvania	3,900	1,400,000	$745,000,000
Ohio	824	1,375,968	648,160,960
New Jersey	1,094	687,587	402,728,756
Massachusetts	211	356,636	264,755,632
Illinois	771	450,000	232,092,934
New York	291	360,094	182,449,453
Indiana	377	298,001	167,982,946
Nebraska	81	163,000	108,798,586
Wisconsin	140	143,460	92,992,109
Louisiana	86	111,072	87,896,857
California	132	88,039	85,270,459
Missouri	224	124,845	75,376,038
Michigan	80	126,487	68,765,435
Kansas	132	131,000	66,610,104
Oklahoma	85	102,311	65,810,618
North Carolina	234	76,786	57,950,374
Kentucky	140	116,000	55,000,000
Washington	52	118,449	40,940,876
Dist. Columbia	22	52,860	38,771,000
Iowa	71	56,500	28,995,486
Arkansas	54	34,209	21,412,098
Colorado	51	40,520	20,246,886
Utah	24	38,450	19,238,090
West Virginia	47	42,500	17,982,752
Minnesota	75	33,200	16,000,000
Maine	39	22,550	12,657,941
Rhode Island	8	23,143	12,561,164
Texas	82	30,090	12,036,330
Connecticut	35	29,112	11,701,198
Montana	26	32,000	10,447,187
Oregon	19	24,990	10,000,000
NewHampshire	28	13,305	6,581,635
South Carolina	164	20,400	6,524,242
North Dakota	16	10,875	5,425,172
Delaware	37	10,800	5,369,670
South Dakota	18	7,000	4,400,000
Tennessee	14	6,450	3,876,735
New Mexico	14	5,450	2,300,000
Arizona	4	5,000	1,927,937
Vermont	7	2,431	1,047,192
Other states	1,035	431,310	224,855,028
Total	10,744	7,202,880	3,942,939,880

SAVINGS BANKS OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

Country.	Date.	Form of bank.	Depositors.	Deposits.	*Aver.	Per cap.
Argentina	Dec. 31, 1922	Postal	681,000	$15,164,000	$22.28	$1.74
Austria	Dec. 31, 1923	Com. and priv.	.....	11,284,000	.....	1.73
Belgium	Dec. 31, 1922	General	3,858,000	124,353,000	32.23	16.66
Brazil	Dec. 31, 1921	Federal	.....	43,390,000	.....	1.42
Bulgaria	Dec. 31, 1923	Postal	.....	1,151,000	.....	.24
Chile	Dec. 31, 1922	Public	1,135,000	43,177,000	38.04	11.31
Czechoslovakia	Dec. 31, 1923	Com. and priv.	.....	303,590,000	.....	22.30
Denmark	Mar. 31, 1921	Com. and corp.	1,538,000	276,033,000	179.53	83.93
Egypt	Dec. 31, 1923	Postal	115,000	7,102,000	61.86	.52
Finland	Dec. 31, 1921	Private	529,000	22,470,000	42.46	6.60
Finland	Dec. 31, 1921	Postal	122,000	1,658,000	13.62	.49
France	Dec. 31, 1921	Private	8,829,000	559,691,000	63.39	14.27
France	Dec. 31, 1922	Postal	7,189,000	223,986,000	31.16	5.71
Algeria	Dec. 31, 1918	Municipal	21,000	886,000	43.19	.16
Tunis	Dec. 31, 1922	Postal	4,000	1,624,000	423.00	.78
Hungary	Dec. 31, 1923	Postal	.....	5,444,000	.....	.68
Italy	Dec. 31, 1923	Com. and corp.	.....	417,639,000	.....	10.75
Italy	Dec. 31, 1923	Postal	.....	381,349,000	.....	9.82
Japan	Dec. 31, 1920	Private	12,427,000	199,527,000	16.06	3.40
Japan	Mar. 31, 1922	Postal	24,978,000	431,722,000	17.28	7.35
Formosa	Mar. 31, 1922	Postal	422,000	3,572,000	8.45	.98
Chosen	Mar. 31, 1922	Postal	1,416,000	8,878,000	6.27	.51
Netherlands	Dec. 31, 1921	Private	656,000	88,743,000	159.49	12.72
Netherlands	Dec. 31, 1921	Postal	1,915,000	104,819,000	54.74	15.02
Dutch E. Indies	Dec. 31, 1921	Postal	226,000	7,376,000	32.68	.15
Dutch Guiana	Dec. 31, 1921	Postal	14,000	400,000	28.57	4.20

Country.	Date.	Form of bank.	Depositors.	Deposits.	*Aver.	Per cap.
Dutch W. Indies	Dec. 31, 1921	Postal	5,000	$82,000	$16.46	$1.50
Norway	Dec. 31, 1921	Com. and priv.	1,756,000	366,628,000	208.84	137.31
Spain	Dec. 31, 1921	Private	1,133,000	115,591,000	102.02	5.42
Spain	Dec. 31, 1920	Postal	355,000	11,544,000	32.53	.54
Sweden	Dec. 31, 1921	Com. and trust.	2,298,000	537,107,000	233.70	89.70
Sweden	Dec. 31, 1922	Postal	691,000	32,105,000	46.43	5.36
Switzerland	Dec. 31, 1918	Com. and priv.	2,818,000	545,738,000	193.68	140.44
United kingdom	Nov. 20, 1920	Trustee	2,262,000	260,918,000	115.36	5.50
United kingdom	Dec. 31, 1922	Postal	18,032,000	1,243,916,000	68.64	26.21
British India	Mar. 31, 1922	Postal	1,958,000	61,578,000	31.44	.25
Australia	Mar. 31, 1923	Gov. and priv.	3,542,000	767,358,000	216.65	136.23
New Zealand	Mar. 31, 1923	Postal	691,000	207,469,000	300.26	160.89
New Zealand	Mar. 31, 1923	Private	110,000	21,812,000	197.83	16.84
Canada	Mar. 31, 1923	Gov., postal, spl.	.....	89,495,000	.....	9.78
Un. of S. Africa	Mar. 31, 1922	Postal	302,000	25,582,000	84.67	3.69
Un. of S. Africa	Mar. 31, 1922	Private	17,000	4,086,000	242.10	.59
Br. W. Indies	1919-20	Gov. and p. o.	99,000	5,477,000	55.11	2.93
British col., n.e.s.	1919-20	Gov. and p. o.	292,000	13,681,000	46.83	.35
Foreign countries, total			102,436,000	7,595,195,000	74.15	10.57
United States	June 30, 1924	Postal	413,000	132,814,000	321.58	1.16
United States	June 30, 1924	Mutal and stock	13,972,000	8,439,855,000	604.05	73.78
Philippines	June 30, 1924	Postal	165,000	2,661,000	16.13	.25
Grand total			116,986,000	16,170,525,000	138.23	19.17

Note.—The foreign currencies converted at their approximate exchange value on the date of the report. *Average per deposit accounts.

LEADING FOREIGN BANKS OF ISSUE.

Total assets in local currency and converted into dollars at par of exchange; also converted into dollars at rate of exchange on given date; 000 omitted.

Bank of—	Date 1924.	Local currency.	*Assets.	Par of exchange. Cents.	†Assets.	†Exchange. Cents.	§Assets.
Austria	June 30	Kronen	12,270,343,111	20.26	2,485,971,512	0.0014	171,785
Belgium	June 26	Francs	8,067,808	19.30	1,557,087	4.6200	372,733
Czechoslovakia	June 30	Kronen	14,354,168	20.26	2,908,154	2.9349	421,280
Denmark	June 30	Kroner	759,849	26.80	203,640	15.9900	121,500
England	June 25	Pounds	276,691	486.65	1,346,517	432.3700	1,196,329
Finland	June 30	Marks	1,992,595	19.30	384,571	2.5031	49,877
France	June 26	Francs	44,228,511	19.30	8,536,103	5.3000	2,344,111
Germany	June 30	Gold marks	3,087,818	23.82	735,518	23.9000	737,989
Greece	June 14	Drachmas	12,020,415	19.30	2,319,940	1.7454	209,804
Hungary	June 30	Kronen	7,733,046,841	20.26	1,566,715,290	0.0012	92,797
Italy	June 30	Lire	25,382,058	19.30	4,898,737	4.3100	1,093,967
Jugoslavia	July 15	Dinars	8,488,938	19.30	1,638,365	1.1845	100,551
Netherlands	June 30	Florins	1,071,015	40.20	430,548	37.5700	402,380
Norway	June 30	Kroner	680,175	26.80	182,287	13.4200	91,279
Roumania	July 5	Lei	24,994,725	19.30	4,823,982	0.4054	101,329
Russia	May 1	Chervontsi	145,098	514.60	746,674	518.0000	751,608
Spain	June 28	Pesetas	5,984,630	19.30	1,155,034	13.4300	803,736
Sweden	June 30	Kronor	877,873	26.80	235,270	26.5400	232,987
Switzerland	June 30	Francs	996,599	19.30	192,344	17.7600	176,996
Peru	June 30	Pounds	6,639	486.65	32,309	414.0000	27,485
Japan	June 28	Yen	2,628,089	49.85	1,310,102	41.7600	1,097,490
Java	June 28	Florins	366,080	40.20	147,164	37.0000	135,450
Total					4,086,471,148		10,733,463

*In local currency. †Converted into dollars at par of exchange. ‡Rate of exchange on given date. §Total assets converted into dollars at rate of exchange on given date.

MONEY OF THE WORLD (DEC. 31, 1923).

Country.	Standard.	Unit.	Gold.*	Silver.*	Paper.*	Per capita Gold.	Per capita Silver.	Per capita Paper.
United States	Gold.	Dollar	$4,247,201	$809,028	$5,342,770	$38.29	$7.29	$48.17
Canada	Gold.	Dollar	227,292	27,964	428,920	25.35	3.12	47.83
Mexico	Gold.	Peso	50,000	30,000	15,565	3.46	2.07	1.08
Brit. Honduras	Gold.	Dollar	90	190	318	2.00	4.22	7.07
Costa Rica	Gold.	Colon	334	417	19,132	.69	.86	39.82
Cuba	Gold.	Peso	37,105	16,368	331,821	12.80	5.65	114.46
Dominican Rep.	Gold.	Dollar	114	247	1,276	.13	.28	1.42
Haiti	Gold.	Gourde	300	.....	9,600	.18	....	5.89
Guatemala	Silver.	Peso	6,018	2,987	850,537	3.00	1.40	424.20
Newfoundland	Gold.	Dollar	1,000	2,300	2,000	3.77	8.68	7.55
Nicaragua	Gold.	Cordoba	.....	315	7,388	....	.49	11.55
Panama	Gold.	Balboa	440	325	.....	1.01	.75	.....
Salvador	Gold.	Colon	3,337	.....	10,166	2.19	....	6.66
Virgin Islands	Gold.	Dollar	90	59	2,500	3.60	2.36	100.00
Barbados	Gold.	Dollar	.....	53	21	.....	.34	.13
Jamaica	Gold.	Pound	.....	937	243	....	1.09	.28
Trinidad	Gold.	Dollar	.....	644	2,167	....	1.65	5.47
Dutch W. Indies	Gold.	Guilder	101	179	1,198	1.80	3 20	21.39
Guadeloupe	Gold.	Franc	324	94	42,806	1.41	.41	186.11

Country.	Standard.	Unit.	Gold.*	Silver.*	Paper.*	Per capita Gold.	Per capita Silver.	Per capita Paper.
Martinique	Gold.	Franc	.....	.....	$20.400	....	....	$85.00
Argentina	Gold.	Peso	$472,161	.....	1,,362,564	$54.27	....	156.63
Bolivia	Gold.	Boliviana	8,225	$17	41,944	2.85	$0.01	14.51
Brazil	Gold.	Milreis	51,684	.....	2,704.140	1.69	....	88.27
Chile	Gold.	Peso	34.025	331	293,737	8.91	.09	76.91
Colombia	Gold.	Peso	4,301	12,732	23,752	.68	2.02	3.77
Ecuador	Gold.	Sucre	4,625	1,931	16,000	2.31	.97	8.00
Guiana, British	Gold.	Pound	.....	676	2.000	....	2.27	6.71
Guiana, Dutch	Gold.	Guilder	81	378	2.340	.75	3.50	21.67
Guiana, French	Gold.	Franc	.....	.....	9.200	....	....	353.80
Paraguay	Gold.	Peso	3,181	.....	262.707	3.18	....	262.70
Peru	Gold.	Pound	22,873	4,725	5.713	3.13	.65	.78
Uruguay	Gold.	Peso	56,806	3,000	70,000	37.15	1.96	45.78
Venezuela	Gold.	Bolivar	15,440	9,071	39,000	6.40	3.76	16.17
Austria	Gold.	Krone	1,430	176	7,125,755,190	.22	.03	1,109,412.29
Belgium	Gold.	Franc	52,204	14,494	7,537,191	6.99	2.07	1,009.54
Bulgaria	Gold.	Lev	7,635	3,266	4,156,205	1.57	.67	855.00
Czechoslovakia	(†).	Krone	.....	.....	9,598.903	....	....	705.23
Danzig	Gold.	Gulden	5	1,947	14,239	.01	4.87	35.60
Denmark	Gold.	Krone	56,171	1,706	472.625	17.07	.52	143.60
Esthonia	(†).	Mark	2,326	.....	3,978,344	2.09	....	3,580.86
Finland	Gold.	Mark	8,331	202	1,352.352	2.45	.06	397.40
France	Gold.	Franc	709,479	57,229	37,905,434	18.09	1.46	966.73
Germany	Gold.	Mark	119,300	17,111	.....	1.99	.29	.....
Great Britain	Gold.	Pound	759,174	301,723	425,075	16.06	6.38	9.00
Greece	Gold.	Drachma	6,938	268	4,681,200	1.17	.05	786.76
Hungary	Gold.	Krone	4,614	121	931,337,335	.58	.02	117,134.62
Iceland	Gold.	Krone	603	4	6,549	6.28	.04	68.21
Irish Free State	Gold.	Pound	51,037	8,472	17,005	11.65	1.93	3.88
Italy	Gold.	Lira	215,697	28,429	19,675,000	5.55	.73	506.63
Latvia	Gold.	Lat	3,667	.....	23.000	1.98	....	12.43
Lithuania	Gold.	Litas	25	21	60.074	.01	....	12.91
Malta	Gold.	Pound	.....	.....	700	....	....	3.80
Netherlands	Gold.	Guilder	233,876	43,326	1,108,035	33.52	6.21	158.81
Norway	Gold.	Krone	39,472	6,673	395.800	15.00	2.54	150.38
Poland	(†).	Mark	12,622	4,986	125,271,955,000	.46	.18	4,612,824.43
Portugal	Gold.	Escudo	10,483	19,012	1,297,248	1.79	3.14	214.74
Roumania	Gold.	Leu	26,207	1,011	17,728,586	1.61	.06	1,090.18
Russia	Gold.	Ruble	45,043	571	.....	.34	....	.....
Spain	Gold.	Peseta	487,687	125,242	4,338,123	22.85	5.87	203.30
Sweden	Gold	Krone	73.166	3,530	576,390	12.22	.59	96.26
Switzerland	Gold.	Franc	142,269	43,182	982.709	36.61	11.11	252.88
Turkey	Gold.	Piaster	.....	.....	16,142,000	....	....	1,109.49
Jugoslavia	(†).	Dinar	13,286	3,334	5,784,930	1.11	.28	481.40
Brit. N. Borneo	Gold.	Dollar	.....	.....	2,292	....	....	8.88
Ceylon	Gold.	Rupee	14	9,247	42.707	....	2.05	9.48
China	Silver.	Dollar	8,250	118,715	220,542	.02	.28	.51
Cyprus Island	Gold.	Pound	292	710	410	.92	2.24	1.29
Fed. Malay States	Gold.	Dollar	.....	76	3.369	....	.05	2.42
India, British	Gold.	Rupee	114,891	429,217	1,834,114	.36	1.35	5.75
Indo-China, Fr.	Silver.	Piaster	.....	17,937	91.369	....	.94	4.81
Japan	Gold.	Yen	602,188	172,625	1,893.936	7.66	2.19	24.13
Netherlands, Ind.	Gold.	Guilder	62,869	168,919	302.057	1.33	3.58	6.40
Palestine	Gold.	Pound	40	72	1.000	.06	.10	1.43
Persia	Silver.	Kran	.....	18.654	51.296	....	1.96	5.39
Philippines	Gold.	Peso	3.931	18,907	103.477	.36	1.73	9.49
Sarawak	Gold	Dollar	.....	95	157	....	.16	.26
Siam	Gold.	Tical	.....	46,935	105,998	....	5.03	11.36
Str. Settlements	Gold.	Dollar	1,624	11,487	99.096	1.74	12.28	105.99
Syria	Gold.	Pound	.....	.....	9.776	....	....	4.57
Abyssinia	Silver.	Thalari	.....	335	215	....	.04	.03
Algeria	Gold	Franc	.....	.....	1,014,527	....	....	174.74
Belgian Congo	Gold.	Franc	.....	3,883	39.868	....	.26	2.66
Egypt	Gold.	Pound	396	36,222	36,468	.03	2.67	2.69
Gambia	Gold.	Pound	.....	.....	109	....	....	.52
Gold Coast	Gold.	Pound	.....	.....	1,093	....	....	.48
Kenya Uganda	Gold.	Shilling	.....	1.178	25.033	....	.47	9.90
Madagascar	Gold.	Franc	.....	3.474	111.000	....	1.03	32.82
Morocco, Fr.	Gold.	Franc	.....	.....	239.800	....	....	39.97
Nigeria	Gold.	Pound	.....	9,323	75	....	.50	.....
Nyassaland	Gold.	Pound	521	870	.....	.44	.74	.....
Port. E. Africa	Gold.	Escudo	410	49	88.224	.13	.02	28.28
Port. W. Africa	Gold.	Escudo	.....	.....	11.300	....	....	2.82
Reunion Island	Gold.	Franc	.....	.....	32.600	....	....	187.35
Rhodesia	Gold.	Pound	950	90	10.000	.51	.05	5.36
Sierra Leone	Gold	Pound	.....	387	380	....	.25	.25
Somaliland, Brit.	Gold.	Rupee	.....	292	300	....	.85	.87
Somaliland, Ital.	Gold.	Rupee	.....	1,019	.....	....	2.26	.....
Tanganyika	Gold	Shilling	.....	4,357	24.214	....	.61	3.36
Tunisia	Gold.	Franc	3,074	781	172,457	1.47	.37	82.36
Union S. Africa	Gold.	Pound	58,051	23,612	22,144	8.38	3.41	3.20
West Africa, Fr.	Gold.	Franc	.....	.....	190.600	....	....	16.63

Country.	Standard.	Unit.	Gold.*	Silver.*	Paper.*	Per capita — Gold.	Silver.	Paper.
Zanzibar	Gold.	Rupee	.....	$801	$4.604	....	$4.06	$23.37
Australia	Gold.	Pound	$220,365	21,899	52.182	$39.11	3.89	9.26
New Zealand	Gold.	Pound	.....	.....	6.644	....	....	5.25
Tahiti, Soc. Is.	Gold.	Franc	.....	.....	8.500	....	....	303.57
Total			9,407,761	2,733,172	.....	5.31	1.54	.....

*Thousands of dollars. †Monetary unit established.

Note.—Figures given represent each country's stock at the end of the year. Blanks indicate no figures available, rather than no stock. Gold held abroad as follows, not included in the above figures (presumably reported by the country having actual possession): Canada, $13,045,889; Brazil, $737,370; Colombia, $5,242,914; Japan, $221,832,500; Straits Settlements, $3,763,686; Egypt, $16,507,858; Philippine islands, $51,113,171; Czechoslovakia, $52,206,500; Esthonia, $4,528,864; Bank of France, $359,813,953; Germany, $5,100,000; Lithuania, $1,619,935; Jugoslavia, $67,177,010 (gold and silver); Kenya colony, $205,045 (silver); Greece, $4,825,000.

COINS OF THE UNITED STATES (1792-1924).

Gold Coins.

Fifty Dollar Piece, Panama-Pacific International Exposition—Authorized Jan. 16, 1915; weight, 1,290 grains; fineness, .900; total amount coined to June 30, 1924, $150,950.

Double Eagles—Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1849; weight, 516 grains; fineness, .900. Total amount coined to June 30, 1924, $2,719,167,120. Full legal tender.

Eagles—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 270 grains; fineness, .916⅔; weight changed, act of June 28, 1834, to 258 grains; fineness changed, act of June 28, 1834, to .899225; fineness changed, act of June 18, 1837, to .900. Total amount coined to June 30, 1924, $517,979,850. Full legal tender.

Half-Eagles—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 135 grains; fineness, .916⅔; weight changed, act of June 28, 1834, to 129 grains; fineness changed, act of June 28, 1834, to .899225; fineness changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to .900. Total amount coined to June 30, 1924, $391,249,345. Full legal tender.

Quarter-Eagles—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 67.5 grains; fineness, .916⅔; weight changed, act of June 28, 1834, to 64.5 grains; fineness changed, act of June 28, 1834, to .899225; fineness changed, act of June 18, 1837, to .900. Total amount coined to June 30, 1924, $44,641,475. Full legal tender.

Quarter-Eagle, Panama-Pacific International Exposition—Authorized Jan. 16, 1915; weight, 64.5 grains; fineness, .900; total amount coined, $25,042.50.

Three-Dollar Piece—Authorized to be coined, act of Feb. 21, 1853; weight, 77.4 grains; fineness, .900; coinage discontinued, act of Sept. 26, 1890. Total amount coined, $1,619,376. Full legal tender.

One Dollar—Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1849; weight, 25.8 grains; fineness, .900; coinage discontinued, act of Sept. 26, 1890. Total amount coined, $19,499,337. Full legal tender.

One Dollar, Louisiana Purchase Exposition—Authorized June 28, 1902; weight, 25.8 grains; fineness, .900. Total amount coined, $250,000.

One Dollar, Lewis and Clark Exposition—Authorized April 13, 1904; weight, 25.8 grains; fineness, .900. Total amount coined, $60,000.

One Dollar, Panama-Pacific International Exposition—Authorized Jan. 16, 1915; weight, 25.8 grains; fineness, .900; total amount coined, $25,034.

One Dollar, McKinley Memorial—Authorized Feb. 23, 1916; weight, 25.8; fineness .900; total coined, $30,040.

One Dollar, Grant Memorial—Authorized to be coined Feb. 2, 1922; weight, 25.8; fineness, .900; total coined, $10,016.

Silver Coins.

Dollar—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 416 grains; fineness, .8924; weight changed, act of Jan 18, 1837, to 412½ grains; fineness changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to .900; coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 12, 1873. Total amount coined to Feb. 12, 1873, $8,031,238. Coinage reauthorized, act of Feb. 28, 1878; coinage discontinued after July 1, 1891, except for certain purposes, act of July 14, 1890. Amount coined to June 30, 1924, $812,320,321. Full legal tender except when otherwise provided in the contract.

Trade Dollar—Authorized to be coined, act of Feb. 12, 1873; weight, 420 grains; fineness, .900; legal tender limited to $5, act of June 22, 1874 (rev. stat.); coinage limited to export demand and legal tender quality repealed, joint resolution, July 22, 1876; coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 19, 1887. Total amount coined, $35,965,924.

Lafayette Souvenir Dollar—Authorized by act of March 3, 1899; weight, 412½ grains; fineness .900. Total amount coined $50,000.

Half-Dollar—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 208 grains; fineness, .8924; weight changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to 206¼ grains; fineness changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to .900; weight changed, act of Feb. 21, 1853, to 192 grains; weight changed, act of Feb. 12, 1873, to 12½ grams, or 192.9 grains. Total amount coined to June 30, 1924, $222,797,656. Legal tender, $10.

Columbian Half-Dollar—Authorized to be coined, act of Aug. 5, 1892; weight, 192.9 grains; fineness, .900. Total amount coined, $2,500,000. Legal tender, $10.

Half-Dollar, Panama-Pacific International Exposition—Authorized Jan. 16, 1915; weight, 192.9; fineness, .900; total amount coined, $30,000.

Half-Dollar, Illinois Centennial—Authorized to be coined, act of June 1, 1918; weight, 192.9 grains; fineness, .900; total amount coined, $50,029.

Half-Dollar, Maine Centennial—Authorized to be coined May 10, 1920; weight, 192.9; fineness, .900; total amount coined, $50,030.50.

Half-Dollar, Landing of Pilgrims Tercentennial—Authorized to be coined May 12, 1920; weight, 192.9; fineness, .900; total amount coined, $150,082.50.

Half-Dollar, Alabama Centennial—Authorized to be coined May 20, 1920; weight, 192.9; fineness, .900; total amount coined, $35,022.

Half-Dollar, Missouri Centennial—Authorized to be coined March 4, 1921; weight, 192.9; fineness, .900; total amount coined, $25,014.

Half-Dollar, Grant Memorial—Authorized to be coined Feb. 2, 1922; weight 192.9; fineness, .900; total amount coined, $50,030.50.

Half-Dollar, Monroe Doctrine Centennial—Authorized to be coined, act of Jan. 24, 1923;

weight, 192.9 grains; fineness, .900; total amount coined, $137,000.

Huguenot-Walloon Tercentenary Memorial—Authorized to be coined, act of Feb. 26, 1923; weight, 192.9 grains; fineness, .900; total amount coined, $71,040.

Quarter-Dollar—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 104 grains; fineness, .8924; weight changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to 103¼ grains; fineness changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to .900; weight changed, act of Feb. 21, 1853, to 96 grains; weight changed, act of Feb. 12, 1873, to 6¼ grams, or 96.45 grains. Total amount coined to June 30, 1924, $141,047,585.25. Legal tender, $10.

Columbian Quarter-Dollar—Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1893; weight, 96.45 grains; fineness, .900. Total amount coined, $10,000. Legal tender, $10.

Twenty-Cent Piece—Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1875; weight, 5 grams, or 77.16 grains; fineness, .900; coinage prohibited, act of May 2, 1878. Total amount coined, $271,000.

Dime—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 41.6 grains; fineness, .8924; weight changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to 41¼ grains; fineness changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to .900; weight changed, act of Feb. 21, 1853, to 38.4 grains; weight changed, act of Feb. 12, 1873, to 2½ grams, or 38.58 grains. Total amount coined to June 30, 1924, $117,159,879.70. Legal tender, $10.

Half-Dime—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 20.8 grains; fineness, .8924; weight changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to 20⅝ grains; fineness changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to .900; weight changed, act of Feb. 21, 1853, to 19.2 grains; coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 12, 1873. Total amount coined, $4,880,219.40.

Three-Cent Piece—Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1851; weight, 12⅜ grains; fineness, .750; weight changed, act of March 3, 1853, to 11.52 grains; fineness changed, act of March 3, 1853, to .900; coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 12, 1873. Total amount coined, $1,282,087.20.

Minor Coins.

Five-Cent (nickel)—Authorized to be coined, act of May 16, 1866; weight, 77.16 grains; composed of 75 per cent copper and 25 per cent nickel. Total amount coined to June 30, 1924, $64,896,283.10. Legal tender for $1, but reduced to 25 cents by act of Feb. 12, 1873.

Three-Cent (nickel)—Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1865; weight, 30 grains; composed of 75 per cent copper and 25 per cent nickel. Total amount coined, $941,349.48. Legal tender for 60 cents, but reduced to 25 cents by act of Feb. 12, 1873. Coinage discontinued, act of Sept. 26, 1890.

Two-Cent (bronze)—Authorized to be coined, act of April 22, 1864; weight, 96 grains; composed of 95 per cent copper and 5 per cent tin and zinc. Coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 12, 1873. Total amount coined, $912,020.

Cent (copper)—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 264 grains; weight changed, act of Jan. 14, 1793, to 208 grains; weight changed, by proclamation of the president, Jan. 26, 1796, in conformity with act of March 3, 1795, to 168 grains; coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 21, 1857. Total amount coined, $1,562,887.44.

Cent (nickel)—Authorized to be coined, act of Feb. 21, 1857; weight, 72 grains; composed of 88 per cent copper and 12 per cent nickel. Coinage discontinued, act of April 22, 1864. Total amount coined, $2,007,720.

Cent (bronze)—Authorized, act of April 22, 1864; weight, 48 grains; composed of 95 per cent copper and 5 per cent tin and zinc. Total amount coined to June 30, 1924, $43,994,896.83. Legal tender, 25 cents.

Half-Cent (copper)—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 132 grains; weight changed, act of Jan. 14, 1793, to 104 grains; weight changed by proclamation of the president, Jan. 26, 1796, in conformity with act of March 3, 1795, to 84 grains; coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 21, 1857. Total amount coined, $39,926.11.

**Total Coinage.*

Gold	$3,694,707,585.50
Silver	1,338,857,904.55
Minor	114,355,082.96
Total	5,147,920,573.01

*To end of fiscal year June 30, 1924.

REDEMPTION OF MUTILATED MONEY.

United States notes, treasury notes of 1890, fractional currency notes, gold certificates, silver certificates, national bank notes, federal reserve notes and federal reserve bank notes when not mutilated so that less than three-fourths of the original proportions remain will be redeemed at their face value in new currency. When mutilated so that less than three-fifths, but clearly more than two-fifths, of the original proportions remain they are redeemable by the treasurer of the United States only at one-half of the face value of the whole note or certificate. Fragments not clearly more than two-fifths are not redeemed unless accompanied by the evidence required in the following paragraph:

Fragments less than three-fifths are redeemed at the face value of the whole note by the treasurer only, when accompanied by an affidavit of the owner or other person having knowledge of the facts that the missing portions have been wholly destroyed. The affidavit must state the cause and manner of the mutilation and must be subscribed and sworn to before an officer qualified to administer oaths, who must affix his seal thereto, and the character of the person making the affidavit must be certified to be good. The treasury department cannot make reimbursement for currency totally destroyed.

Gold coins when not mutilated but reduced in weight by actual abrasion below the limit of tolerance fixed by law will be accepted at their bullion value, the abrasion loss being determined by deduction from the face value of each coin at the rate of 2 cents for each half grain below the standard weight. Standard silver dollars when defaced but not mutilated will be accepted at face value.

No foreign or mutilated coins will be received at face value. Coin is mutilated when punched, clipped, chipped or otherwise appreciably reduced in weight by any means other than abrasion or upon which any name, advertisement or other impression has been made. Mutilated gold coins of any denomination will be received at any of the mints or assay offices of the United States, and the value of the fine gold contained will be paid to the depositor at the rate of $20.67+ per ounce, fine (1.000); or $18.60+ per ounce, standard (.900). Mutilated silver coins will be purchased at the mints in Philadelphia, San Francisco and Denver at the price fixed from time to time by the director of the mint, for silver contained in gold deposits.

COINAGE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES.

Coinage mints of the United States are located in Philadelphia, Pa.; San Francisco, Cal., and Denver, Col. The government assay offices are in New York, N. Y.; Carson City, Nev.; Denver, Col.; Boise, Idaho; Helena, Mont.; Deadwood, S. D.; Seattle, Wash.; New Orleans, La., and Salt Lake City, Utah. The mint in Philadelphia was established in 1792 and the others as follows: San Francisco, 1852, and Denver, 1862.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED STATES JULY 1, 1925.

Kind of money.	*Stock of money in the U. S.	Held in the treasury.	Outside the treasury.			
			Total.	**Held by federal reserve banks and agents.	In circulation.	
					Amount.	††Per capita.
Gold coin and bullion	†$4,390,231,068	$3,690,993,443	$699,237,625	$271,135,134	$428,102,491	$3.75
Gold certificates	‡(1,608,149,619)		1,608,149,619	604,864,317	1,003,285,302	8.79
Standard silver dollars	522,062,851	452,507,118	69,555,733	15,262,236	54,293,497	.48
Silver certificates	‡(445,740,187)		445,740,187	65,943,944	379,796,243	3.33
Treasury notes of 1890	‡(1,386,882)		1,386,882		1,386,882	.01
Subsidiary silver	283,989,352	7,457,181	276,532,171	13,925,004	262,607,167	2.30
United States notes	346,681,016	4,828,475	341,852,541	61,909,990	279,942,551	2.45
Federal reserve notes	1,942,239,530	1,390,239	1,940,849,291	304,657,196	1,636,192,095	14.34
Federal reserve bank notes	7,176,033	87,890	7,088,143	167,286	6,920,857	.06
National bank notes	733,366,074	19,595,231	713,770,843	32,061,955	681,708,888	5.98
Total July 1, 1925	8,225,745,924	§4,176,859,577	6,104,163,035	1,369,927,062	4,734,235,973	41.49
July 1, 1924	8,746,400,249	4,244,955,474	6,129,583,470	1,374,180,435	4,755,403,035	42.20
July 1, 1914	3,738,288,871	1,843,452,323	3,402,015,427		3,402,015,427	34.35
Jan. 1, 1879	1,007,084,483	‡212,420,402	816,266,721		816,266,721	16.92

*Includes United States paper currency in circulation in foreign countries and the amount held by the Cuban agencies of the federal reserve banks.

†Does not include gold bullion or foreign coin outside of vaults of the treasury, federal reserve banks and federal reserve agents.

‡These amounts are not included in the total, since the money held in trust against gold and silver certificates and treasury notes of 1890 is included under gold coin and bullion and standard silver dollars, respectively.

§The amount of money held in trust against gold and silver certificates and treasury notes of 1890 should be deducted from this total before combining it with total money outside of the treasury to arrive at the stock of money in the United States.

**Includes money held by the Cuban agencies of the federal reserve banks of Boston and Atlanta.

††The population of continental United States on July 1, 1925, was estimated at 114,104,000; July 1, 1924, 112,568,000; July 1, 1923, 111,268,000; July 1, 1914, 99,027,000; Jan. 1, 1879, 48,431,000.

Note—Gold certificates are secured dollar for dollar by gold held in the treasury for their redemption; silver certificates are secured dollar for dollar by standard silver dollars held in the treasury for their redemption; United States notes are secured by a gold reserve of $153,620,986 held in the treasury. This reserve fund may also be used for the redemption of treasury notes of 1890, which are also secured dollar for dollar by standard silver dollars held in the treasury. Federal reserve notes are obligations of the United States and a first lien on all the assets of the issuing federal reserve bank. Federal reserve notes are secured by the deposit with federal reserve agents of a like amount of gold or of gold and such discounted or purchased paper as is eligible under the terms of the federal reserve act. Federal reserve banks must maintain a gold reserve of at least 40 per cent, including the gold redemption fund which must be deposited with the United States treasurer, against federal reserve notes in actual circulation. Federal reserve bank notes and national bank notes are secured by United States government obligations and a 5 per cent fund for their redemption is required to be maintained with the treasurer of the United States in gold or lawful money.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK DISTRICTS AND OFFICIALS.

Federal Reserve Board.

Appointed by the president.

Governor—Daniel R. Crissinger (O.).
Vice-Governor—Edmund Platt (N. Y.).
Adolph C. Miller (Cal.).
Charles S. Hamlin (Mass.).
George R. James (Ga.).
Edward H. Cunningham (Iowa).
Ex Officio—The secretary of treasury, chairman, and the comptroller of currency.
Secretary—Walter L. Eddy.
Assistant Secretary—J. C. Noell.
Chief, Division of Examination—J. F. Herson.
Fiscal Agent—W. M. Imlay.
General Counsel—Walter Wyatt.
Statistician—E. A. Goldenweiser.
Director Division of Research—W. W. Stewart.
Chief Division of Bank Research—E. L. Smead.
Headquarters—Treasury dept., Washington, D.C.
Salaries—Of five members, $12,000 a year; comptroller of currency as ex officio member $7,000 a year additional to his salary of $5,000 as comptroller. The executive secretary receives $10,000 a year, the secretary to the board $6,000, the assistant secretary $3,600, the general counsel $8,500, the chief of operations and examination $5,000 and the fiscal agent $4,000.
Duties—The federal reserve board exercises a general supervision over the affairs and management of the federal reserve banks. It has the power to discount paper, issue federal reserve notes and perform other banking functions prescribed by the law. It appoints its own officers and employes and derives its support from assessments levied on the reserve banks. The members of the board are appointed by the president of the United States.

Federal Reserve Cities.

Dist. and city.	Dist. and city.
1. Boston, Mass.	7. Chicago, Ill.
2. New York, N. Y.	8. St. Louis, Mo.
3. Philadelphia, Pa.	9. Minneapolis, Minn.
4. Cleveland, O.	10. Kansas City, Mo.
5. Richmond, Va.	11. Dallas, Tex.
6. Atlanta, Ga.	12. San Francisco, Cal.

Federal Reserve Districts.

1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and all of Connecticut except the county of Fairfield.

2. The state of New York and the northern part of the state of New Jersey comprising the counties of Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, Union, Warren and the county of Fairfield in the state of Connecticut.

3. All that part of New Jersey comprising the counties of Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Mercer,

Ocean and Salem; the state of Delaware; all that part of Pennsylvania east of the western boundary of McKean, Elk, Clearfield, Cambria and Bedford counties.

4. Ohio; all that part of Pennsylvania west of district No. 3; Marshall, Ohio, Brooke, Hancock, Wetzel and Tyler counties, West Virginia; all that part of Kentucky east of the western boundary of Boone, Grant, Scott, Woodford, Jessamine, Garrard, Lincoln, Pulaski and McCreary counties.

5. District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina; all of West Virginia except Marshall, Ohio, Brooke, Hancock, Wetzel and Tyler counties.

6. Alabama, Georgia and Florida; all that part of Tennessee east of the western boundary of Stewart, Houston, Wayne, Humphreys and Perry counties; all that part of Mississippi south of the northern boundary of Issaquena, Sharkey, Yazoo, Kemper, Madison, Leake and Neshoba counties; all of that part of Louisiana south of the northern boundaries of the parishes of Vernon, Rapides and Avoyelles.

7. Iowa; all that part of Wisconsin south of the northern boundary of Marquette, Oconto, Langlade, Marathon, Jackson and Vernon counties; all of the southern peninsula of Michigan, viz., that part east of Lake Michigan; all that part of Illinois north of the southern boundary of Hancock, Schuyler, Cass, Sangamon, Christian, Shelby, Cumberland and Clark counties; all that part of Indiana north of the southern boundary of Vigo, Clay, Owen, Monroe, Brown, Bartholomew, Jennings, Ripley and Ohio counties.

8. Arkansas; all that part of Missouri east of the western boundary of Harrison, Daviess, Caldwell, Ray, Lafayette, Johnson, Henry, St. Clair, Cedar, Dade, Lawrence and Barry counties; all that part of Illinois and Indiana not included in district No. 7; all that part of Kentucky not included in district No. 4; all that part of Tennessee and Mississippi not included in district No. 6.

9. Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota and Minnesota; all that part of Wisconsin and Michigan not included in district No. 7.

10. Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Wyoming; all that part of Missouri not included in district No. 8; all of Oklahoma except the counties of Atoka, Bryan, Choctaw, Coal, Johnston, McCurtain, Marshall and Pushmataha; all that part of New Mexico north of the southern boundary of McKinley, Sandoval, Santa Fe, San Miguel and Union counties.

11. Texas; all that part of New Mexico and Oklahoma not included in district No. 10; all that part of Louisiana not included in district No. 6; and Pima, Graham, Greenlee, Cochise and Santa Cruz counties, Arizona.

12. California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Nevada and Utah; all that part of Arizona not included in district No. 11.

THE SHERMAN ANTITRUST LAW.

Passed by the 51st congress and approved July 2, 1890.

Section 1. Every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations is hereby declared to be illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract or engage in any such combination or conspiracy shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding $5,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 2. Every person who shall monopolize or attempt to monopolize or combine or conspire with any person or persons to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding $5,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. Every contract, combination in form of trust or otherwise or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce in any territory of the United States or of the District of Columbia, or in restraint of trade or commerce between any such territory and another, or between any such territory or territories and any state or states or the District of Columbia or with foreign nations, or between the District of Columbia and any state or states or foreign nations, is hereby declared illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract or engage in any such combination or conspiracy shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding $5,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 4. The several Circuit courts of the United States are hereby invested with jurisdiction to prevent or restrain violations of this act; and it shall be the duty of the several district attorneys of the United States, in their respective districts, under the direction of the attorney-general, to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain such violations. Such proceedings may be by way of petition setting forth the case and praying that such violation shall be enjoined or otherwise prohibited. When the parties complained of shall have been duly notified of such petition the court shall proceed as soon as may be to the hearing and determination of the case; and pending such petition and before final decree the court may at any time make such temporary restraining order or prohibition as shall be deemed just in the premises.

Sec. 5. Whenever it shall appear to the court before which any proceeding under section 4 of this act may be pending that the ends of justice require that other parties should be brought before the court, the court may cause them to be summoned, whether they reside in the district in which the court is held or not; and subpœnas to that end may be served in any district by the marshal thereof.

Sec. 6. Any property owned under any contract or by any combination or pursuant to any conspiracy (and being the subject thereof) mentioned in section 1 of this act and being in the course of transportation from one state to another or to a foreign country shall be forfeited to the United States and may be seized and condemned by like proceedings as those provided by law for the forfeiture, seizure and condemnation of property imported into the United States contrary to law.

Sec. 7. Any person who shall be injured in his business or property by any other person or corporation by reason of anything forbidden or declared unlawful by this act may sue therefor in any Circuit court of the United States in the district in which the defendant resides or is found, without respect to the amount in controversy, and shall recover threefold the damages by him sustained and the cost of suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

Sec. 8. That the word "person" or "persons" wherever used in this act be deemed to include corporations and associations existing under or authorized by the laws of either the United States, the laws of any of the territories, the laws of any state or the laws of any foreign country.

APPROXIMATE VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS.

Coin.	Country.	U. S. equiv.
Achrefi (gold)*	Persia	$0.096
Argentina (gold)*	Argentine Republic	4.820
Balboa (gold)*	Panama	1.000
Bolivar (gold)*	Venezuela	.193
Boliviano (gold)*	Bollvia	.389
Cash (copper)	China	.006
Cent	China	.005
Centavo (copper)	Mexico	.005
Centime (copper)	France	.002
Chervonetz (gold)	Russia	5.000
Colon (gold)*	Costa Rica	.465
Colon (gold)*	Salvador	.500
Condor (gold)	Chile	7.300
Condor (gold)	Colombia	10.000
Condor (gold)	Ecuador	4.900
Cordoba (gold)*	Nicaragua	1.000
Crown (gold)*	Austria	.202
Crown (gold)*	Denmark	.268
Crown (gold)	Great Britain	1.220
Crown (gold)	Norway	.268
Crown (gold)	Sweden	.268
Crown (gold)	Czechoslovakia	.202
Dinar (gold)*	Serbia	.193
Dinero (silver)	Peru	.050
Dollar (gold)*	British Honduras	1.000
Dollar (gold)	Canada	1.000
Dollar (gold)*	Newfoundland	1.000
Dollar (gold)*	British possessions	1.000
Dollar (gold)*	Colombia	.9733
Dollar (silver)	Hongkong	.590
Dollar (gold)*	Liberia	1.000
Dollar (silver)	Mexican (China)	.537
Dollar (gold)*	Straits Settlement	.568
Dollar (silver)*	China	.547
Dollar (gold)	Santo Domingo	1.000
Drachma (gold)	Greece	.193
Escudo (gold)*	Portugal	1.080
Farthing (copper)	Great Britain	.005
Florin (silver)	Austria	.400
Florin (silver)	Great Britain	.490
Florin (gold)*	Netherlands	.402
Franc (silver)*	France	.193
Franc (gold)*	Belgium	.193
Franc (gold)*	Switzerland	.193
Gourde (gold)*	Haiti	.200
Guilder (gold)*	Netherlands	.402
Guinea (gold)	Great Britain	5.040
Gulden (silver)	Austria	.480
Heller (silver)	Austria	.004
Kopeck (copper)	Russia	.005
Kran (silver)*	Persia	.100
Krone (see crown).		
Lat (gold)	Latvia	.193
Leu (gold)	Roumania	.193
Lev (gold)	Bulgaria	.193
Libra (gold)*	Peru	4.866
Lira (gold)	Italy	.193
Lira (gold)	Turkey	4.400
Litas (gold)	Lithuania	.100
Mark (gold)	Esthonia	.238
Mark (gold)*	Germany	.238
Markka (gold)*	Finland	.193
Medjidie (gold)	Turkey	.880
Milreis (gold)*	Brazil	.546
Milreis (gold)	Portugal	1.080
Mohur (gold)	British India	.486
Napoleon (gold)	France	3.860
Onlik (silver)	Turkey	.400
Ore (copper)	Scandinavia	.0025
Para (silver)	Turkey	.001
Penny (copper)	Great Britain	.020
Perper (gold)	Montenegro	.203
Peseta (gold)*	Spain	.193
Peso (gold)*	Argentine Republic	.965
Peso (gold)	Chile	.365
Peso (gold)*	Colombia	.973
Peso (gold)*	Cuba	1.000
Peso (silver)*	Guatemala	.547
Peso (silver)*	Honduras	.494
Peso (silver)	Salvador	.398
Peso (gold)*	Mexico	.498
Peso (gold)*	Paraguay	.965
Peso (gold)*	Philippines	.500
Peso (gold)*	Uruguay	1.034
Pfennig (copper)	Germany	.0025
Piaster (silver)	Cochin China	.550
Piaster (silver)	Indo-China	.591
Piaster (silver)*	Cyprus	.030
Piaster (gold)*	Turkey	.044
Pound (gold)*	Egypt	4.943
Pound (gold)*	Great Britain	4.865
Ruble (gold)*	Russia	.514
Rupee (silver)	British India	.260
Scudo (gold, silver)	Italy	.950
Sen (copper)	Japan	.005
Shilling (silver)	Great Britain	.240
Sixpence (silver)	Great Britain	.120
Sol (silver)	Peru	.490
Soldo (copper)	Italy	.010
Sovereign (gold)	Great Britain	4.867
Sucre (gold)	Ecuador	.487
Tael (silver)*†	China	.825
Tical (gold)*	Siam	.370
Yen (gold)*	Japan	.498
Zloty (gold)*	Poland	.193

*Coins in the foregoing table marked with an asterisk (*) are those the value of which has been estimated by the director of the mint.

†The tael is a unit of weight, not a coin. The customs unit is the Haikwan tael (value $0.7570). The values of other taels are based on their relation to the Haikwan tael. The Yuan silver dollar of 100 cents is the monetary unit of the Chinese republic; it is equivalent to 0.644 plus of the Haikwan tael.

Note—At the beginning of each quarter the secretary of the treasury proclaims the estimate by the director of the mint of the pure metal contents of foreign coins in terms of the money of account of the United States, to be followed in estimating the value of all foreign merchandise exported to the United States during the quarter, expressed in any such metallic currencies. It is not the exchange value.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following important industrial exhibitions have been held in the United States since 1876:

1876—Philadelphia, Pa.; Centennial; May 10 to Nov. 10.

1893—Chicago, Ill.; World's Columbian; May 1 to Oct. 30.

1894—San Francisco, Cal.; California Mid-Winter; Jan. 1 to July 4.

1895—Atlanta, Ga.; Cotton States; Sept. 15 to Dec. 31.

1897—Nashville, Tenn.; Tennessee Centennial; May 1 to Oct. 31.

1898—Omaha, Neb.; Trans-Mississippi; June 1 to Nov. 1.

1901—Buffalo, N. Y.; Pan-American; May 1 to Nov. 2.

1902—Charleston, S. C.; Interstate and West Indian; Dec. 1, 1901, to June 1, 1902.

1904—St. Louis, Mo.; Louisiana Purchase; April 30 to Dec. 1.

1905—Portland, Ore.; Lewis and Clark; June 1 to Oct. 15.

1907—Hampton, Va.; Jamestown Tercentenary; April 26 to Nov. 30.

1909—Seattle, Wash.; Alaska-Yukon-Pacific, June 1 to Nov. 30.

1915—San Francisco, Cal.; Panama-Pacific; Feb. 20 to Dec. 4.

1915—San Diego, Cal.; Panama-California; Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

[From Statistical Abstract of the United States.]

(000 omitted.)

Country.	Year.	*Imports.	Imports from U.S.	Exports.	Exports to U. S.
Argentina	1922	$564,244	$129,206	$553,087	$65,281
Australasia—Commonwealth of Australia	1922	422,803	77,269	489,138	25,871
New Zealand	1923	198,943	31,945	210,292	16,155
Austria	1923	374,615	23,230	208,790	3,558
Hungary	1923	117,287	4,518	100,627	532
Belgium	1923	655,005	77,332	462,220	17,764
Congo, Belgian	1922	18,092	324	22,632	873
Bolivia	1922	13,774	2,602	24,587	722
Brazil	1922	213,992	49,066	301,972	117,183
Bulgaria	1922	27,791	564	29,801	1,334
Canada	1923	885,778	598,755	994,797	414,987
Central America—Costa Rica	1922	8,345	3,819	14,224	7,943
Guatemala	1923	13,763	6,314	14,726	12,917
Honduras	1923	14,342	12,016	10,016	8,970
Nicaragua	1922	5,124	4,127	7,903	5,618
Panama	1923	11,165	7,827	2,394	2,171
Salvador	1922	8,842	4,878	16,214	3,748
Chile	1922	78,789	21,111	110,157	39,932
China	1922	799,236	138,533	536,815	79,986
Colombia	1920	85,040	59,133	63,512	53,642
Cuba	1922	180,303	120,259	325,478	260,609
Czechoslovakia	1923	299,478	21,096	369,925	16,449
Denmark	1922	325,292	46,897	246,329	2,886
Dominican Republic	1922	14,317	11,086	15,231	6,863
Ecuador	1922	9,284	4,272	12,807	5,013
Egypt	1923	212,445	7,988	273,961	34,003
Sudan	1923	21,908	447	12,022	1,432
Esthonia	1923	27,050	989	16,556	212
Finland	1923	123,616	15,657	117,648	9,211
France	1923	1,982,926	307,038	1,850,571	151,459
Algeria	1922	155,644	6,154	111,747	1,329
Tunis	1922	70,234	5,166	36,470	766
French Indo-China	1922	68,839	1,179	91,205	460
French Colonies, n. e. s.	1922	85,106	5,349	80,352	1,576
Germany	1923	1,448,587	316,838	1,448,054	161,348
Greece	1922	102,003	22,374	82,154	21,816
Haiti	1923	14,158	11,599	14,591	1,993
India British	1923	706,132	37,719	1,018,786	109,648
Italy	1923	791,404	212,570	508,913	69,600
Japan	1923	963,057	248,741	703,382	294,237
Formosa	1922	56,932	1,578	75,465	3,677
Chosen	1921	112,121	6,935	105,315	146
Jugoslavia	1922	87,120	3,048	49,919	232
Latvia	1923	40,891	1,179	31,252	758
Liberia	1922	1,502	156	1,045	41
Lithuania	1923	15,663	105	14,680	161
Mexico	1920	178,239	133,035	202,664	178,867
Morocco	1921	80,922	6,508	23,542	105
Netherlands	1923	785,617	100,104	509,566	27,156
Dutch East Indies	1922	266,052	12,298	437,408	36,885
Dutch possessions in America	1921	10,826	3,846	6,682	2,469
Norway	1922	229,959	42,608	133,969	15,650
Paraguay	1923	4,562	586	5,752	545
Persia	1923	56,208	513	66,627	5,555
Peru	1923	58,812	23,815	99,673	39,653
Poland	1923	215,479	33,065	230,748	1,335
Portugal (including Madeira and Azores)	1920	132,907	24,427	42,728	9,323
Portuguese colonies	1920	31,849	7,192	17,028	1,761
Roumania	1922	82,229	2,436	84,763	500
Russia	1923	92,187	22,775	105,914	1,521
Siam	1923	60,909	2,032	68,354	176
Spain	1923	442,192	61,870	230,050	31,461
Sweden	1922	291,533	43,795	301,881	34,798
Switzerland	1923	401,980	32,096	309,929	34,953
Turkey	1922	43,116	7,713	14,866	1,154
Union of South Africa	1922	209,180	25,172	122,726	8,404
United kingdom	1923	5,023,229	966,413	3,510,394	273,530
British colonies, n. e. s.	1919	990,746	109,669	1,223,800	272,153
United States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico)	1923	3,792,066	....	4,090,715	....
Philippine Islands	1923	87,800	50,654	120,753	85,355
Porto Rico	1923	84,467	76,920	86,072	80,303
Uruguay	1922	64,929	13,840	61,500	12,559
Venezuela	1922	15,772	9,163	26,162	8,339
Total	....	26,082,282	....	23,835,958	....
Total exclusive of United States	....	22,290,216	4,404,613	19,745,241	3,119,307

WORLD'S RAILWAYS, TELEGRAPHS AND POSTOFFICES.

[From Statistical Abstract of the United States.]

	Railways		Telegraph			Post-Offices.
	Year.	*Miles.	Year.	*Miles.	†Miles.	
Argentina	1921	21,935	1919	54,812	173,277	3,645
Australasia—Commonwealth	1921	26,202	1921	64,547	145,529	8,395
New Zealand	1922	3,156	1922	13,767	52,177	2,188
Austria	1921	4,125	1922	7,294	45,964	3,118
Belgium	1921	5,686	1921	5,013	26,928	1,769
Congo, Belgian	1921	1,263	1919	1,579	2,636	50
Bolivia	1921	1,401	1918	5,114	6,843	427
Brazil	1922	17,907	1922	26,437	47,895	4,044
Bulgaria	1916	1,829	1920	3,456	9,936	2,555
Canada	1921	39,771	1921	52,821	250,802	12,252
Central America—Costa Rica	1922	410	1920	1,839	2,740	307
Guatemala	1922	478	1920	4,447	4,447	423
Honduras	1921	556	1920	4,663	4,663	285
Nicaragua	1921	169	1919	2,825	3,637	180
Panama	1916	301	1915	1,004	3,618	96
Salvador	1921	260	1921	1,758	2,374	176
Chile	1920	5,102	1920	22,251	30,904	966
China	1920	6,818	1920	49,312	108,069	35,464
Colombia	1921	926	1920	13,640	13,640	843
Cuba	1922	3,020	1915	5,033	6,598	749
Czechoslovakia	1922	8,718	1920	13,890	67,082	4,753
Denmark	1921	3,092	1921	2,259	8,761	1,975
Dominican Republic	1919	408	1918	310	907	83
Ecuador	1921	413	1917	4,370	4,370	217
Egypt	1919	3,065	1920	5,409	15,824	2,992
Sudan	1921	1,500	1921	4,650	7,381	92
Esthonia	1922	769	1921	864	5,348	179
Finland	1920	2,660	1921	5,739	15,102	2,632
France	1921	33,568	1920	154,638	496,673	15,769
Algeria	1922	2,722	1917	9,151	25,147	707
Tunis	1922	1,287	1919	3,194	5,789	473
French Indo-China	1921	1,265	1919	12,358	22,161	361
French colonies, n. e. s.	1918	2,485	1915	19,922	25,622	587
Germany	1922	35,209	1921	139,294	519,629	42,458
Greece	1921	1,983	1920	10,564	20,185	1,047
Haiti	1921	112	1920	124	124	92
Hungary	1922	4,493	1920	7,790	49,961	2,449
India, British	1922	37,265	1922	91,760	412,023	19,557
Italy	1921	12,885	1921	35,496	248,813	12,039
Eritrea (Massaua)	1921	138	1921	656	1,028	12
Libia	1921	106	1921	1,160	1,234	28
Japan	1921	8,475	1921	27,963	135,592	8,025
Formosa	1921	396	1921	659	3,043	171
Chosen	1921	1,157	1921	4,888	16,660	577
Jugoslavia	1922	5,696	1921	12,668	44,444	1,829
Latvia	1921	1,825	1921	1,718	9,475	352
Luxemburg	1918	330	1921	567	1,520	138
Mexico	1921	16,442	1921	25,772	54,148	2,701
Morocco	1921	840	1920	5,527	13,227	....
Netherlands	1921	2,380	1921	5,453	29,274	1,731
Dutch East Indies	1920	2,011	1920	13,070	24,486	603
Dutch possessions in America	1919	117	....	....	....	17
Norway	1921	2,141	1922	16,910	112,646	4,125
Paraguay	1921	308	1919	1,436	1,961	385
Persia	1921	350	1919	6,838	12,507	201
Peru	1920	1,997	1920	9,836	78,094	821
Poland	1921	9,541	1921	15,527	99,282	3,858
Portugal (including Madeira and Azores)	1920	2,128	1920	4,798	12,376	7,922
Portuguese colonies	1918	1,286	1917	11,382	12,948	634
Roumania	1922	7,325	1921	12,483	45,471	4,662
Russia	1922	42,504	1916	153,168	537,208	19,104
Siam	1920	1,376	1920	4,657	6,530	379
Spain	1920	9,842	1920	32,270	73,246	9,454
Sweden	1920	9,439	1920	13,304	49,680	4,313
Switzerland	1920	3,586	1921	1,664	23,842	4,268
Turkey	1921	3,340	1916	19,269	37,231	1,268
Union of South Africa	1922	10,890	1921	12,884	44,183	2,795
United kingdom	1920	23,734	1916	81,000	264,480	23,773
British colonies, n. e. s.	1914	8,128	1914	32,214	45,952	2,761
United States	1921	262,544	1921	246,063	1,522,062	51,947
Philippine Islands	1921	803	1921	6,437	6,437	907
Porto Rico	1920	339	1921	342	1,638	92
Uruguay	1920	1,660	1919	4,950	17,473	995
Venezuela	1921	646	1920	6,424	6,424	376
Total	....	739,034	....	1,642,461	6,199,132	347,526

*Miles of line. †Miles of wire.

PER CAPITA STATISTICS OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

[From Statistical Abstract of the United States.]

Country.	Per capita Imp'ts.	Per capita Exp'ts.	Per 10,000 Pop. Rys. miles.	Per 10,000 Pop. Tele. miles.	Per 10,000 Pop. P. O. No.
Argentina	64.86	63.58	25.2	63.0	4.2
Australasia—Commonwealth of Australia	75.03	86.80	46.5	114.5	14.9
New Zealand	157.14	166.11	24.9	108.7	12.5
Austria	58.32	32.51	6.4	11.4	4.9
Belgium	....	....	7.6	6.7	2.4
Congo, Belgian	1.21	1.51	.8	1.1	.03
Bolivia	4.77	8.51	4.8	17.7	1.5
Brazil	6.98	9.86	5.8	8.6	1.3
Bulgaria	5.72	6.13	3.8	7.1	5.3
Canada	98.78	110.94	44.4	58.9	13.7
Central America—Costa Rica	17.21	29.33	8.5	37.9	6.3
Guatemala	6.86	7.34	2.4	22.2	2.1
Honduras	21.66	15.13	8.4	70.4	4.3
Nicaragua	8.03	12.39	2.6	44.3	2.8
Panama	25.73	5.52	6.9	23.1	2.2
Salvador	5.79	10.63	1.7	11.5	1.2
Chile	20.60	28.84	13.4	58.3	2.5
China	1.85	1.24	.2	1.1	.8
Colombia	13.50	10.08	1.5	21.7	1.3
Cuba	62.19	112.27	10.4	17.4	2.6
Czechoslovakia	22.00	27.18	6.4	10.2	3.5
Denmark	98.87	74.87	9.4	6.9	6.0
Dominican Republic	15.96	16.98	4.5	3.5	.9
Ecuador	4.64	6.40	2.1	21.8	1.1
Egypt	15.68	20.22	2.3	4.0	2.2
Sudan	3.74	2.06	2.6	7.9	.2
Finland	36.33	34.57	7.8	16.9	7.7
France	50.57	47.20	8.6	34.4	4.0
Algeria	26.81	19.25	4.7	15.8	1.2
Tunis	33.54	17.42	6.1	15.3	2.3
French Indo-China	3.63	4.80	.7	6.5	.2
French colonies, n. e. s.	3.89	3.67	1.1	9.1	.3
Germany	24.20	24.19	5.9	23.3	7.1
Greece	17.10	13.81	3.3	17.8	1.8
Haiti	8.68	8.95	.7	.8	.6
Hungary	14.75	12.66	5.7	9.8	3.1
India, British	2.21	3.19	1.2	2.9	.6
Italy	20.38	13.10	3.3	9.1	3.1
Eritrea (Massaua)	....	....	3.1	14.6	.3
Libia	....	....	.1	1.2	.3
Japan	16.70	12.20	1.5	4.8	1.4
Formosa	15.58	20.65	1.1	1.8	.5
Chosen	6.49	6.10	.7	2.8	.4
Jugoslavia	7.25	4.15	4.7	10.5	1.5
Latvia	22.09	16.88	9.9	9.3	1.9
Luxemburg	....	....	12.5	21.5	5.2
Mexico	12.32	14.01	11.4	17.8	1.9
Morocco	13.49	3.92	1.4	9.2	....
Netherlands	112.60	73.04	3.4	7.8	2.5
Dutch East Indies	5.64	9.27	.4	2.8	.1
Dutch possessions in America	65.22	40.25	7.0	....	1.0
Norway	87.37	50.90	8.1	64.2	15.7
Paraguay	4.56	5.75	3.1	14.4	3.8
Persia	5.92	7.01	.4	7.2	.2
Peru	8.06	13.65	2.7	13.5	1.1
Poland	7.93	8.49	3.5	5.7	1.4
Portugal (including Madeira and Azores)	22.00	7.07	3.5	7.9	13.1
Portuguese colonies	3.64	1.95	1.5	13.0	.7
Roumania	5.06	5.21	4.5	7.7	2.9
Russia	.70	.81	3.2	....	....
Siam	6.53	7.33	1.5	5.0	.4
Spain	20.72	10.78	4.6	15.1	4.4
Sweden	48.69	50.41	15.8	22.2	7.2
Switzerland	103.44	79.76	9.2	4.3	11.0
Turkey	2.96	1.02	2.3	....	....
Union of South Africa	30.19	17.71	15.7	18.6	4.0
United kingdom	106.28	74.28	5.0	17.1	5.0
British colonies, n. e. s.	21.64	26.73	1.8	7.0	.6
United States (including Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico)	34.19	36.88	23.7	22.2	4.7
Philippine Islands	8.05	11.07	.7	5.9	.8
Porto Rico	62.71	63.90	2.5	2.5	.7
Uruguay	42.47	40.22	10.9	32.4	6.5
Venezuela	6.53	10.85	2.7	26.6	1.6

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE INTO THE UNITED STATES.

Fiscal years ended June 30.

Articles imported.	Unit.	1924 Quantities.	1924 Values.	1925 Quantities.	1925 Values.
Group 0—Animals and Animal Products Except Wool and Hair.					
Animals—Total		.....	$8,799,235	.....	$9,885,745
Meats	lbs.	44,262,006	6,059,544	40,750,143	6,115,250
Egg albumen, dried	lbs.	310,912	231,803	3,257,459	2,679,795
Milk and cream—Total		.....	7,895,514	.....	9,292,010
Butter	lbs.	29,465,824	10,740,280	7,189,176	2,550,375
Cheese	lbs.	66,596,766	21,066,336	61,488,599	17,216,213
Fish—Total	lbs.	291,458,581	28,826,881	290,633,252	29,717,564
Animal and fish oils—Total		.....	4,714,330	.....	7,114,948
Hides and skins—Total	lbs.	365,193,932	80,817,825	387,279,055	92,649,393
Leather—Total		.....	15,878,934	.....	20,062,627
Leather manufactures—Total		.....	11,407,593	.....	12,718,230
Furs and manufactures of—Total		.....	82,279,638	.....	104,216,233
Bones, hoofs, etc.	lbs.	103,531,646	2,330,962	121,298,349	1,699,143
Feathers		.....	3,491,392	.....	3,169,394
Glue stock	lbs.	28,412,121	1,099,249	29,308,919	1,176,506
Casein or lactarine	lbs.	17,441,211	1,947,906	19,515,979	1,462,526
Ivory tusks	lbs.	327,946	1,187,410	329,714	1,308,387
Shells	lbs.	7,906,820	1,905,101	7,625,887	2,071,139
Sausage casings	lbs.	20,386,106	13,954,835	17,754,509	15,092,517
Total group 0*		.....	319,165,276	.....	351,162,310
Group 1—Vegetable Food Products, Oil Seeds, Expressed Oils and Beverages.					
Grains and preparations—Total		.....	32,020,637	.....	19,205,059
Fodders, feeds—Total		.....	11,752,380	.....	12,303,819
Vegetables, preparations—Total		.....	22,849,282	.....	33,676,492
Fruits—Total		.....	42,058,817	.....	48,382,615
Bananas		.....	20,460,758	.....	25,701,798
Nuts—Total		.....	25,665,008	.....	35,134,172
Oil seeds—Total		.....	55,654,007	.....	53,494,971
Vegetable oils—Total		.....	57,782,806	.....	70,013,806
Cocoa or cacao beans—Total	lbs.	382,971,342	28,346,267	382,570,001	34,833,208
Coffee	lbs.	1,429,616,859	206,519,374	1,279,569,534	267,153,339
Tea	lbs.	105,442,997	30,020,089	92,778,704	28,563,896
Spices—Total	lbs.	95,625,668	14,585,470	100,702,152	18,697,822
Cane sugar	lbs.	7,529,999,751	373,361,032	8,673,991,448	277,880,205
Molasses	gals.	174,037,352	6,666,462	215,778,153	14,988,833
Beverages		.....	1,596,309	.....	1,592,336
Total group 1*		.....	910,358,419	.....	918,462,407
Group 2—Other Vegetable Products, Except Fibers and Wood.					
Rubber, manufactures of		.....	160,610,073	.....	240,200,651
Rubber, crude	lbs.	617,101,897	155,234,385	802,586,402	234,860,825
Gums, n. e. s.		.....	30,403,038	.....	20,465,186
Drugs, herbs, etc.	lbs.	117,902,465	8,562,230	82,371,799	7,146,556
Essential oils, etc.	lbs.	2,460,422	4,812,255	6,216,893	6,052,810
Dyeing, tanning, materials		.....	7,574,590	.....	7,360,412
Seeds (except oil)		.....	14,174,244	.....	10,290,372
Nursery stock—Total		.....	6,792,151	.....	7,413,378
Tobacco—Total		.....	68,424,546	.....	87,774,819
Cigar leaf	lbs.	23,763,136	25,712,504	22,223,267	23,877,729
Cigarette leaf	lbs.	21,058,230	17,949,237	46,011,768	39,793,557
Cigars, cheroots	lbs.	3,834,559	8,085,131	3,489,738	8,639,362
Vegetable ivory	lbs.	29,972,714	915,512	36,698,447	1,865,017
Total group 2*		.....	305,324,654	.....	400,786,774
Group 3—Textiles.					
Cotton, unmanufactured	lbs.	146,023,533	43,761,034	155,092,298	50,640,343
Cotton, manufactures		.....	92,067,256	.....	87,859,360
Wearing apparel		.....	13,119,419	.....	11,019,662
Laces, etc.		.....	17,879,644	.....	19,874,536
Jute and manufactures of		.....	75,293,229	.....	91,078,110
Flax, unmanufactured	tons	4,885	2,253,984	4,313	3,034,644
Flax, hemp and mfrs.—Total		.....	52,231,066	.....	58,793,813
Fibers, n. e. s. unmfrd.	tons	227,426	31,820,040	251,224	47,572,539
Wool and mfrs. of—Total		.....	138,210,556	.....	200,905,359
Silk and mfrs. of—Total		.....	399,626,805	.....	398,723,949
Raw silk	lbs.	46,171,863	350,088,857	59,137,648	353,149,402
Total group 3*		.....	870,541,964	.....	971,644,774
Group 4—Wood and Paper.					
Wood and manufacture of		.....	114,978,339	.....	114,781,711
Pulp wood, rough	cords	322,310	3,127,168	267,933	2,895,824
Pulp wood, peeled	cords	945,039	9,339,394	962,844	9,574,772
Pulp wood, rossed	cords	106,512	1,428,924	141,172	1,731,787
Paper base stocks—Total		.....	85,655,775	.....	105,622,082
Wood pulp, ground	tons	233,084	8,046,362	266,903	8,223,268

Articles imported.	Unit.	1924 Quantities.	1924 Values.	1925 Quantities.	1925 Values.
Wood pulp, sulphite	tons	702,647	$46,872,058	917,552	$55,796,195
Rags for paper stock	lbs.	420,625,107	8,336,601	581,857,187	15,560,655
Paper (except printed)		.....	118,794,299	.....	118,178,570
(News print)	lbs.	2,684,286,827	101,189,493	2,815,072,939	102,089,345
Books, etc.—Total		.....	9,089,310	.....	11,256,625
Total group 4*		.....	315,464,991	.....	354,718,271
Group 5—Nonmetallic Minerals.					
Anthracite coal	tons	149,648	1,313,839	93,557	738,351
Bituminous coal	tons	574,677	3,235,452	371,251	1,989,824
Coke	tons	50,762	627,604	91,073	998,516
Mineral oil—Total	gals.	4,248,878,131	91,405,964	3,730,571,834	112,861,513
Crude petroleum	gals.	3,554,789,072	65,293,250	2,985,267,915	80,530,742
Gasoline	gals.	195,270,153	16,606,282	155,496,230	15,304,425
Asphalt, bitumen	tons	129,603	1,087,765	129,983	1,124,753
Glass—Total		.....	24,502,033	.....	17,387,390
Clay products		.....	22,782,830	.....	21,142,339
Abrasive materials		.....	4,049,670	.....	3,395,008
Asbestos, unmanufactured	tons	187,497	6,452,951	177,839	6,063,140
Mica, manufactured	lbs.	5,694,186	2,045,255	4,793,960	1,677,594
Precious stones—Total		.....	73,155,143	.....	72,602,073
Diamonds, uncut	carats	207,748	8,554,615	186,268	10,704,677
Diamonds, cut, unset	carats	519,713	49,367,400	494,995	47,501,921
Pearls	No.	1,058,281	5,876,711	2,351,933	5,861,587
Total group 5*		.....	246,363,500	.....	256,094,419
Group 6—Ores, Metals and Manufactures Except Machinery and Vehicles.					
Iron ore	tons	2,360,607	10,933,656	2,189,308	10,039,872
Iron and steel—Total		.....	27,380,190	.....	31,706,866
Ferro-alloying metals		.....	15,482,277	.....	14,554,427
Aluminum, metal	lbs.	37,669,955	7,801,659	24,920,281	5,750,528
Copper—Total		.....	100,108,345	.....	87,135,023
Brass—Total	lbs.	14,532,323	1,777,838	9,832,383	1,190,812
Lead—Total		.....	14,662,506	.....	16,082,584
Nickel, ore matte	lbs.	13,303,152	1,050,993	9,541,804	1,011,298
Nickel alloys	lbs.	11,429,782	2,339,039	24,004,792	4,942,099
Platinum, ingots, etc	oz.	95,428	9,610,460	97,936	10,328,306
Jewelry	No.	9,345,813	1,899,428	5,295,907	1,316,863
Gold braids, etc.	lbs.	308,785	1,048,636	991,184	2,472,156
Clocks, watches—Total		.....	12,685,945	.....	13,385,381
Tin—Ore	tons	725	649,759	212	110,962
Bars, etc.	lbs.	156,476,676	68,390,007	147,072,849	76,603,827
Zinc, ore	lbs.	5,545,152	355,094	20,759,084	1,040,030
Total group 6*		.....	296,881,793	.....	293,582,322
Group 7—Machinery and Vehicles.					
Electric apparatus		.....	2,122,783	.....	2,919,990
Textile machinery		.....	5,679,413	.....	4,341,954
Agricultural machinery		.....	2,508,356	.....	2,956,923
Automobiles	No.	853	873,717	562	934,940
Other vehicles		.....	1,494,491	.....	731,333
Total group 7*		.....	18,077,133	.....	16,584,564
Group 8—Chemicals and Allied Products.					
Chemicals—Total		.....	44,724,876	.....	46,064,367
Coal-tar chemicals		.....	20,527,226	.....	20,409,089
Colors, dyes, etc	lbs.	3,084,989	4,002,708	5,171,597	7,043,024
Paints, pigments—Total		.....	2,963,499	.....	3,043,687
Fertilizers—Total	tons	1,869,957	66,167,499	2,123,621	74,026,850
Perfumery	lbs.	1,178,126	2,108,735	1,162,083	2,177,709
Total group 8*		.....	122,647,291	.....	133,488,341
Group 9—Miscellaneous.					
Photographic goods		.....	4,471,618	.....	4,895,717
Optical goods		.....	1,260,370	.....	2,011,135
Musical instruments		.....	3,421,959	.....	4,240,777
Toys		.....	6,006,039	.....	4,668,326
Art works—Total		.....	29,122,986	.....	34,678,585
Paintings, statuary		.....	6,259,423	.....	7,834,650
Works 100 years old		.....	21,116,102	.....	23,837,880
Matches	gross	4,124,858	1,954,311	5,831,059	2,329,577
Beads	lbs.	10,061,333	11,267,177	8,573,320	8,772,558
Pipes, smokers' articles		.....	1,604,023	.....	1,696,132
Bristles, sorted	lbs.	5,733,425	9,748,138	4,255,347	8,128,048
Brushes	No.	64,230,239	2,305,884	39,648,157	1,480,220
Household effects	lbs.	31,542,715	11,595,441	21,562,308	7,986,754
Total group 9*		.....	131,211,333	.....	126,625,957
Total value mdse.	free	.....	2,019,366,849	.....	2,295,497,640
	dut.	.....	1,534,670,105	.....	1,528,642,499
Grand total*		.....	3,554,036,954	.....	3,824,140,139

*Includes articles not included in group tables.

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE.

Fiscal years ended June 30.

Group 0—Animals and Animal Products, Except Wool and Hair.

Articles exported.	Unit.	1924 Quantities.	1924 Values.	1925 Quantities.	1925 Values.
Animals—Total		.....	$5,787,232	.....	$7,546,691
Cattle	No.	32,761	1,295,762	105,611	2,434,522
Hogs	No.	95,409	1,217,061	62,626	1,054,152
Sheep	No.	8,852	89,439	19,410	204,845
Horses	No.	11,693	954,534	10,879	1,254,632
Mules	No.	16,170	1,711,611	17,744	1,967,387
Other live animals	lbs.	519,970	195,553	999,203	263,277
Meats—Total	lbs.	1,004,864,644	138,525,366	682,592,473	114,664,160
Beef, fresh	lbs.	2,475,673	422,760	3,035,734	479,370
Veal, fresh	lbs.	341,415	60,454	108,138	20,304
Pickled or cured	lbs.	21,850,981	2,169,819	22,407,029	2,303,315
Pork, fresh	lbs.	49,112,616	6,877,066	27,603,460	4,407,345
Pork, Wiltshire sides	lbs.	12,105,184	1,544,440	14,647,217	2,583,694
Hams, cured	lbs.	369,458,550	56,252,287	277,567,094	49,910,629
Bacon	lbs.	408,099,391	50,950,504	211,706,124	33,934,832
Pork, Cumberland sides	lbs.	15,400,653	2,009,079	24,556,786	4,322,160
Pickled pork	lbs.	37,469,399	4,292,511	26,726,116	3,666,256
Mutton and lamb	lbs.	1,632,629	307,054	1,459,996	287,270
Canned meats—Total	lbs.	17,011,206	4,924,552	16,497,570	4,848,937
Eggs, in shell	doz.	32,831,528	8,659,198	25,106,741	7,300,263
Dairy products—Total		.....	28,174,479	.....	25,633,257
Milk, condensed	lbs.	67,111,718	9,812,131	49,297,128	7,333,606
Milk, evaporated	lbs.	146,500,934	14,108,130	124,250,062	11,550,507
Milk, powdered	lbs.	2,705,924	609,137	5,622,815	838,991
Butter	lbs.	5,425,299	2,471,499	8,383,782	3,427,880
Cheese	lbs.	3,938,311	1,087,608	9,432,000	2,414,428
Fish—Total		.....	17,517,381	.....	20,351,077
Animal and fish oils	lbs.	1,289,130,459	158,095,873	1,074,879,052	158,604,042
Lard	lbs.	1,014,898,388	129,090,796	792,735,441	123,223,066
Neutral lard	lbs.	24,238,682	3,241,682	20,420,916	3,521,178
Lard compounds	lbs.	6,907,366	935,340	8,922,451	1,296,373
Hides and skins	lbs.	91,908,364	10,662,187	79,282,154	11,743,753
Leather—Total		.....	46,004,579	.....	50,163,389
Leather, manufactures of		.....	21,176,656	.....	20,323,550
Boots and shoes, men's	pair	2,986,189	9,485,183	2,662,048	8,597,417
Boots and shoes, women's	pair	2,043,792	4,871,980	2,504,442	5,276,903
Boots and shoes, children's	pair	1,687,311	1,975,771	1,513,492	1,731,067
Furs and manufactures of		.....	25,405,150	.....	25,520,290
Total group 0*		.....	467,756,616	.....	453,052,278

Group 1—Vegetable Food Products, Oil Seeds, Expressed Oils and Beverages.

Grains and preparations—Total		.....	245,682,367	.....	534,792,167
Barley, grain	bu.	11,208,732	8,897,460	23,653,118	25,945,381
Barley, malt	bu.	2,975,155	3,023,433	5,379,050	6,350,583
Corn, grain	bu.	21,186,344	19,552,913	8,460,120	10,629,339
Corn, meal, flour	brls.	487,214	2,223,571	332,754	1,971,033
Oats, grain	bu.	1,148,776	605,964	10,873,994	6,242,027
Oats, meal, rolled	lbs.	137,645,902	4,921,854	106,256,041	4,596,413
Rice, grain	lbs.	190,616,142	8,360,621	74,601,900	4,180,256
Rice, flour, etc.	lbs.	37,140,794	915,578	37,435,174	1,247,601
Rye, grain	bu.	17,704,561	14,342,606	49,909,428	62,811,019
Wheat, grain	bu.	78,793,034	87,712,501	195,490,207	306,605,563
Wheat, flour	brls.	17,252,620	88,201,842	13,896,154	97,766,001
Bread, cakes, etc.	lbs.	12,452,394	1,729,574	14,166,192	2,065,553
Fodders and feed—Total		.....	18,524,760	.....	37,033,856
Hay	tons	20,996	427,523	22,690	479,212
Oil cake and meal	lbs.	817,094,222	16,917,170	1,617,332,638	34,919,514
Cottonseed cake	lbs.	200,927,154	4,261,315	593,663,417	12,552,746
Linseed cake	lbs.	546,847,552	11,221,023	671,460,032	14,982,348
Cottonseed meal	lbs.	49,439,121	1,032,627	291,711,396	6,208,352
Vegetables—Total		.....	19,992,864	.....	18,726,051
Fruits and nuts—Total		.....	85,692,839	.....	86,414,431
Vegetable oils—Total	lbs.	87,858,702	9,320,002	98,977,288	10,858,123
Cottonseed oil	lbs.	30,417,542	4,081,209	53,260,616	5,751,498
Coffee, green	lbs.	23,845,313	4,996,523	25,282,126	7,146,075
Sugar	lbs.	270,942,028	16,588,228	501,124,348	21,798,137
Molasses	gals.	2,064,941	394,021	3,102,291	442,733
Confectionery	lbs.	9,912,557	2,007,644	6,038,776	1,152,348
Chewing gum	lbs.	2,899,414	1,358,362	3,762,784	1,675,106
Glucose	lbs.	141,141,220	4,860,251	136,822,788	5,289,686
Sirup (including maple)	gals.	3,808,519	1,363,578	4,691,700	1,375,129
Total group 1*		.....	415,254,505	.....	732,300,077

Group 2—Other Vegetable Products Except Fiber and Wood.

Rubber—Total		.....	35,094,044	.....	43,599,408
Shoes	pair	1,252,173	1,045,991	1,590,684	1,307,779
Automobile tires	No.	1,077,489	12,937,712	1,444,649	17,117,350

Articles exported.	Unit.	1924 Quantities.	1924 Values.	1925 Quantities.	1925 Values.
Naval stores—Total		.....	$23,179,263	.....	$28,783,444
Crude drugs, oils, etc.—Total		.....	7,254,069	30,079,781	3,601,556
Seeds for sowing—Total	lbs.	28,346,666	2,886,147	.....	7,345,283
Tobacco, leaf	lbs.	557,288,217	166,450,852	420,222,690	131,136,844
Manufactures of		.....	25,272,580	.....	20,273,701
Starch	lbs.	262,842,379	8,426,160	214,247,051	7,425,601
Hops	lbs.	20,460,705	6,501,247	16,121,978	3,257,404
Total group 2*		.....	278,409,180	.....	247,448,292
Group 3—Textiles.					
Cotton, unmanufactured	lbs.	2,949,356,388	903,975,146	4,219,535,507	1,060,885,562
Manufactures of		.....	126,961,654	.....	148,163,250
Cordage, binder twine	lbs.	65,289,819	6,826,880	46,035,339	5,516,765
Wool, manufactures of		.....	7,729,502	.....	5,186,094
Silk and manufactures of		.....	12,172,859	.....	16,809,306
Oilcloth (except for floors)	sq. yd.	7,847,234	1,981,448	8,512,455	2,100,286
Artificial leather	sq. yd.	3,713,137	2,728,183	4,430,219	2,892,342
Total group 3*		.....	1,089,759,478	.....	1,274,987,457
Group 4—Wood and Paper.					
Wood and manufactures of		.....	153,356,109	.....	140,604,312
Paper, except printed matter		.....	24,100,269	.....	23,533,643
News print	lbs.	33,608,110	1,694,321	30,046,251	1,849,599
Book paper, not coated	lbs.	20,326,304	2,347,378	19,409,456	2,132,844
Books, maps, etc.		.....	19,640,113	.....	20,568,191
Total group 4*		.....	201,686,981	.....	190,947,940
Group 5—Nonmetallic Minerals.					
Coal, anthracite	tons	3,925,061	43,157,043	3,488,956	39,187,861
Bituminous	tons	17,116,273	85,176,902	14,534,618	65,256,810
Coke	tons	713,546	6,582,238	654,283	5,210,381
Petroleum, crude	gals.	787,716,463	26,342,596	621,175,086	23,969,246
Refined oils—Total	gals.	3,647,781,312	357,253,562	3,924,810,437	397,425,400
Gasoline, etc.	gals.	1,035,875,520	151,175,341	1,220,625,155	175,517,050
Illuminating oil (kerosene)	gals.	882,602,874	80,516,405	893,240,629	85,486,307
Gas and fuel oil	gals.	1,361,122,655	41,613,640	1,433,542,658	52,046,697
Lubricating oil	gals.	368,180,263	83,948,176	377,401,995	84,375,346
Lubricating greases	lbs.	89,144,864	4,661,237	94,835,439	5,152,121
Paraffin wax	lbs.	367,645,169	14,827,592	332,819,706	17,930,278
Asphalt, unmanufactured	tons	50,639	1,270,916	36,866	988,946
Manufactures of	lbs.	66,050,928	1,112,974	90,155,525	1,506,798
Cement, hydraulic	brls.	962,158	2,770,261	829,342	2,514,423
Glass and glass products		.....	9,843,150	.....	8,639,633
Carbons and electrodes	lbs.	32,480,795	2,891,075	15,637,309	1,430,452
Sulphur or brimstone	tons	454,333	6,993,835	536,911	8,990,383
Salt	lbs.	261,232,700	1,198,242	295,101,232	1,261,195
Total group 5*		.....	588,149,914	.....	604,492,120
Group 6—Ores, Metals and Manufactures of, Except Machinery and Vehicles.					
Iron ore	tons	1,033,451	4,704,622	476,111	1,995,805
Iron and steel—Total		.....	244,906,999	.....	207,287,106
Skelp iron or steel	lbs.	184,688,326	4,332,453	187,368,438	3,749,998
Iron or steel sheets, galv.	lbs.	222,051,086	11,640,002	324,774,228	15,501,221
Steel sheets, black	lbs.	373,648,718	16,218,241	229,857,540	8,657,654
Tinplate, terneplate	lbs.	381,979,436	20,518,355	314,586,363	16,991,318
Railway rails	tons	253,203	9,768,214	180,493	7,247,517
Wire	lbs.	148,786,489	6,019,063	70,773,154	2,784,741
Barbed wire	lbs.	161,038,459	5,895,940	182,881,049	5,944,209
Wire nails	lbs.	96,682,043	3,921,764	21,393,915	875,875
Cutlery—Total		.....	7,614,360	.....	9,040,007
Tools—Total		.....	16,405,307	.....	16,314,517
Hardware—Total		.....	10,016,550	.....	8,776,683
Copper and manufactures of	lbs.	1,000,789,090	143,575,383	1,184,888,025	171,403,051
Lead in pigs, bars, etc.	lbs.	120,266,381	6,571,063	231,066,257	16,390,718
Manufactures of	lbs.	11,096,515	1,370,595	16,483,961	2,131,490
Tin, manufactures of	lbs.	8,528,859	1,823,016	5,128,019	1,450,371
Zinc, in slabs, etc.	lbs.	89,618,485	6,040,377	186,970,270	13,052,844
Total group 6*		.....	433,293,883	.....	460,019,712
Group 7—Machinery and Vehicles.					
Machinery		.....	315,930,844	.....	338,715,075
Locomotives	No.	279	4,188,236	381	7,397,497
Automobile engines	No.	27,301	4,084,661	110,726	8,862,103
Engine accessories	lbs.	8,670,365	3,689,376	7,885,553	3,626,530
Electrical machinery		.....	68,799,775	.....	66,870,890

Articles exported. Unit.	1924 Quantities.	1924 Values.	1925 Quantities.	1925 Values.
Electric lamps ..... No.	5,180,339	$1,100,657	6,141,574	$1,135,422
Radio apparatus ..... lbs.	2,386,533	4,062,420	5,077,148	8,273,148
Metal working machinery.....	.....	14,120,216	.....	18,467,319
Textile machinery	.....	8,698,894	.....	9,577,155
Knitting machines.....	.....	2,695,708	.....	4,044,412
Sewing machines ..... No.	273,115	10,110,609	241,957	8,083,310
Sugar mill machinery	.....	6,510,001	.....	9,004,787
Paper and pulp mill m'ch'ry. . lbs.	9,067,208	1,893,575	7,189,517	1,669,543
Adding machines ..... No.	22,743	5,155,151	31,916	7,256,093
Cash registers ..... No.	17,591	3,363,969	21,789	4,243,134
Typewriters ..... No.	251,955	14,401,018	298,020	16,606,013
Typesetting machines ..... No.	1,479	4,038,253	1,101	3,368,428
Printing presses ..... No.	3,420	4,834,295	2,128	5,143,496
Agricultural machinery	.....	60,905,380	.....	62,977,914
Vehicles—Total	.....	218,926,155	.....	273,739,383
Automobiles—Total ..... No.	170,408	121,738,950	225,477	173,026,006
Motorcycles—Total ..... No.	19,736	4,855,129	19,561	4,451,872
Freight cars ..... No.	3,692	3,423,033	6,563	8,606,717
Total group 7*	.....	534,856,999	.....	612,454,458
Group 8—Chemical and Allied Products.				
Chemicals—Total	.....	54,771,203	.....	54,539,114
Coal-tar products	.....	11,546,238	.....	9,772,796
Sodas and compounds ..... lbs.	350,790,881	9,053,282	332,052,516	8,125,136
Pigments, paints, varnishes.....	.....	16,109,655	.....	15,427,973
Fertilizers—Total ..... tons	1,082,024	18,357,290	1,078,283	15,738,139
Explosives—Total ..... lbs.	20,713,055	3,271,258	21,372,676	3,609,063
Total group 8*	.....	116,721,491	.....	114,166,702
Group 9—Miscellaneous.				
Photographic goods	.....	14,482,169	.....	16,600,602
Cameras ..... No.	228,327	1,085,168	286,328	1,353,622
Motion picture films..... lin. ft.	64,744,635	1,317,270	56,941,577	1,270,367
Exposed ..... lin. ft.	150,416,216	6,670,726	219,846,176	8,634,100
Other film, unexposed..... No.	17,276,139	3,174,559	21,199,808	3,284,033
Musical instruments—Total	.....	12,072,397	.....	12,683,363
Phonographs ..... No.	70,442	2,749,787	74,364	2,459,159
Phonograph records ..... No.	3,383,278	1,576,880	3,781,041	1,687,283
Toys, athletic goods—Total.... lbs.	9,524,882	4,237,164	10,471,210	4,857,284
Household effects ..... lbs.	28,032,198	12,207,366	29,145,176	11,894,540
Total group 9*	.....	88,084,175	.....	88,461,861
Total domestic merchandise*....	.....	4,223,973,223	.....	4,778,330,897
Total foreign merchandise.....	.....	87,683,269	.....	86,500,562
Grand total	.....	4,311,656,491	.....	4,864,831,459

*Including articles not mentioned in foregoing summary.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Fiscal years ended June 30.
(000 omitted.)

	1923.	1924.	1925.
Merchandise—Exports (total)	3,956,733	4,311,656	4,864,832
Domestic	3,886,682	4,223,973	4,778,331
Foreign	70,051	87,683	86,501
Imports (total).....	3,780,959	3,554,037	3,824,140
Free	2,168,373	2,019,367	2,295,498
Dutiable	1,612,586	1,534,670	1,528,642
Per cent free	57.3	56.8	60.0
Excess of exports	175,774	757,619	1,040,692
Gold—Exports (total)	49,022	10,207	248,730
Domestic	47,914	9,612	247,326
Foreign	1,108	595	1,404
Imports	284,090	417,026	134,145
Excess of exports (+) or imports (—).....	—235,068	—406,819	+114,585
Silver—Exports (total)	55,907	98,786	108,823
Domestic	26,270	69,768	93,182
Foreign	29,637	29,018	15,641
Imports	64,947	79,940	71,606
Excess of exports (+) or imports (—).....	—9,040	+18,846	+37,217
Excess of exports (+) or imports (—) of merchandise, gold and silver	+68,334	+369,646	+1,192,494
Imports for consumption (total)	3,703,968	3,546,578	3,763,016
Entered for immediate consumption.....	3,329,702	3,135,103	3,317,579
Withdrawn from warehouse	374,266	411,475	445,437
Duties collected	561,929	545,638	547,561
Per cent ad valorem rate—based on imports for consumption	15.2	15.4	14.6
Entered for warehouse	451,257	418,934	506,561

TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS INTO AND FROM THE UNITED STATES.

From Oct. 1, 1790, to June 30, 1924.

Fiscal Year.*	Merchandise.			Specie.		Mdse. and Specie Combined.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports (roman.) or exports (italics).	Imports, gold and silver.	Exports, gold and silver.	Total imports.	Total exports.	Excess of imports (roman) or exports (italics).
1790	$23,000,000	$20,205,156	$2,794,844			$23,000,000	$20,205,156	$2,794,844
1791	29,200,000	19,012,041	10,187,959			29,200,000	19,012,041	10,187,959
1792	31,500,000	20,753,098	10,746,902			31,500,000	20,753,098	10,746,902
1793	31,100,000	26,109,572	4,990,428			31,100,000	26,109,572	4,990,428
1794	34,600,000	33,043,725	1,556,275			34,600,000	33,043,725	1,556,275
1795	69,756,268	47,989,872	21,766,396			69,756,268	47,989,872	21,766,396
1796	81,436,164	58,574,625	22,861,539			81,436,164	58,574,625	22,861,539
1797	75,379,406	51,294,710	24,084,696			75,379,406	51,294,710	24,084,696
1798	68,551,700	61,327,411	7,224,289			68,551,700	61,327,411	7,224,289
1799	79,069,148	78,665,522	403,626			79,069,148	78,665,522	403,626
1800	91,252,768	70,971,780	20,280,988			91,252,768	70,971,780	20,280,988
1801	111,363,511	93,020,513	18,342,998			111,363,511	93,020,513	18,342,998
1802	76,333,333	71,957,144	4,376,189			76,333,333	71,957,144	4,376,189
1803	64,666,666	55,800,033	8,866,633	Specie included with merchandise prior to 1821.		64,666,666	55,800,033	8,866,633
1804	85,000,000	77,699,074	7,300,926			85,000,000	77,699,074	7,300,926
1805	120,600,000	95,566,021	25,033,979			120,600,000	95,566,021	25,033,979
1806	129,410,000	101,536,963	27,873,037			129,410,000	101,536,963	27,873,037
1807	138,500,000	108,343,150	30,156,850			138,500,000	108,343,150	30,156,850
1808	56,990,000	22,430,960	34,559,040			56,990,000	22,430,960	34,559,040
1809	59,400,000	52,203,233	7,196,767			59,400,000	52,203,233	7,196,767
1810	85,400,000	66,757,970	18,642,030			85,400,000	66,757,970	18,642,030
1811	53,400,000	61,316,832	*7,916,832*			53,400,000	61,316,832	*7,916,832*
1812	77,030,000	38,527,236	38,502,764			77,030,000	38,527,236	38,502,764
1813	22,605,000	27,856,017	*5,851,017*			22,605,000	27,856,017	*5,851,017*
1814	12,965,000	6,927,441	6,037,559			12,965,000	6,927,441	6,037,559
1815	113,041,274	52,557,753	60,483,521			113,041,274	52,557,753	60,483,521
1816	147,103,000	81,920,052	65,182,948			147,103,000	81,920,052	65,182,948
1817	99,250,000	87,671,569	11,578,431			99,250,000	87,671,569	11,578,431
1818	121,750,000	93,281,133	28,468,867			121,750,000	93,281,133	28,468,867
1819	87,125,000	70,142,521	16,982,479			87,125,000	70,142,521	16,982,479
1820	74,450,000	69,691,669	4,758,331			74,450,000	69,691,669	4,758,331
1821	54,520,834	54,596,323	*75,489*	$8,064,890	$10,478,059	62,585,724	65,074,382	*2,488,658*
1822	79,871,695	61,350,101	18,521,594	3,369,846	10,810,180	83,241,541	72,160,281	11,081,260
1823	72,481,371	68,326,043	4,155,328	5,097,896	6,372,987	77,579,267	74,699,030	2,880,237
1824	72,169,172	68,972,105	3,197,067	8,378,970	7,014,552	80,548,142	75,986,657	4,561,485
1825	90,189,310	90,738,333	*549,023*	6,150,765	8,797,055	96,340,075	99,535,388	*3,195,313*
1826	78,093,511	72,890,789	5,202,722	6,880,966	4,704,563	84,974,477	77,595,352	7,379,125
1827	71,332,938	74,309,947	*2,977,009*	8,151,130	8,014,880	79,484,068	82,324,827	*2,840,759*
1828	81,020,083	64,021,210	16,998,873	7,489,741	8,243,476	88,509,824	72,264,686	16,245,138
1829	67,088,915	67,434,651	*345,736*	7,403,612	4,924,020	74,492,527	72,358,671	2,133,856
1830	62,720,956	71,670,735	*8,949,779*	8,155,964	2,178,773	70,876,920	73,849,508	*2,972,588*
1831	95,885,179	72,295,652	23,589,527	7,305,945	9,014,931	103,191,124	81,310,583	21,880,541
1832	95,121,762	81,520,603	13,601,159	5,907,504	5,656,340	101,029,266	87,176,943	13,852,323
1833	101,047,943	87,528,732	13,519,211	7,070,368	2,611,701	108,118,311	90,140,433	17,977,878
1834	108,609,700	102,260,215	6,349,485	17,911,632	2,076,758	126,521,332	104,336,973	22,184,359
1835	136,764,295	115,215,302	21,548,493	13,131,447	6,477,775	149,895,742	121,693,577	28,202,165
1836	176,579,154	124,338,704	52,240,450	13,400,881	4,324,336	189,980,035	128,663,040	61,316,995
1837	130,472,805	111,443,127	19,029,676	10,516,414	5,976,249	140,989,217	117,419,376	23,569,841
1838	95,970,288	104,978,570	*9,008,282*	17,747,116	3,508,046	113,717,404	108,486,616	5,230,788
1839	156,490,956	112,251,673	44,245,285	5,595,176	8,776,743	162,092,132	121,028,416	41,063,716
1840	98,258,706	123,668,932	*25,410,226*	8,882,813	8,417,014	107,141,519	132,085,946	*24,944,427*
1841	122,957,544	111,817,471	11,140,073	4,988,633	10,034,332	127,946,177	121,851,803	6,094,374
1842	96,075,071	99,877,995	*3,802,924*	4,087,016	4,813,539	100,162,087	104,691,534	*4,529,447*
1843	42,433,464	82,825,689	*40,392,225*	22,320,335	1,520,791	64,753,799	84,346,480	*19,592,681*
1844	102,604,606	105,745,832	*3,141,226*	5,830,429	5,454,214	108,435,035	111,200,046	*2,765,011*
1845	113,184,322	106,040,111	7,144,211	4,070,242	8,606,495	117,254,564	114,646,606	2,607,958
1846	117,914,065	109,583,248	8,330,817	3,777,732	3,905,268	121,691,797	113,488,516	8,203,281
1847	122,424,349	156,741,598	*34,317,249*	24,121,289	1,907,024	146,545,638	158,648,622	*12,102,984*
1848	148,638,644	138,190,515	10,448,129	6,360,284	15,841,616	154,998,928	154,032,131	966,797
1849	141,206,199	140,351,172	855,027	6,651,240	5,404,648	147,857,439	145,755,820	2,101,619
1850	173,509,626	144,375,726	29,133,800	4,628,792	7,522,994	178,138,318	151,898,720	26,239,598
1851	210,771,429	188,915,259	21,856,170	5,453,503	29,472,752	216,224,932	218,388,011	*2,163,079*
1852	207,440,398	166,984,231	40,456,167	5,505,044	42,674,135	212,945,442	209,658,366	3,287,076
1853	263,777,265	203,489,282	60,287,983	4,201,382	27,486,875	267,978,647	230,976,157	37,002,490
1854	297,803,794	237,043,764	60,760,030	6,758,587	41,281,504	304,562,381	278,325,268	26,237,113
1855	257,808,708	218,909,508	38,899,205	3,659,812	56,247,343	261,468,520	275,156,846	*13,688,326*
1856	310,432,310	281,219,423	29,212,887	4,207,552	45,745,485	314,639,942	326,964,908	*12,324,966*
1857	348,428,342	283,323,760	54,604,582	12,461,799	69,136,922	360,890,141	362,960,682	*2,070,541*
1858	263,538,654	272,011,274	*8,672,620*	19,274,496	52,633,147	282,613,150	324,644,421	*42,031,271*
1859	331,333,341	292,902,051	38,431,290	7,434,789	63,887,411	338,768,130	356,789,462	*18,021,332*
1860	353,616,119	333,576,057	20,040,062	8,550,135	68,546,239	362,166,254	400,122,296	*37,956,042*
1861	289,310,542	219,553,833	69,756,709	16,339,611	29,731,080	335,650,153	249,344,913	86,305,240
1862	189,356,677	190,670,501	*1,313,284*	16,415,052	36,887,640	205,771,729	227,558,141	*21,786,412*
1863	243,535,815	203,964,447	39,371,368	9,584,105	64,156,611	252,919,920	268,121,058	*15,201,138*
1864	316,447,283	158,837,988	157,609,295	13,115,612	105,396,541	329,562,895	264,234,529	65,328,366
1865	238,745,580	166,029,308	72,716,277	9,810,072	67,643,226	248,555,652	233,672,529	14,883,123
1866	434,812,066	348,859,522	85,952,544	10,700,092	86,044,071	445,512,158	434,903,593	10,608,565
1867	395,761,096	294,506,141	101,254,955	22,070,475	60,868,372	417,831,571	355,374,513	62,457,058
1868	357,436,440	281,952,899	75,483,541	14,188,368	93,784,102	371,624,808	375,737,001	*4,112,193*
1869	417,506,379	286,117,697	131,388,682	19,807,876	57,138,380	437,314,255	343,256,077	94,058,178
1870	435,958,408	392,771,768	43,186,640	26,419,179	58,155,666	462,377,587	450,927,434	11,450,153
1871	520,223,684	442,820,173	77,403,506	21,270,024	98,441,988	541,493,708	541,262,166	231,542
1872	626,595,077	444,177,586	182,417,491	13,743,689	79,877,534	640,338,766	524,055,120	116,283,646

TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—Continued.

Fiscal Year.*	Merchandise.			Specie.		Mdse. and Specie Combined		
	Imports.	Exports	Excess of imports (rom.) or exports (italics).	Imports, gold and silver.	Exports, gold and silver.	Total imports.	Total exports.	Excess of imports (roman) or exports (italics).
1873	$642,136,210	$522,479,922	$119,656,288	$21,480,937	$34,608,574	$663,617,147	$607,088,496	$56,528,651
1874	567,406,342	586,283,040	*18,876,698*	28,454,906	66,630,405	595,861,248	652,913,445	*57,052,197*
1875	533,005,436	513,442,711	19,562,725	20,900,717	56,506,302	553,906,153	605,574,853	*51,668,700*
1876	460,741,190	540,384,671	*79,643,481*	15,936,681	56,162,237	476,677,871	596,890,973	*120,213,102*
1877	451,323,126	602,475,220	*151,152,094*	40,774,414	33,740,125	492,097,540	658,637,457	*166,539,917*
1878	437,051,532	694,865,766	*257,814,234*	29,821,314	46,872,846	466,872,846	728,605,891	*261,733,045*
1879	445,777,773	710,439,441	*264,661,666*	20,296,000	17,142,919	466,073,775	735,436,882	*269,363,107*
1880	667,954,746	835,638,658	*167,683,912*	93,034,310	19,406,847	760,989,056	852,781,577	*91,792,521*
1881	642,664,628	902,377,346	*259,712,718*	110,575,497	49,417,479	753,240,125	921,784,193	*168,544,068*
1882	724,639,574	750,542,257	*25,902,683*	42,472,390	49,417,479	767,111,964	799,956,736	*32,847,772*
1883	723,180,914	823,859,402	*100,658,488*	28,489,391	31,820,333	751,670,305	855,659,735	*103,989,430*
1884	667,697,693	740,513,609	*72,815,916*	67,133,883	37,426,262	705,123,955	807,646,992	*102,523,037*
1885	577,527,329	742,189,755	*164,662,426*	43,242,323	42,231,525	620,769,652	784,421,280	*163,651,628*
1886	635,436,136	679,524,830	*44,088,694*	38,593,656	72,463,410	674,029,792	751,988,240	*77,958,448*
1887	692,319,768	716,183,211	*23,863,443*	60,170,792	35,997,691	752,490,560	752,180,902	309,658
1888	723,957,114	695,954,507	28,002,607	59,337,986	46,414,183	783,295,100	742,368,690	40,926,410
1889	745,131,652	742,401,375	2,730,277	28,963,073	96,641,533	774,094,725	839,042,908	*64,948,183*
1890	789,310,409	857,828,684	*68,518,275*	33,976,326	52,148,420	823,286,735	909,977,104	*86,690,369*
1891	844,916,196	884,480,810	*39,564,614*	36,259,447	108,953,642	881,175,643	993,434,452	*112,258,809*
1892	827,402,462	1,030,278,148	*202,875,686*	69,654,540	83,005,886	897,057,002	1,113,284,034	*216,227,032*
1893	866,400,922	847,665,194	18,735,728	44,367,633	149,418,163	910,768,555	997,083,357	*86,314,802*
1894	654,994,622	892,140,572	*237,145,950*	85,735,671	127,429,326	740,730,293	1,019,569,898	*278,838,605*
1895	731,969,965	807,538,165	*75,568,200*	56,595,939	113,763,767	788,565,904	921,301,932	*132,736,028*
1896	779,724,674	882,606,938	*102,882,264*	62,302,251	172,951,617	842,026,925	1,055,558,555	*213,531,630*
1897	764,730,412	1,050,993,556	*286,263,144*	115,548,007	102,308,218	880,278,419	1,153,301,774	*273,023,355*
1898	615,949,654	1,231,482,330	*615,532,676*	151,319,455	70,511,630	767,369,109	1,301,993,960	*534,624,851*
1899	697,148,489	1,227,023,302	*529,874,813*	119,629,659	93,841,141	816,778,148	1,320,864,443	*504,086,295*
1900	849,941,184	1,394,483,082	*544,541,898*	79,829,486	104,979,034	929,770,670	1,499,462,116	*569,691,446*
1901	823,172,165	1,487,764,991	*664,592,826*	102,437,708	117,470,357	925,609,873	1,605,235,348	*679,625,475*
1902	903,320,948	1,381,719,401	*478,398,453*	80,253,508	98,301,340	983,574,456	1,480,020,741	*496,436,285*
1903	1,023,719,237	1,420,141,679	*394,422,442*	69,145,518	91,340,854	1,094,864,755	1,520,482,533	*425,617,778*
1904	991,087,371	1,460,827,271	*469,739,900*	126,824,182	130,932,688	1,117,911,553	1,591,759,959	*473,848,406*
1905	1,117,513,071	1,518,561,666	*401,048,595*	81,133,826	141,442,836	1,198,646,897	1,660,004,502	*461,357,605*
1906	1,226,563,843	1,743,864,500	*517,300,657*	140,664,270	103,442,654	1,367,228,113	1,847,307,154	*520,079,041*
1907	1,434,421,425	1,880,853,078	*446,429,653*	157,456,873	108,188,249	1,591,878,298	1,988,989,827	*397,111,029*
1908	1,194,341,792	1,860,773,346	*666,431,554*	192,995,418	130,354,126	1,387,337,210	1,991,127,472	*603,790,662*
1909	1,311,920,224	1,663,011,104	*351,090,880*	87,958,799	147,214,610	1,399,879,023	1,810,225,714	*410,346,691*
1910	1,556,947,430	1,744,984,720	*188,037,290*	88,557,099	173,850,076	1,645,504,529	1,918,834,796	*273,330,267*
1911	1,527,226,105	2,049,320,199	*522,094,094*	119,544,262	87,259,611	1,646,770,367	2,136,579,810	*489,809,443*
1912	1,653,354,954	2,204,322,409	*550,967,455*	95,986,719	122,219,013	1,749,341,653	2,326,541,422	*577,199,769*
1913	1,812,978,234	2,465,884,149	*652,905,915*	110,462,541	149,376,933	1,923,440,775	2,615,261,082	*691,820,307*
1914	1,893,925,657	2,364,579,148	*470,653,491*	96,865,263	167,003,552	1,990,790,920	2,531,582,700	*540,791,780*
1915	1,674,169,740	2,768,589,340	*1,094,419,600*	200,679,078	197,166,335	1,874,848,818	2,965,755,675	*1,090,906,857*
1916	2,197,883,510	4,333,658,865	*2,135,775,355*	528,163,676	150,041,071	2,726,047,186	4,483,699,936	*1,757,652,750*
1917	2,659,355,185	6,290,048,394	*3,630,693,209*	1,012,179,589	570,201,156	3,671,534,774	6,860,249,550	*2,988,714,776*
1918	2,945,655,403	5,919,711,371	*2,974,055,968*	194,741,636	330,033,623	3,140,397,039	6,249,744,994	*3,108,347,955*
1919	3,095,720,068	7,232,282,686	*4,136,562,618*	141,188,999	417,750,085	3,236,909,067	7,650,032,771	*4,413,123,710*
1920	5,238,352,114	8,108,988,663	*2,870,636,549*	253,440,234	645,457,866	5,491,792,348	8,754,446,529	*3,262,654,181*
1921	3,654,449,430	6,516,315,346	*2,861,865,916*	704,279,612	186,074,078	4,358,729,042	6,702,389,418	*2,343,660,377*
1922	2,608,079,008	3,771,156,439	*1,163,077,431*	539,064,571	90,009,959	3,147,143,579	3,861,166,398	*714,652,819*
1923	3,780,958,965	3,956,733,373	*175,774,408*	349,036,575	104,928,931	4,129,995,540	4,061,662,304	68,333,236
1924	3,554,036,954	4,311,656,491	*757,619,537*	496,962,623	108,992,527	4,050,999,577	4,420,649,018	*369,649,441*
1925	3,824,140,139	4,864,881,459	*1,040,891,320*	205,751,524	357,553,042	4,029,891,663	5,222,384,501	*1,192,492,838*

*Fiscal year ended Sept. 30 prior to 1843; since that date ended June 30.

Note—Merchandise and specie are combined in the columns at right of table for the purpose of showing the total inward and outward movement of values by years.

GOLD AND SILVER.

	1924.	1925.
Metal.		
Gold—Imports	$417,025,638	$134,145,136
Exports	10,206,941	248,729,698
Silver—Imports	79,936,985	71,606,388
Exports	98,785,586	108,823,344

TONNAGE.

	1924.	1925.
Entered—American	29,006,399	28,685,383
Foreign	38,648,979	40,204,415
Total	67,655,378	68,889,798
Cleared—American	29,309,131	29,047,876
Foreign	38,576,031	40,930,321
Total	67,885,162	69,988,197

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MERCHANDISE BY CONTINENTS.

Fiscal years ended June 30.

EXPORTS.

Year.	Europe.	N. America.	S. America.	Asia and Oceania.	Africa.	Total.
1914	$1,486,498,729	$528,644,962	$124,539,909	$196,994,033	$27,901,515	$2,364,579,148
1915	1,971,434,687	477,075,727	99,323,957	192,235,218	28,519,751	2,768,589,340
1916	2,999,305,097	733,024,674	180,175,374	377,386,709	43,591,031	4,333,482,885
1917	4,324,512,661	1,163,758,100	259,480,371	489,564,198	52,733,064	6,290,048,394
1918	3,738,231,162	1,237,720,614	314,564,482	582,346,015	55,423,368	5,928,285,641
1919	4,634,816,841	1,291,932,342	400,901,601	812,276,041	85,157,432	7,225,084,257
1920	4,863,792,739	1,634,193,861	490,898,074	991,445,747	128,658,242	8,108,988,663
1921	3,408,390,118	1,646,016,440	523,450,650	804,428,930	134,029,208	6,516,315,346
1922	2,067,515,259	896,883,661	190,812,070	564,229,964	51,715,535	3,771,156,489
1923	2,035,091,381	1,045,467,963	258,716,884	558,629,859	58,827,286	3,956,733,373
1924	2,202,118,278	1,043,328,879	281,457,638	720,023,614	64,728,082	4,311,656,491
1925	2,660,133,840	1,142,399,291	360,410,788	624,619,454	77,268,086	4,864,831,459

IMPORTS.

Year.	Europe.	N. America.	S. America	Asia and Oceania.	Africa	Total.
1914..	$895,692,868	$427,399,354	$222,677,075	$329,096,884	$19,149,476	$1,893,925,657
1915..	614,354,645	473,079,796	261,489,563	300,292,655	24,953,081	1,674,169,740
1916..	616,252,749	591,895,543	391,562,018	533,407,455	64,765,745	2,197,883,510
1917..	610,470,670	766,112,537	542,212,820	680,546,842	60,013,316	2,659 355,185
1918..	411,578,494	918,488,901	567,276,702	972,803,349	75,911,957	2,946,059,403
1919..	372,953,593	1,052,570,196	568,374,904	1,020,912,130	81,065,750	3,095,876 582
1920..	1,179,400,699	1,486,250,288	860,944,300	1,526,560,888	185,195,939	5,238,352,114
1921..	937,950,819	1,207,459,976	485,249,987	968,916,878	54,871,770	3 654,449,430
1922..	830,543,712	700,739,286	288,897,069	735,797,703	52,101,238	2,608,079,008
1923..	1,161,501,614	987,510,715	471,307,088	1,068,917,445	91,722,103	3,780,958,965
1924..	1,065,488,705	996,486,192	429,639,333	991,993,362	70,429,362	3,554,036,954
1925..	1,170,455,022	960,025,813	495,636,656	1,113,579,837	84,442,811	3,824,140,139

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE BY COUNTRIES.

Fiscal years ended June 30.

Countries.	Exports 1924.	Exports 1925.	Imports 1924.	Imports 1925.
Grand total	$4,311,656,491	$4,864,831,459	$3,554,036,954	$3,824,140,139
Total North America	1,043,328,879	1,142,399,291	996,486,192	960,025,813
Total Northern	611,409,709	657,825,966	419,761,209	411,361,556
Canada	602,120,600	647,421,511	417,275,091	408,059,713
Newfoundland and Labrador	9,094,010	10,186,430	2,308,769	2,962,785
Miquelon and St. Pierre islands	177,970	212,964	2,549	22,758
Greenland	17,129	5,061	174,800	316,300
Total Southern	431,919,170	484,573,325	576,724,983	548,664,257
Mexico	124,684,099	146,833,521	153,574,036	185,109,260
Total Central America	58,869,321	70,409,740	34,148,215	39,602,143
British Honduras	1,853,530	2,021,341	2,105,634	2,632,257
Costa Rica	5,456,809	6,709,201	4,656,761	4,173,091
Guatemala	7,179,404	9,276,543	9,260,816	10,420,612
Honduras	9,304,340	9,831,123	4,716,436	7,157,642
Nicaragua	5,834,651	6,415,347	5,905,628	5,481,423
Panama	23,818,242	27,510,169	4,344,496	6,342,645
Salvador	5,422,345	8,646,016	3,158,444	3,394,473
Total West Indies	248,965,750	267,330,064	389,002,732	323,952,854
Bermuda	4,158,050	3,142,977	1,166,724	859,578
Barbados	1,427,284	1,637,902	260,931	491,036
Jamaica	8,087,051	8,370,697	6,240,821	7,002,413
Trinidad-Tobago	4,207,334	3,935,178	4,752,668	5,370,219
Other British	5,062,542	5,446,327	2,292,976	3,026,116
Cuba	192,297,954	206,662,049	359,819,351	291,915,139
Dominican Republic	14,454,804	16,673,398	8,755,320	6,695,175
Dutch West Indies	3,358,358	3,930,448	3,671,708	5,810,008
French West Indies	2,327,994	2,764,159	191,749	259,270
Haiti	11,822,318	13,150,461	1,453,453	1,928,525
Virgin Islands of U. S.	1,762,061	1,616,468	397,031	595,375
Total South America	281,457,638	360,410,788	429,639,333	495,636,656
Total Caribbean	40,729,255	56,794,360	70,664,675	79,015,035
Colombia	22,739,349	33,816,810	54,806,301	59,333,787
Guiana—British	1,662,500	1,823,738	947,121	1,009,594
Dutch	838,003	897,060	678,240	868,760
French	250,739	271,140	105,664	167,293
Venezuela	15,238,664	19,985,612	14,127,349	17,635,601
Total East Coast	178,721,899	235,256,401	231,277,890	292,041,518
Argentina	106,690,799	134,864,211	77,423,752	78,061,321
Falkland islands	14,655	3,853	411,158	651,376
Brazil	53,985,282	80,590,029	146,255,852	198,546,477
Paraguay	681,731	1,001,658	311,689	239,931
Uruguay	17,349,432	18,796,650	6,875,439	14,542,413
Total West Coast	62,006,484	68,360,027	127,696,768	124,580,103
Bolivia	3,624,218	4,665,351	786,206	110,174
Chile	30,869,865	34,783,981	92,504,750	99,028,041
Ecuador	4,836,640	5,609,668	5,784,511	7,385,783
Peru	22,675,761	23,301,027	28,621,301	18,056,105
Total Europe	2,202,118,278	2,660,133,840	1,065,488,705	1,170,455,022
Total Northwestern and Central	1,892,873,074	2,246,255,037	898,710,010	974,137,336
Sweden	44,728,408	41,748,744	35,303,165	44,565,255
Norway	20,283,288	27,998,725	20,663,930	23,145,404
Denmark	39,742,347	48,759,440	7,123,718	4,777,234
Iceland	104,539	189,929	27,616	97,613
United kingdom*	897,673,044	1,064,957,728	341,757,276	392,003,729
Irish Free State†	.....	3,403,785	.....	617,130
Belgium	102,295,656	126,161,306	69,591,468	66,472,159
France	280,376,306	288,893,686	144,202,936	151,869,347
Netherlands	116,559,852	166,583,308	70,735,125	78,861,366

Countries.	Exports 1924.	Exports 1925.	Imports 1924.	Imports 1925.
Austria	$2,679,750	$2,845,693	$4,756,177	$5,417,476
Czechoslovakia	1,567,816	2,107,082	20,029,811	23,262,098
Hungary	262,154	513,241	598,329	691,918
Germany	378,320,778	464,058,347	146,737,070	144,764,970
Switzerland	8,279,127	8,034,023	37,183,389	37,591,637
Total Northeastern	41,902,248	77,224,693	22,185,436	24,314,438
Esthonia	1,567,077	1,434,737	397,867	323,164
Finland	10,388,399	11,055,670	8,302,355	8,028,993
Latvia	826,434	1,504,422	5,187,721	3,332,229
Lithuania	73,265	98,051	194,334	615,753
Poland and Danzig	5,500,932	6,087,835	3,122,071	2,943,023
Russia in Europe	23,546,141	57,043,978	4,981,088	9,071,276
Total Southwestern	252,562,208	307,417,801	116,671,748	129,882,613
Azores and Madeira islands	778,716	1,089,222	2,575,537	2,657,638
Gibraltar	405,791	1,839,600	6,320	32,776
Italy	175,432,249	219,630,233	79,933,956	94,952,208
Portugal	6,691,819	9,291,583	3,442,131	3,185,275
Spain	69,253,633	75,564,163	30,713,804	29,034,716
Total Southeastern	14,780,748	29,236,309	27,921,511	42,140,635
Bulgaria	344,015	226,793	1,945,550	575,334
Greece	9,661,722	21,991,460	17,826,216	33,672,947
Malta, Gozo, Cyprus islands	933,352	1,326,783	99,654	186,063
Roumania	1,309,042	1,304,246	258,642	205,728
Turkey in Europe	2,020,227	3,634,764	7,546,745	6,120,553
Jugoslavia and Albania	512,390	752,263	244,704	1,380,010
Total Asia	562,554,866	457,617,173	944,752,924	1,048,142,698
Total Western	4,483,543	6,271,082	18,615,974	22,833,404
Aden	670,132	569,425	2,185,862	2,415,377
Hejaz, Arabia, etc.	326,853	565,523	3,202,958	3,331,287
Palestine and Syria	2,536,716	3,696,460	2,600,017	3,471,508
Persia	261,492	1,012,120	5,646,601	5,825,563
Turkey in Asia	688,350	427,554	4,980,536	7,789,669
Total Southern and Southeastern	115,668,111	123,517,857	420,065,624	513,334,687
British India	34,117,810	33,856,643	107,900,458	124,547,519
Ceylon	1,868,202	1,851,673	23,794,471	30,603,077
Straits Settlements	7,156,113	8,745,728	143,157,485	186,873,239
Other British East Indies	492,690	159,530	12,104	69,872
Java and Madura	9,503,008	10,742,056	36,325,159	43,400,221
Other Dutch East Indies	4,153,405	4,672,412	18,319,916	26,002,639
French Indo-China	1,753,851	1,125,047	158,168	82,568
Philippine islands	55,701,380	61,391,756	90,162,610	100,881,243
Siam	915,574	963,811	152,402	731,585
Other Asia	6,078	9,492	82,851	142,724
Total Eastern	442,403,212	327,828,234	506,071,326	511,974,607
China	124,432,872	89,008,796	157,881,756	147,288,503
Hongkong	19,253,102	15,467,766	20,357,335	18,396,686
Kwangtung	11,289,991	4,015,836	2,337,337	3,771,674
Japan	283,257,578	216,427,527	325,338,181	342,355,610
Chosen	2,606,299	2,175,900	47,651	70,039
Russia in Asia	1,563,370	732,479	109,066	92,095
Total Oceania	157,468,748	167,002,281	47,240,438	65,437,139
Australia	128,503,761	131,955,360	31,989,715	43,261,839
New Zealand	27,020,981	32,755,301	12,983,480	19,329,833
British Oceania	648,647	659,917	953,650	490,846
French Oceania	1,056,304	1,385,069	1,243,692	2,192,466
Other Oceania	239,055	246,634	69,901	162,155
Total Africa	64,728,082	77,268,086	70,429,362	84,442,811
Total Mediterranean	15,001,045	15,884,523	30,877,978	40,350,002
Algeria and Tunis	5,040,258	5,332,503	2,158,297	2,469,092
Canary islands	1,858,270	1,929,890	208,997	206,357
Egypt	6,049,152	6,201,496	28,164,918	37,009,779
Italian Africa	26,715	27,138	7,983	1,220
Morocco	1,625,939	1,736,165	337,783	663,554
Spanish Africa	400,711	657,331	.....	.....
Total other Africa	49,727,037	61,383,563	39,551,384	44,092,809
Abyssinia	18,229	8,833	2,511	.....
Belgian Congo	471,072	558,985	1,182,864	1,300,917
British Africa—				
West	7,733,796	8,906,012	14,048,428	15,681,634
South	32,669,910	40,226,338	7,408,655	8,268,633
East	2,196,116	2,833,597	1,298,318	3,060,821
Liberia	179,318	238,011	8,501	40,887
Madagascar	139,436	133,651	231,450	489,226
French Africa, n. e. s.	2,123,565	2,993,835	705,053	1,077,931
Portuguese Africa:				
East	3,424,110	4,869,398	2,296,077	9,518,283
Other	771,485	614,903	12,369,527	4,654,477

*Except from Irish Free State beginning Jan. 1, 1925. †Beginning Jan. 1, 1925.

INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS.

[From report of commissioner of internal revenue.]

Comparative statement of internal revenue receipts for the fiscal years 1924 and 1925, which are shown as nearly as possible according to the groupings of taxes levied in the revenue act of 1924:

Sources of revenue.	1924.	1925.
Title II.—Income tax: Corporation	$1,841,738,987.72	$916,217,123.28
Individual	.....	845,426,352.40
Title III.—Part 1: Estate tax	102,966,761.68	101,421,766.20
Part II.—Gift tax	.....	7,518,129.32
Title IV.—Tax on cigars, tobacco and manufactures thereof—Cigars	45,961,304.30	44,077,665.10
Cigarettes	203,777,498.18	225,142,225.41
Tobacco	66,700,455.74	66,922,388.87
Snuff	7,005,089.46	6,753,619.76
Cigarette papers and tubes	1,029,292.55	1,189,408.29
Miscellaneous tobacco	28,142.55	35,989.12
Total	324,501,782.78	344,121,296.55
Title V.—Tax on admissions and dues:		
Admissions to amusements, etc.	77,712,523.60	30,907,809.09
Club dues	8,009,861.49	8,690,588.35
Total	85,722,385.09	39,598,397.44
Title VI.—Excise taxes: Automobiles, etc.	158,014,709.40	124,686,745.30
Cameras and lenses	717,915.15	653,544.64
Photographic films and plates	888,960.80	876,735.14
Firearms, shells, etc.	3,370,084.17	3,664,124.89
Cigar holders, pipes, etc.	319,163.77	65,939.33
Coin-operated devices	183,430.27	389,853.61
Mah jong and similar tile sets	.....	20,220.14
Sculpture, paintings, etc.	755,566.17	821,519.08
Jewelry, watches, etc.	22,634,406.26	9,673,415.59
Total	186,884,235.99	140,852,097.72
Title VII.—Special taxes: Corporations, on value of capital stock	87,471,691.52	90,002,594.56
Brokers	1,574,030.05	1,326,657.07
Bowling alleys and billiard and pool tables	2,312,814.01	2,289,82[illegible]18
Shooting galleries	17,074.89	16,523.10
Riding academies	10,722.32	12,015.44
Passenger automobiles for hire	2,013,839.00	1,865,075.43
Use of yachts, power and sailing boats, etc.	262,572.08	301,455.82
Cigar manufacturers	688,485.38	656,713.86
Cigarette manufacturers	362,832.96	396,468.75
Tobacco manufacturers	85,830.02	72,731.80
Importers, manufacturers and compounders of and dealers and practitioners in opium, coca leaves, their salt derivatives, etc., including tax on the product.	1,057,066.33	1,090,932.73
Total	95,856,958.56	98,030,999.74
Title VIII.—Stamp taxes: Documentary stamps sold by postmasters	12,418,180.28	7,737,895.47
Bonds, capital stock issues, conveyances, etc.	30,613,428.19	20,124,726.57
Capital stock transfers	7,936,831.85	12,808,629.24
Sales of produce on exchange	7,557,576.74	5,397,147.98
Playing cards	3,731,536.90	3,183,384.92
Total	62,257,553.96	49,251,784.18
Miscellaneous taxes:		
Alaska railroad income tax (act of July 18, 1914)	20,329.08	15,573.74
Distilled spirits, etc.	27,585,708.37	25,904,774.72
Opium manufactured for smoking purposes (act of Jan. 17, 1914)	275.00	.....
Oleomargarine, adulterated and process or renovated butter and mixed flour	2,863,463.98	3,064,155.39
Receipts under prohibition laws	855,395.37	560,888.07
Internal revenue collected through customs offices	29,036.37	51,054.05
Receipts from sources not taxable after July 2, 1924*	60,692,782.29	.....
Other miscellaneous receipts†	4,203,600.82	12,105,875.35
Total	96,250,591.28	41,702,321.32
Total from all sources	2,796,179,257.06	2,584,140,268.24

*Receipts from sources not taxable after July 2, 1924:

Telegraph and telephone messages	$34,662,428.90
Candy	11,803,703.78
Hunting and bowie knives	20,982.33
Dirk knives and daggers	3,940.12
Liveries and livery boots, etc.	145,465.43
Hunting and shooting garments	172,694.35
Yachts and pleasure boats (sale)	258,998.34

Sources of revenue.	1924.	1925.
Carpets, rugs, trunks, valises, etc.		$1,582,341.39
Nonalcoholic beverages, etc.		10,418,866.08
Theaters, museums, circuses, etc.		1,623,361.57
Total		60,692,782.29

†Includes $4,115,676.66 for 1924 and $12,068,035.75 for 1925 delinquent taxes collected under repealed laws.

RECAPITULATION.

General sources.	1924.	1925.
Income	$1,841,738,987.72	$1,761,643,475.77
Estates and gifts	102,966,761.68	108,939,895.52
Cigars, tobacco and manufactures thereof	324,501,782.78	344,121,296.55
Admissions and dues	85,722,385.09	39,598,397.44
Excise taxes, manufacturers', etc.	186,884,235.99	140,852,097.72
Special taxes, including corporation capital stock tax	95,856,958.56	98,030,999.74
Stamp taxes, including playing cards	62,257,553.96	49,251,784.18
Miscellaneous taxes, including receipts from distilled spirits, delinquent taxes under repealed laws and receipts from sources not taxable after July 2, 1924, etc.	96,250,591.28	41,702,321.32
Total	2,796,179,257.06	2,584,140,268.24

Note.—Income tax represents approximately 68 per cent and miscellaneous taxes 32 per cent of the total receipts, fiscal year 1925, as compared with 66 per cent for income and 34 per cent for miscellaneous taxes, fiscal year 1924.

RECEIPTS BY OBJECTS OF TAXATION.

Objects of taxation.	1924.	1925.	Increase (+) or decrease (—).
Income tax—Corporation*	$1,841,759,316.80	$916,232,697.02	—$80,100,267.29
Individual		845,426,352.49	
Total	1,841,759,316.80	1,761,659,049.51	—80,100,267.29
Estates—Transfer of estates of decedents	102,966,761.68	101,421,766.20	—1,544,995.48
Gifts—Transfer of any property by gift		7,518,129.32	+7,518,129.32
Distilled spirits—Distilled spirits (nonbeverage)	24,825,033.46	23,178,840.84	—1,646,192.62
Distilled spirits (beverage)	9,079.75	1,767.74	—7,312.01
Rectified spirits or wines	21,634.86	12,996.85	—8,638.01
Still or sparkling wines, cordials, etc.	1,454,062.88	1,595,488.63	+141,425.75
Grape brandy used in fortifying sweet wines	665,054.69	475,112.35	—189,942.34
Rectifiers, retail and wholesale dealers, manufacturers of stills, etc. (special taxes)	484,254.19	533,307.43	+49,053.24
Stamps for distilled spirits intended for export	1,232.01	511.30	—720.71
Case stamps for distilled spirits bottled in bond	93,161.09	87,578.65	—5,582.44
Miscellaneous collections relating to distilled spirits	26,867.71	17,216.49	—9,651.22
Total	27,580,380.64	25,902,820.28	—1,677,560.36
Fermented liquors—Fermented liquors (barrel tax)	2,542.04	889.44	—1,652.60
Brewers, retail and wholesale dealers in malt liquors (special taxes)	2,785.69	1,065.00	—1,720.69
Total	5,327.73	1,954.44	—3,373.29
Tobacco—Cigars (large)	45,205,165.45	43,346,812.37	—1,858,353.08
Cigars (small)	756,138.85	730,852.73	—25,286.12
Cigarettes (large)	126,167.60	109,523.34	—16,644.26
Cigarettes (small)	203,651,330.58	225,032,702.07	+21,381,371.49
Snuff of all descriptions	7,005,089.46	6,753,619.76	—251,469.70
Tobacco, chewing and smoking	66,700,455.74	66,922,388.87	+221,933.13
Leaf tobacco sold, removed or shipped by dealers in violation of sec. 3360 R. S., as amended	1,182.22	6,906.20	+5,723.98
Cigarette papers and tubes	1,029,292.55	1,189,408.29	+160,115.74
Manufacturers of cigars, cigarettes and tobacco (special taxes)	1,137,148.36	1,125,914.41	—11,233.95
Miscellaneous collections relating to tobacco	26,960.33	29,082.92	+2,122.59
Total	325,638,931.14	345,247,210.96	+19,608,279.82
Revenue acts of 1921 and 1924: Stamps, documentary, etc.—Sales by postmasters	12,418,180.28	7,737,895.47	—4,680,284.81

	1924.	1925.	Increase (+) or decrease (—).
Bonds, capital-stock issues, conveyances, etc.	$30,613,428.19	$20,124,726.57	—$10,488,701.62
Capital-stock transfers	7,936,831.85	12,808,629.24	+4,871,797.39
Sales of produce (future deliveries)	7,557,576.74	5,397,147.98	—2,160,428.76
Playing cards	3,731,536.90	3,183,384.92	—548,151.98
Telegraph, telephone and radio messages	33,238,874.70	.....	—33,238,874.70
Leased wires or talking circuits	1,423,554.20	.....	—1,423,554.20
Excise taxes — Automobile trucks and automobile wagons	11,510,563.05	7,807,811.16	—3,702,751.89
Other automobiles and motorcycles	112,870,536.57	94,141,549.29	—18,728,987.28
Tires, parts or accessories for automobiles, etc.	33,633,609.78	22,737,384.85	—10,896,224.93
Cameras and lenses	717,915.15	653,544.64	—64,370.51
Photographic films and plates	888,960.80	876,735.14	—12,225.66
Candy	11,803,703.78	.....	—11,803,703.78
Firearms, shells, etc.	3,370,084.17	3,664,124.89	+294,040.72
Hunting and bowie knives	20,982.33	.....	—20,982.33
Dirk knives, daggers, etc.	3,940.12	.....	—3,940.12
Cigar holders, pipes, etc.	319,163.77	65,243.52	—253,920.25
Coin-operated devices, coin-operated machines, etc.	183,430.27	390,549.42	+207,119.15
Liveries, livery boots, etc.	145,465.43	.....	—145,465.43
Hunting garments, etc.	172,694.35	.....	—172,694.35
Yachts, motor boats, etc.	258,998.34	.....	—258,998.34
Mah jong and similar tile sets	.....	20,220.14	+20,220.14
Sculpture, paintings, statuary, etc.	755,566.17	821,519.08	+65,952.91
Carpets and rugs, trunks, valises, purses, pocketbooks, portable lighting fixtures, etc.	1,582,341.39	.....	—1,582,341.39
Jewelry, watches, clocks, opera glasses, etc.	22,634,406.26	9,673,415.59	—12,960,990.67
Beverages (nonalcoholic), including soft drinks, mineral waters, etc.	10,418,866.08	.....	—10,418,866.08
Opium, coca leaves, including special taxes, etc.	1,057,066.33	1,090,932.73	+33,866.40
Special taxes—Corporations, on value of capital stock	87,471,691.52	90,002,594.56	+2,530,903.04
Brokers, stock, etc.	1,574,030.05	1,326,657.07	—247,372.98
Theaters, museums, circuses, etc.	1,623,361.57	.....	—1,623,361.57
Bowling alleys, billiard and pool tables	2,312,814.01	2,289,831.18	—22,982.83
Shooting galleries	17,074.89	16,523.10	—551.79
Riding academies	10,722.32	12,015.44	+1,293.12
Passenger automobiles for hire	2,013,839.00	1,865,075.43	—148,763.57
Yachts, pleasure boats, power boats, etc.	262,572.08	301,455.82	+38,883.74
Admissions to theaters, concerts, cabarets, etc.	77,712,523.60	30,907,809.09	—46,804,714.51
Dues of clubs (athletic, social and sporting)	8,009,861.49	8,690,588.35	+680,726.86
Total	490,276,767.53	326,607,364.67	—163,669,402.86
Miscellaneous—Adulterated and process or renovated butter, filled cheese and mixed flour	49,359.84	25,227.55	—24,132.29
Oleomargarine, colored	989,318.50	1,231,938.85	+242,620.35
Oleomargarine, uncolored	570,605.09	510,362.54	—60,242.55
Oleomargarine, manufacturers and dealers (special taxes)	1,254,180.55	1,296,626.45	+42,445.90
Opium, manufactured for smoking purposes	275.00	.....	—275.00
Collections under prohibition laws	855,395.37	560,888.07	—294,507.30
Internal revenue collected through customs offices	29,036.37	51,054.05	+22,017.68
Other miscellaneous receipts	4,203,600.82	12,105,875.35	+7,902,274.53
Total	7,951,771.54	15,781,972.86	+7,830,201.32
Grand total	2,796,179,257.06	2,584,140,268.24	—212,038,988.82

*Includes income tax on Alaska railroads (act of July 18, 1914) amounting to $20,329.08 for 1924 and $15,573.74 for 1925.

†Includes $4,115,676.66 for 1924 and $12,068,035.75 for 1925, delinquent taxes collected under repealed laws.

TAX ON PRODUCTS FROM PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Articles taxed.	1924.	1925.	Increase (+) or decrease (—).
Cigars (large)	$755,413.38	$815,136.08	+$59,722.70
Cigarettes (large)	12.24	10.08	—2.16
Cigarettes (small)	3,305.10	2,846.27	—458.83

Articles taxed.	1924.	1925.	Increase (+) or decrease (—).
Manufactured tobacco	$71.55	$40.07	—$22.48
Stamp sales (documentary)	2,458.00	2,145.50	—312.50
Total	761,260.27	820,187.00	+58,926.73

Note.—Under the tariff act of Aug. 5, 1909, the above receipts, with the exception of the internal revenue collected from sale of documentary stamps, are covered into the treasury of the United States to the credit of the treasurer of the Philippine islands.

TAX ON PRODUCTS FROM PORTO RICO.

Articles taxed.	1924.	1925.	Increase (+) or decrease (—).
Distilled spirits (nonbeverage)	$1,366.20	.....	—$1,366.20
Cigars (large)	765,009.09	$1,019,371.28	+254,362.19
Cigars (small)	25,500.00	19,500.21	—5,999.79
Cigarettes (large)	30,259.08	59,341.32	+29,082.24
Cigarettes (small)	1,385.76	1,313.31	—72.45
Stamp sales (documentary)	394.60	1.50	—393.10
Total	823,914.73	1,099,527.62	+275,612.89

WITHDRAWN FOR CONSUMPTION AND ON WHICH TAX WAS PAID.

Articles taxed.	1924.	1925.	Pct. increase (+) or decrease (—).
Distilled spirits (nonbeverage)...gals.	9,836,916	8,793,231	—11
Spirits or wines rectified ...gals.	68,880	43,220	—37
Cigars (large)—Class A...No.	2,564,008,130	2,628,629,930	+3
Class B ...No.	1,487,417,728	1,243,350,103	—16
Class C ...No.	2,581,207,993	2,487,300,872	—4
Class D ...No.	128,122,632	135,379,836	+6
Class E ...No.	33,391,311	36,254,226	+9
Total cigars (large) ...No.	6,794,147,794	6,530,914,967	—4
Cigars (small) ...No.	504,092,566	487,235,153	—3
Cigarettes (large) ...No.	17,521,578	15,200,281	—13
Cigarettes (small) ...No.	67,882,675,160	75,009,864,510	+10
Snuff, manufactured ...lbs.	38,917,164	37,520,110	—1
Tobacco, chewing and smoking...lbs.	370,557,690	371,788,256	*
Oleomargarine—Colored ...lbs.	9,891,167	8,803,988	—11
Uncolored ...lbs.	228,134,024	204,014,812	—11
Adulterated butter ...lbs.	219,399	321	—100
Process butter ...lbs.	3,860,352	3,925,260	+2
Playing cards ...packs	46,631,965	31,810,158	—32

*Less than one-half of 1 per cent.

WITHDRAWALS TAX PAID.

Year.	Distilled spirits. Taxable gals.	Fermented liquors. Barrels.	Cigars. Number.	Cigarettes. Number.	Tobacco, chewing and smoking. lbs.	Snuff. Pounds.
1918....	92,593,396	50,184,594	8,731,919,141	36,959,334,804	417,647,509	35,036,561
1919....	84,585,984	30,093,159	7,899,407,423	38,104,738,310	376,959,091	34,895,173
1920....	28,444,129	6,934,296	8,966,028,022	50,448,541,689	414,877,746	38,605,173
1921....	34,923,483	.....	7,822,530,618	45,065,323,904	329,611,732	32,196,676
1922....	19,079,041	.....	7,266,868,812	50,058,250,857	368,563,368	38,597,950
1923....	12,050,003	.....	7,704,694,199	60,878,295,907	382,539,213	39,862,314
1924....	9,836,916	.....	7,298,240,360	67,900,196,738	370,557,690	38,917,164
1925....	8,793,231	.....	7,018,150,120	75,025,064,791	371,788,256	37,520,110

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS BY COLLECTION DISTRICTS.

District and location of office.	1924.	1925.	Pct. decrease.
Alabama, Birmingham	$9,800,970.93	$9,440,086	4
Arizona, Phoenix	2,131,228.85	1,707,513.16	20
Arkansas, Little Rock	6,536,635.87	5,342,265.56	18
1st California, San Francisco	72,779,311.52	66,396,140.46	9
6th California, Los Angeles	56,247,142.33	55,381,381.74	2
Colorado, Denver	15,228,037.25	14,215,164.11	7
Connecticut, Hartford	37,000,532.52	36,951,448.63	*
Delaware, Wilmington	10,805,101.68	8,316,987.79	23
Florida, Jacksonville	15,819,827.98	20,823,730.75	+32
Georgia, Atlanta	19,181,446.22	15,200,727.18	21
Hawaii, Honolulu	5,796,778.45	5,749,809.36	1
Idaho, Boise	1,976,084.28	1,749,557.13	11
1st Illinois, Chicago	198,287,627.12	187,843,638.88	5
8th Illinois, Springfield	16,553,095.02	13,988,281.59	15
Indiana, Indianapolis	45,767,607.75	38,446,429.25	16
Iowa, Dubuque	17,946,204.07	13,554,243.98	24
Kansas, Wichita	20,735,282.63	17,379,524.49	16
Kentucky, Louisville	28,574,914.55	28,314,320.74	1
Louisiana, New Orleans	20,427,382.79	17,232,561.56	16
Maine, Augusta	13,945,902.74	8,926,206.55	36
Maryland, Baltimore	61,891,745.47	45,489,630.38	27
Massachusetts, Boston	138,681,654.73	118,909,084.22	14
1st Michigan, Detroit	207,131,389.50	182,850,980.79	12
4th Michigan, Grand Rapids	14,248,615.65	12,875,514.04	10

District and location of office.	1924.	1925.	Pct. decrease.
Minnesota, St. Paul	$31,586,633.59	$27,983,215.50	11
Mississippi, Jackson	4,949,236.73	4,009,777.21	19
1st Missouri, St. Louis	50,547,573.31	46,609,073.62	8
6th Missouri, Kansas City	18,246,914.61	14,852,104.71	19
Montana, Helena	2,958,039.08	2,449,568.15	17
Nebraska, Omaha	10,791,615.61	7,485,085.51	31
Nevada, Reno	761,499.64	617,668.70	19
New Hampshire, Portsmouth	5,805,346.34	4,458,379.85	23
1st New Jersey, Camden	22,035,684.09	19,586,764.74	11
5th New Jersey, Newark	90,224,362.87	90,612,942.32	*
New Mexico, Albuquerque	1,131,323.68	854,512.91	24
1st New York, Brooklyn	77,154,818.10	72,675,542.94	6
2d New York, New York	369,753,605.78	331,071,417.75	10
3d New York, New York	133,777,960.73	156,540,269.29	†17
14th New York, Albany	45,190,700.87	44,382,564.19	2
21st New York, Syracuse	22,065,398.55	17,018,196.88	23
28th New York, Buffalo	42,472,941.04	36,897,991.16	13
North Carolina, Raleigh	157,973,393.95	166,962,875.15	†6
North Dakota, Fargo	1,282,838.91	924,835.83	28
1st Ohio, Cincinnati	42,369,423.27	40,086,967.39	5
10th Ohio, Toledo	25,467,246.85	22,353,224.37	12
11th Ohio, Columbus	13,829,562 10	12,503,328.47	10
18th Ohio, Cleveland	71,858,600.54	67,553,563.98	6
Oklahoma, Oklahoma	13,520,563.14	11,621,795.16	14
Oregon, Portland	10,500,237.48	8,223,841.27	22
1st Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	164,704,047.90	148,281,456.55	10
12th Pennsylvania, Scranton	20,436,391.34	18,809,372.99	8
23d Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh	84,548,180.37	79,501,326.02	6
Rhode Island, Providence	20,239,353.73	16,364,922.57	19
South Carolina, Columbia	8,938,278.96	6,623,390.55	26
South Dakota, Aberdeen	1,951,248.95	1,199,147.47	39
Tennessee, Nashville	18,633,646.12	16,946,671.31	9
1st Texas, Austin	20,208,154.87	18,707,103.44	7
2d Texas, Dallas	16,655,603.17	15,966,439.64	4
Utah, Salt Lake City	4,087,186.96	4,147,237.16	†1
Vermont, Burlington	3,600,827.80	3,340,638.83	7
Virginia, Richmond	45,991,886.98	48,628,276.98	†6
Washington, Tacoma	19,235,909.60	15,158,704.55	21
West Virginia, Parkersburg	19,895,467.21	16,475,115.34	17
Wisconsin, Milwaukee	40,448,722.69	36,160,434.80	11
Wyoming, Cheyenne	2,088,353.27	1,690,548.59	19
Philippine islands, Manila, P. I.	759,956.38	818,746.05	†8
Total	2,796,179,257.06	2,584,140,268.24	8

*Less than one-half of 1 per cent. †Increase.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS BY STATES (1925).

States.	Income tax.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Alabama	$8,288,275.40	$1,151,810.61	$9,440,086 01
Alaska	194,373.20	23,704.73	218,077.93
Arizona	1,416,794.43	290,718.73	1,707,513.16
Arkansas	4,692,973.75	649,291.81	5,342,265.56
California	92,884,521.21	28,893,000.99	121,777,522.20
Colorado	11,740,667.75	2,474,496.36	14,215,164.11
Connecticut	26,565,630.68	10,385,817.95	36,951,448.63
Delaware	6,563,730.62	1,753,257.17	8,316,987.79
District of Columbia	12,480,534.83	1,949,680.39	14,430,215.22
Florida	12,118,724.67	8,705,006.08	20,823,730.75
Georgia	12,613,731.56	2,586,995.62	15,200,727.18
Hawaii	5,067,186.25	682,623.11	5,749,809.36
Idaho	1,437,069.46	312,487.67	1,749,557.13
Illinois	159,415,517.66	42,416,402.81	201,831,920.47
Indiana	23,702,838.24	14,743,591.01	38,446,429.25
Iowa	10,716,799.85	2,837,444.13	13,554,243 98
Kansas	15,140,741.11	2,238,783.38	17,379,524.49
Kentucky	14,324,935.92	13,889,384.82	28,214,320.74
Louisiana	12,396,172.35	4,836,389.21	17,232,561.56
Maine	7,682,797.60	1,243,408.95	8,926,206.55
Maryland	25,110,611.82	5,948,803.34	31,059,415.16
Massachusetts	99,444,237.57	19,464,846.65	118,909,084.22
Michigan	100,868,402.20	94,858,092.63	195,726,494.83
Minnesota	22,426,721.53	5,556,493.97	27,983,215.50
Mississippi	3,483,059.12	526,718.09	4,009,777.21
Missouri	42,467,573.63	18,993,604.70	61,461,178.33
Montana	1,885,190.42	564,377.73	2,449,568.15
Nebraska	5,681,386.67	1,803,698.84	7,485,085.51
Nevada	451,905.66	165,763.04	617,668.70
New Hampshire	3,221,556.83	1,236 823.02	4,458,379.85
New Jersey	66,137,027.83	44,062,679.23	110,199,707.06
New Mexico	733,076.51	121,436.40	854,512.91
New York	496,709,727.73	161,876,254.48	658,585,982.21
North Carolina	15,877,646.25	151,085,228.90	166,962,875.15

States.	Income tax.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
North Dakota	667,994.23	256,841.60	924,835.83
Ohio	95,526,111.67	46,970,972.54	142,497,084.21
Oklahoma	9,820,419.90	1,801,375.26	11,621,795.16
Oregon	6,784,101.67	1,439,739.60	8,223,841.27
Pennsylvania	189,164,203.75	57,427,951.81	246,592,155.56
Rhode Island	14,234,137.95	2,130,784.62	16,364,922.57
South Carolina	5,787,515.35	835,875.20	6,623,390.55
South Dakota	858,943.34	340,204.13	1,199,147.47
Tennessee	11,770,201.37	5,176,469.94	16,946,671.31
Texas	28,885,747.79	5,787,795.29	34,673,543.08
Utah	3,385,994.71	761,242.45	4,147,237.16
Vermont	3,001,689.45	338,949.38	3,340,638.83
Virginia	15,303,807.61	33,324,469.37	48,628,276.98
Washington	12,334,154.38	2,606,472.24	14,940,626.62
West Virginia	12,044,165.99	4,430,949.35	16,475,115.34
Wisconsin	26,697,560.11	9,462,874.69	36,160,434 80
Wyoming	1,450,159.93	240,388.66	1,690,548.59
Philippine islands	.....	818,746.05	818,746.05
Total	1,761,659,049.51	822,481,218.73	2,584,140,268.24

INCOME-TAX RECEIPTS BY STATES (1925).

States.	Corporation.	Individual.	Total.
Alabama	$5,101,225.85	$3,187,049.55	$8,288,275.40
Alaska	67,917.88	126,455.32	194,373.20
Arizona	810,252.05	606,542.38	1,416,794.43
Arkansas	2,306,268.27	2,386,705.48	4,692,973.75
California	40,324,036.75	52,560,484.46	92,884,521.21
Colorado	7,595,438.18	4,145,229.57	11,740,667.75
Connecticut	13,760,553.10	12,805,077.58	26,565,630.68
Delaware	4,289,425.46	2,274,305.16	6,563,730.62
District of Columbia	5,702,674.25	6,777,860.58	12,480,534.83
Florida	3,888,995.67	8,229,729.00	12,118,724.67
Georgia	8,334,311.71	4,279,419.85	12,613,731.56
Hawaii	3,575,467.38	1,491,718.87	5,067,186.25
Idaho	1,094,746.61	342,322.85	1,437,069.46
Illinois	86,765,897.65	72,649,620.01	159,415,517.66
Indiana	15,101,138.32	8,601,699.92	23,702,838.24
Iowa	6,224,734.96	4,492,064.89	10,716,799.85
Kansas	12,036,724.38	3,104,016.73	15,140,741.11
Kentucky	9,560,538.65	4,764,397.27	14,324,935.92
Louisiana	7,747,454.91	4,648,717.44	12,396,172.35
Maine	4,927,689.74	2,755,107.86	7,682,797.60
Maryland	12,446,313.16	12,664,298.66	25,110,611.82
Massachusetts	52,754,992.15	46,689,245.42	99,444,237.57
Michigan	63,875,996.53	36,992,405.67	100,868,402.20
Minnesota	13,212,270.79	9,214,450.74	22,426,721.53
Mississippi	1,724,082.60	1,758,976.52	3,483,059.12
Missouri	28,446,278.83	14,021,294.80	42,467,573.63
Montana	1,077,823.54	807,366.88	1,885,190.42
Nebraska	3,069,830.26	2,611,556.41	5,681,386.67
Nevada	247,150.07	204,755.59	451,905.66
New Hampshire	1,580,866.62	1,640,690.21	3,221,556.83
New Jersey	33,020,872.54	33,116,155.29	66,137,027.83
New Mexico	317,758.14	415,318.37	733,076.51
New York	202,621,707.68	294,088,020.05	496,709,727.73
North Carolina	10,581,332.47	5,296,313.78	15,877,646.25
North Dakota	337,150.40	330,843.83	667,994.23
Ohio	53,035,341.21	42,490,770.46	95,526,111.67
Oklahoma	4,021,573.30	5,798,846.60	9,820,419.90
Oregon	4,099,024.07	2,685,077.60	6,784,101.67
Pennsylvania	104,604,839.96	84,559,363.79	189,164,203.75
Rhode Island	6,831,415.99	7,402,721.96	14,234,137.95
South Carolina	4,267,589.84	1,519,925.51	5,787,515.35
South Dakota	426,475.75	432,467.59	858,943.34
Tennessee	7,232,346.62	4,537,854.75	11,770,201.37
Texas	15,697,307.57	13,188,440.22	28,885,747.79
Utah	2,704,994.69	681,030.02	3,385,994.71
Vermont	1,619,862.57	1,381,826.88	3,001,689.45
Virginia	11,182,945.38	4,120,862.23	15,303,807.61
Washington	8,681,215.44	3,652,938.94	12,334,154.38
West Virginia	7,964,864.32	4,079,301.67	12,044,165.99
Wisconsin	18,470,328.09	8,227,232.02	26,697,560.11
Wyoming	862,684.67	587,475.26	1,450,159.93
Total	916,232,697.02	845,426,352.49	1,761,659,049.51

COST OF SERVICE.

The expenditures for administering the internal revenue laws for the fiscal year 1925 were approximately $47,019,500, not including expenditures from the appropriations for refunding internal revenue collections and taxes illegally collected, which is in no sense an administrative expense. The cost of operation for the year on this basis was $1.82 for each $100 collected, compared with $1.53 for the preceding year. Expenditures include,

however, approximately $9,013,000 for the enforcement of the prohibition law and $1,128,000 for the enforcement of the narcotic law. Deducting these amounts from the total leaves $36,878,500 as the expenditure for collecting the internal revenue taxes for the fiscal year 1925, which is equivalent to a cost of $1.43 for each $100 collected. The cost on a similar basis for the fiscal year 1924 was $1.24.

STATISTICS OF INCOME, 1923.

Income classes.	Returns.	Net income.	Total tax.
Under $1,000	368,502	$252,513,019	$316,602
$1,000 to 2,000	2,515,324	6,069,132,445	16,570,881
2,000 to 3,000	2,470,970	3,683,428,617	18,190,038
3,000 to 4,000	1,125,462	3,811,676,376	20,804,454
4,000 to 5,000	592,166	2,649,466,575	25,165,340
5,000 to 6,000	141,247	776,601,532	11,983,852
6,000 to 7,000	99,542	641,142,431	11,599,310
7,000 to 8,000	69,230	517,274,863	11,331,493
8,000 to 9,000	48,885	415,559,761	10,362,844
9,000 to 10,000	38,726	367,412,942	10,202,579
10,000 to 11,000	28,971	303,694,112	9,096,139
11,000 to 12,000	23,993	275,879,982	8,939,251
12,000 to 13,000	19,492	243,335,513	8,317,810
13,000 to 14,000	16,183	218,296,060	7,889,537
14,000 to 15,000	13,867	200,900,025	7,656,035
15,000 to 20,000	44,948	773,751,845	33,400,473
20,000 to 25,000	24,347	542,507,052	28,566,466
25,000 to 30,000	14,919	407,615,063	25,605,118
30,000 to 40,000	16,441	565,631,990	42,877,442
40,000 to 50,000	8,472	377,433,415	35,118,190
50,000 to 60,000	4,945	269,934,757	29,322,484
60,000 to 70,000	3,090	199,791,790	24,686,551
70,000 to 80,000	1,981	147,977,609	20,345,195
80,000 to 90,000	1,435	121,361,730	18,548,603
90,000 to 100,000	1,001	94,832,351	15,975,764
100,000 to 150,000	2,339	280,656,213	55,719,390
150,000 to 200,000	750	127,882,393	29,707,638
200,000 to 250,000	348	77,299,661	18,795,742
250,000 to 300,000	203	55,401,958	13,600,823
300,000 to 400,000	216	75,471,811	19,401,606
400,000 to 500,000	111	49,097,383	12,266,946
500,000 to 750,000	103	62,515,897	16,082,504
750,000 to 1,000,000	38	32,591,312	9,415,930
1,000,000 to 1,500,000	39	46,811,543	9,734,553
1,500,000 to 2,000,000	12	19,968,575	3,560,048
2,000,000 to 3,000,000	12	28,172,015	6,021,159
3,000,000 to 4,000,000	6	20,480,046	4,031,143
4,000,000 to 5,000,000	1	4,145,073	1,532,623
5,000,000 and over	4	32,494,629	10,908,949
Total	7,698,321	24,840,137,364	663,651,505

PERSONAL RETURNS BY YEARS.

Year.	Number of returns.	Net income Total.	Net income Average.	Tax Total.	Tax Average.
1916	437,036	$6,298,577,620	$14,412	$173,386,694	$397
1917	3,472,890	13,652,383,207	3,931	691,492,954	199
1918	4,425,114	15,924,639,355	3,599	1,127,721,835	255
1919	5,332,760	19,859,491,448	3,724	1,269,630,104	238
1920	7,259,944	23,735,629,183	3,269	1,075,053,686	148
1921	6,662,176	19,577,212,528	2,939	719,387,106	108
1922	6,787,481	21,336,212,530	3,143	861,057,308	127
1923	7,698,321	26,336,337,843	3,421	703,962,165	91

HOMICIDES AND SUICIDES IN UNITED STATES.

Number and rate per 100,000 in cities having a population of more than 100,000 in 1900:

Year.	Homicides. No.	Homicides. Rate.	Suicides. No.	Suicides. Rate.
1900	481	3.4	2,099	14.9
1901	520	3.6	2,247	15.5
1902	567	3.8	2,487	16.7
1903	636	4.2	2,758	18.0
1904	723	4.6	2,998	19.1
1905	983	6.1	3,126	19.4
1906	1,189	7.2	2,984	18.0
1907	1,455	8.5	3,319	19.4
1908	1,401	8.0	3,957	22.6
1909	1,252	6.9	3,772	20.9
1910	1,479	8.0	3,743	20.2
1911	1,505	7.9	3,880	20.5
1912	1,504	7.7	3,868	19.9
1913	1,702	8.6	3,957	19.9
1914	1,715	8.5	4,351	21.5
1915	1,698	8.2	4,455	21.5

Year.	Homicides. No.	Homicides. Rate.	Suicides. No.	Suicides. Rate.
1916	1,786	8.5	3,892	18.5
1917	2,061	9.5	3,816	17.7
1918	1,865	8.5	3,351	15.2
1919	2,006	8.9	3,229	14.3
1920	1,930	8.4	2,910	12.7
1921	2,168	9.3	3,731	16.0
1922	2,211	9.3	3,626	15.3

FIRST AMERICAN WOMAN CONSUL.

Miss Pattie Field, a graduate of Radcliffe college in the class of 1923, was appointed a vice-consul in the United States foreign service and assigned to a position in the Amsterdam (Holland) consulate in October, 1925. She was the first American woman to be given a place of this kind. She successfully passed a rigid examination at the foreign service school of the state department.

IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES.

Fiscal years ended June 30.

Races.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
African (black)	7,971	5,706	5,823	8,174	9,873	5,248	7,554	12,243	791
Armenian	1,221	221	282	2,762	10,212	2,249	2,396	2,940	576
Bohemian*	327	74	105	415	1,743	3,086	5,537	6,869	1,833
Bulgarian†	1,134	150	205	1,064	7,700	1,370	1,893	2,482	418
Chinese	1,843	1,576	1,697	2,148	4,017	4,465	4,074	4,670	1,721
Croatian‡	305	33	23	493	11,035	3,783	4,163	4,137	520
Cuban	3,428	1,179	1,167	1,510	1,523	698	1,347	1,412	912
Dalmatian§	94	15	4	63	930	307	571	295	51
Dutch&Flemish	5,393	2,200	2,735	12,730	12,813	3,749	5,804	7,840	3,189
East Indian	69	61	68	160	353	223	156	154	45
English	32,246	12,980	26,889	58,366	54,627	30,429	60,524	93,939	50,580
Finnish	5,900	1,867	968	1,510	4,233	2,506	3,087	3,975	689
French	24,405	6,840	12,598	27,390	24,122	13,617	34,371	48,532	23,240
German	9,682	1,992	1,837	7,338	24,168	31,218	65,543	95,627	54,215
Greek	25,919	2,602	813	13,998	31,828	3,821	4,177	5,252	1,068
Hebrew	17,342	3,672	3,055	14,292	119,036	53,524	49,719	49,989	10,292
Irish	17,462	4,657	7,910	20,784	39,056	17,191	30,386	42,364	42,661
Italian (north)	3,796	1,074	1,236	12,918	27,459	6,098	9,054	11,576	1,784
Italian (south)	35,154	5,234	2,137	84,882	195,037	35,056	39,226	47,633	5,512
Japanese	8,925	10,168	10,056	9,279	7,531	6,361	5,652	8,481	682
Korean	194	149	77	72	61	88	104	122	26
Lithuanian	479	135	160	422	829	1,602	1,828	1,991	329
Magyar	434	32	52	252	9,377	6,037	6,922	7,446	885
Mexican	16,438	17,602	28,844	51,042	29,603	18,246	62,709	87,648	32,378
Pacific islander	10	17	6	17	13	7	14	12	3
Polish	3,109	668	732	2,519	21,146	6,357	13,210	19,371	3,178
Portuguese	10,194	2,319	1,574	15,174	18,856	1,867	2,802	3,892	720
Roumanian	522	155	89	898	5,925	1,520	1,397	1,727	391
Russian	3,711	1,513	1,532	2,378	2,887	2,486	4,346	9,531	1,225
Ruthenian	1,211	49	103	258	958	698	1,168	2,356	667
Scandinavian	19,596	8,741	8,261	16,621	25,812	16,678	37,630	40,978	20,146
Scotch	13,350	5,204	10,364	21,180	24,649	15,596	38,627	61,327	27,503
Slovak	244	35	85	3,824	35,047	6,001	6,230	5,523	620
Spanish	15,019	7,909	4,224	23,594	27,448	1,879	3,525	3,664	588
Spanish-Am.	2,587	2,231	3,092	3,934	3,325	1,446	1,990	3,065	2,349
Syrian	976	210	231	3,047	5,105	1,334	1,207	1,595	450
Turkish	454	24	18	140	353	40	237	355	87
Welsh	793	278	608	1,462	1,748	956	1,622	2,635	1,167
West Indian	1,369	732	1,223	1,546	1,553	976	1,467	2,211	325
Other peoples	2,097	314	247	1,345	3,237	743	650	937	498
Total	295,403	110,618	141,132	430,001	805,228	309,556	522,919	706,896	294,314

*Includes Moravian. †Includes Serbian and Montenegrin. ‡Includes Slovenian. §Includes Bosnian and Herzegovinian.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION BY COUNTRIES.

Fiscal year 1925.

Country.	Immigration.	Emigration.
Albania	79	334
Austria	899	466
Belgium	726	459
Bulgaria	140	208
Czechoslovakia	2,462	2,723
Danzig, Free City of	243	5
Denmark	2,444	562
Esthonia	131	5
Finland	480	464
France, including Corsica	3,906	1,205
Germany	46,068	3,646
Great Britain, Ireland:		
England	13,897	6,681
Northern Ireland	1,210	212
Scotland	12,378	1,958
Wales	897	53
Greece	826	6,574
Hungary	616	875
Irish Free State	25,440	921
Italy*	6,203	27,151
Jugoslavia	724	2,464
Latvia	263	29
Lithuania	472	511
Luxemburg	150	18
Netherlands	1,723	743
Norway	5,975	1,765
Poland	5,341	3,721
Portugal†	619	3,600
Roumania	1,163	1,433
Russia	1,775	539
Spain‡	275	3,982
Sweden	8,391	1,167
Switzerland	2,043	423
Turkey in Europe	263	100
Other Europe	144	67
Total Europe	148,366	75,064
Armenia	13	49
China	1,937	3,412
India	65	128
Japan	723	1,212
Palestine	301	110
Persia	32	25
Syria	369	369
Turkey in Asia	38	40
Other Asia	100	66
Total Asia	3,578	5,411
Egypt	142	19
Other Africa	270	135
Total Africa	412	154
Australia	273	344
New Zealand	143	159
Other Pacific islands	46	35
Total Pacific	462	538
Canada	100,895	2,127
Newfoundland	1,858	453
Mexico	32,964	2,954
Cuba	1,430	1,959
Other West Indies	676	2,076
British Honduras	42	19
Other Central America	1,157	642
Brazil	534	169

Country.	Immigration.	Emigration.
Other South America	1,936	1,162
Other countries	4	....
Total America	141,496	11,561
Grand total	294,314	92,728

*Including Sicily and Sardinia. †Including Cape Verde and Azores islands. ‡Including Canary and Balearic islands.

IMMIGRATION BY MONTHS.

Fiscal year 1925.

July	11,661	February	20,913
August	23,290	March	26,619
September	27,941	April	26,744
October	27,402	May	26,045
November	29,345	June	25,304
December	28,098		
January	20,952	Total	294,314

EMIGRATION BY MONTHS.

Fiscal year 1925.

July	8,493	February	4,087
August	6,833	March	4,993
September	8,671	April	5,684
October	8,941	May	8,403
November	8,605	June	5,747
December	14,288		
January	6,183	Total	92,728

IMMIGRATION TO STATES.

Intended future permanent residence of immigrant aliens admitted from July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925:

Alabama	155	Nevada	112
Alaska	100	N. Hampshire	2,690
Arizona	2,519	New Jersey	13,044
Arkansas	140	New Mexico	481
California	20,960	New York	68,263
Colorado	751	N. Carolina	240
Connecticut	5,379	North Dakota	835
Delaware	208	Ohio	9,426
Dist. Col.	780	Oklahoma	227
Florida	1,409	Oregon	3,423
Georgia	168	Pennsylvania	17,431
Hawaii	471	Porto Rico	126
Idaho	556	Rhode Island	3,391
Illinois	20,382	S. Carolina	88
Indiana	2,229	South Dakota	627
Iowa	2,502	Tennessee	201
Kansas	763	Texas	23,113
Kentucky	374	Utah	733
Louisiana	686	Vermont	1,936
Maine	5,025	Virginia	484
Maryland	1,352	Virgin islands	11
Massachusetts	29,636	Washington	9,204
Michigan	26,533	W. Virginia	503
Minnesota	5,100	Wisconsin	4,618
Mississippi	126	Wyoming	270
Missouri	2,055		
Montana	1,056	Total	294,314
Nebraska	1,422		

OCCUPATIONS OF IMMIGRANTS AND EMIGRANTS.

Fiscal year 1925.

Professional.	Immigrant.	Emigrant.
Actors	188	146
Architects	244	35
Clergy	913	309
Editors	33	11
Electricians	1,306	120
Engineers (professional)	1,813	345
Lawyers	116	39
Literary and scientific	187	69
Musicians	496	113
Officials (government)	403	154
Physicians	540	68
Sculptors and artists	105	75
Teachers	1,815	250
Other professional	2,322	380
Total	10,481	2,114

Skilled.		
Bakers	1,175	216
Barbers and hairdressers	802	195
Blacksmiths	1,037	118
Bookbinders	95	8
Brewers	23	2
Butchers	912	130
Cabinetmakers	224	48
Carpenters and joiners	5,548	1,111
Cigarette makers	24	6
Cigarmakers	115	377
Cigar packers	16	10
Clerks and accountants	13,637	1,224
Dressmakers	1,437	202
Engineers, (locomotive, marine and stationary)	795	135
Furriers and fur workers	127	24
Gardeners	687	96
Hat and cap makers	59	1
Iron and steel workers	1,317	229
Jewelers	166	66
Locksmiths	1,575	5
Machinists	2,022	632
Mariners	722	459
Masons	1,361	97
Mechanics (not specified)	2,840	327
Metal workers (other than iron, steel and tin)	327	30
Millers	177	81
Milliners	344	26
Miners	2,241	953
Painters and glaziers	1,467	199
Patternmakers	103	15
Photographers	170	19
Plasterers	408	27
Plumbers	670	72
Printers	676	33
Saddlers and harnessmakers	132	2
Seamstresses	739	51
Shoemakers	860	332
Stokers	287	59
Stonecutters	167	21
Tailors	1,394	387
Tanners and curriers	49	3
Textile workers (not specified)	288	299
Tinners	296	17
Tobacco workers	12	1
Upholsterers	90	10
Watch and clock makers	157	11
Weavers and spinners	863	187
Wheelwrights	26	9
Woodworkers (not specified)	118	12
Other skilled	2,501	282
Total	51,278	8,856

Miscellaneous.		
Agents	1,726	200
Bankers	90	83
Draymen, hackmen and teamsters	551	75
Farm laborers	16,022	1,258
Farmers	13,875	373
Fishermen	1,139	109
Hotelkeepers	101	163
Laborers	34,784	49,890
Manufacturers	265	68
Merchants and dealers	3,737	2,119
Servants	26,924	2,951
Other miscellaneous	14,597	2,486
Total	113,811	59,775
No occupation (including women and children)	118,744	31,983
Grand total	294,314	92,728

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION BY SEX AND AGE (1925).

	Immigrants.	Emigrants.
Male	163,252	70,865
Female	131,062	21,863
Under 16 years	50,722	4,414
16 to 44 years	213,980	68,403
45 years and over	29,612	19,911

DEPORTATION OF ALIENS.

The following table shows the deportation of aliens from the United States after entry by fiscal years:

1898.....	199	1908.....	2,069	1917.....	1,922
1899.....	263	1909.....	2,124	1918.....	1,619
1900.....	356	1910.....	2,695	1919.....	3,102
1901.....	363	1911.....	2,788	1920.....	2,762
1902.....	465	1912.....	2,450	1921.....	4,540
1903.....	547	1913.....	3,461	1922.....	4,366
1904.....	779	1914.....	4,737	1923.....	3,661
1905.....	845	1915.....	2,670	1924.....	6,409
1906.....	676	1916.....	2,906	1925.....	9,495
1907.....	995				

Of the aliens deported in the fiscal year 1925 533 were insane, 1,759 were likely to become public charges, 637 were criminals and 22 were anarchists or violators of war-time legislation.

In the fiscal year 1925 25,390 aliens were debarred from entering the United States. Of these 3,029 were excluded because they were likely to become public charges, 251 were criminals, 2 were anarchists, 452 were contract laborers, 303 were stowaways and 523 were unable to read.

TOTAL ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

The total number of arrivals at the seaports and land border stations of the United States in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, was 823,064. Of these 294,314 were immigrants and 164,121 nonimmigrants; 339,239 were citizens of the United States and 25,390 were debarred. Of the total arrivals 472,179 were male and 350,885 female.

Of the immigrants 137,492 landed at the port of New York, 9,023 at Boston, 5,577 at Canadian Atlantic ports, 1,927 at San Francisco, 1,233 at Seattle, 102,496 at Canadian land border stations and 32,293 at Mexican land border stations.

IMMIGRATION SINCE 1880.

Years ended June 30.

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1880	457,257	1903	857,046
1881	669,431	1904	815,361
1882	788,992	1905	1,026,499
1883	603,322	1906	1,100,735
1884	518,592	1907	1,285,349
1885	395,346	1908	782,870
1886	334,203	1909	751,786
1887	490,109	1910	1,041,570
1888	546,889	1911	878,587
1889	444,427	1912	838,172
1890	455,302	1913	1,197,892
1891	560,319	1914	1,218,480
1892	623,084	1915	326,700
1893	502,917	1916	298,826
1894	285,631	1917	295,403
1895	258,536	1918	110,618
1896	343,267	1919	141,132
1897	230,832	1920	430,001
1898	229,299	1921	805,228
1899	311,715	1922	309,556
1900	448,572	1923	522,919
1901	487,918	1924	706,896
1902	648,743	1925	294,314

The total recorded immigration into the United States since the organization of the government is 36,269,017 persons.

IMMIGRATION QUOTAS.

Established by act of 1924.

Country or area of birth.	Annual quota.
Albania	100
Andorra	100
Austria	785
Belgium	512
Bulgaria	100
Czechoslovakia	3,073
Danzig, Free City of	228
Denmark	2,789
Esthonia	124
Finland	471
France	3,954
Germany	51,227
Great Britain	34,007
Greece	100
Hungary	473
Iceland	100
Irish Free State	28,567
Italy	3,845
Jugoslavia	671
Latvia	142
Liechtenstein	100
Lithuania	344
Luxemburg	100
Monaco	100
Netherlands	1,648
Norway	6,453
Poland	5,982
Portugal	503
Roumania	603
Russia	2,248
San Marino	100
Spain	131
Sweden	9,561
Switzerland	2,081
Turkey in Europe	100
Total Europe	161,422
Afghanistan	100
Arabia	100
Armenia	124
Bhutan	100
China	100
India	100
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	100
Japan	100
Muscat	100
Nepal	100
Palestine	100
Persia	100
Siam	100
Syria	100
Total Asia	1,424
Cameroon (British)	100
Cameroon (French)	100
Egypt	100
Ethiopia	100
Liberia	100
Morocco	100
Ruanda and Urundi	100
South Africa, Union of	100
South West Africa	100
Tanganyika	100
Togoland (British)	100
Togoland (French)	100
Total Africa	1,200
Australia	121
Nauru	100
New Zealand	100
New Guinea	100
Samoa	100
Yap	100
Total Pacific	621
British West Indies	39
French West Indies	4
British Honduras	1
British Guiana	2
Dutch Guiana	1
Total America	47
Total all countries	164,667

Note.—Quota for colonies, dependencies or protectorates is included with the quota for the European country to which they belong.

UNION WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK.

[From reports of U. S. department of labor.]

Figures are as of May 15 for the years given. Chicago, New York and San Francisco are taken as representing the middle west, the east and the far west.

BLACKSMITHS IN SHOPS.

	Rate per hour (cents).			Hours per week.		
Year.	Chicago.	New York.	San Fran.	Chicago.	New York.	San Fran.
1914..	43.2	44.4	50.0	49½	53	48
1915..	43.2	44.4	50.0	49½	53	48
1916..	46.2	53.1	....	49½	48	48
1917..	56.0	53.1	50.0	48	48	48
1918..	75.0	72.5	72.5	48	48	48
1919..	90.0	80.0	80.0	44	48	44
1920..	110.0	80.0	90.0	44	48	44
1921..	110.0	72.0	90.0	44	48	44
1922..	110.0	72.0	80.0	44	48	44
1923..	110.0	85.0	90.0	44	48	44
1924..	110.0	....	90.0	44	..	44

BOILERMAKERS—MANUFACTURING, JOBBING.

1914..	40.0	41.7	50.0	54	54	48
1915..	40.0	41.7	50.0	54	54	48
1916..	40.0	46.9	53.1	54	48	48
1917..	42.0	49.4	53.1	54	48	48
1918..	52.0	70.0	72.5	54	48	48
1919..	60.0	80.0	80.0	54	48	44
1920..	74.0	80.0	90.0	54	48	44
1921..	74.0	72.0	90.0	54	48	44
1922..	70.0	64.0	78.1	54	48	..
1923..	70.0	72.0	84.4	54	48	44
1924..	70.0	72.0	84.4	54	48	44

BRICKLAYERS.

1914..	75.0	75.0	87.5	44	44	44
1915..	75.0	75.0	87.5	44	44	44
1916..	75.0	75.0	87.5	44	44	44
1917..	75.0	75.0	87.5	44	44	44
1918..	75.0	81.3	100.0	44	44	44
1919..	87.5	87.5	112.5	44	44	44
1920..	125.0	125.0	125.0	44	44	44
1921..	125.0	125.0	125.0	44	44	44
1922..	110.0	125.0	125.0	44	44	44
1923..	110.0	150.0	137.5	44	44	44
1924..	125.0	150.0	137.5	44	44	44

CARPENTERS.

1914..	65.0	65.2	62.5	44	44	44
1915..	65.0	65.2	62.5	44	44	44
1916..	70.0	65.2	62.5	44	44	44
1917..	70.0	68.8	68.8	44	44	44
1918..	70.0	68.8	75.0	44	44	44
1919..	87.5	75.0	87.5	44	44	44
1920..	125.0	112.5	106.3	44	44	44
1921..	125.0	112.5	112.5	44	44	44
1922..	110.0	112.5	104.4	44	44	44
1923..	125.0	112.5	104.4	44	44	44
1924..	125.0	131.3	104.4	44	44	44

CEMENT FINISHERS.

1914..	65.0	62.5	75.0	44	44	44
1915..	65.0	62.5	75.0	44	44	44
1916..	65.0	62.5	75.0	44	44	44
1917..	67.5	70.0	75.0	44	44	44
1918..	75.0	70.0	87.5	44	44	44
1919..	80.0	75.0	100.0	44	44	44
1920..	125.0	112.5	112.5	44	44	44
1921..	125.0	112.5	112.5	44	44	44
1922..	110.0	112.5	104.4	44	44	44
1923..	110.0	112.5	112.5	44	44	44
1924..	125.0	131.3	112.5	44	44	44

COMPOSITORS—BOOK AND JOB.

1914..	50.0	50.0	50.0	48	48	48
1915..	50.0	50.0	50.0	48	48	48
1916..	50.0	52.1	52.6	48	48	48
1917..	50.0	52.1	54.2	48	48	48
1918..	57.3	58.3	58.3	48	48	48
1919..	75.0	75.0	62.5	48	48	48
1920..	95.8	93.8	81.3	48	48	48
1921..	106.0	113.6	104.5	44	44	44
1922..	106.2	113.6	104.5	44	44	44

	Rate per hour (cents).			Hours per week.		
Year.	Chicago.	New York.	San Fran.	Chicago.	New York.	San Fran.
1923..	110.0	113.6	104.5	44	44	44
1924..	115.9	120.5	104.5	44	44	44

COMPOSITORS—NEWSPAPER (DAY WORK).

1914..	62.0	66.7	64.4	45	45	45
1915..	62.0	66.7	69.0	45	45	42
1916..	62.0	66.7	69.0	45	45	42
1917..	62.0	66.7	69.0	45	45	42
1918..	66.0	71.1	68.9	45	45	45
1919..	79.0	96.7	75.6	45	45	45
1920..	89.0	122.2	93.3	45	45	45
1921..	115.0	122.2	107.8	48	45	45
1922..	115.0	122.2	107.8	48	45	45
1923..	115.0	122.2	107.8	48	45	45
1924..	129.0	128.9	107.8	45	45	45

ELECTROTYPERS—FINISHERS.

1914..	52.1	62.5	56.3	48	44	48
1915..	52.1	65.6	56.3	48	44	48
1916..	52.1	68.8	56.3	48	44	48
1917..	56.3	68.8	56.3	48	44	48
1918..	58.3	68.8	62.5	48	44	48
1919..	77.1	75.0	62.5	48	44	48
1920..	104.2	109.1	79.2	48	44	48
1921..	113.7	134.1	113.6	44	44	44
1922..	108.0	134.1	113.6	44	44	44
1923..	129.5	134.1	113.6	44	44	44
1924..	134.5	140.9	113.6	44	44	44

ELECTROTYPERS—MOLDERS.

1914..	56.3	62.5	56.3	48	44	48
1915..	56.3	65.6	56.3	48	44	48
1916..	56.3	68.8	56.3	48	44	48
1917..	60.4	68.8	56.3	48	44	48
1918..	60.4	68.8	62.5	48	44	48
1919..	77.1	75.0	62.5	48	44	48
1920..	104.2	109.1	79.2	48	44	48
1921..	113.7	134.1	113.6	44	44	44
1922..	108.0	134.1	113.6	44	44	44
1923..	129.5	134.1	113.6	44	44	44
1924..	134.1	140.9	113.6	44	44	44

GRANITE CUTTERS, INSIDE.

1914..	50.0	50.0	62.5	44	44	44
1915..	50.0	50.0	62.5	44	44	44
1916..	53.1	50.0	66.3	44	44	44
1917..	56.3	50.0	67.5	44	44	44
1918..	66.3	68.8	70.0	44	44	44
1919..	76.3	79.0	87.5	44	44	44
1920..	86.3	100.0	100.0	44	44	44
1921..	112.5	112.5	112.5	44	44	44
1922..	112.5	112.5	112.5	40	44	44
1923..	112.5	112.5	112.5	40	44	44
1924..	112.5	112.5	.....	40	44	..

LINOTYPE OPERATORS—BOOK AND JOB.

1914..	50.0	54.2	64.0	48	48	45
1915..	50.0	54.2	64.0	48	48	45
1916..	50.0	54.2	65.0	48	48	48
1917..	50.0	54.2	65.0	48	48	48
1918..	60.2	58.3	68.8	48	48	48
1919..	77.9	75.0	68.8	48	48	48
1920..	98.8	93.8	81.3	48	48	45
1921..	109.2	113.6	104.5	44	44	45
1922..	110.2	113.6	104.5	44	44	45
1923..	113.2	113.6	104.5	44	44	44
1924..	119.1	106.0	104.5	44	44	44

MACHINISTS—MANUFACTURING SHOPS.

1914..	41.7	40.6	43.8	48	48	48
1915..	41.7	40.6	43.8	48	48	48
1916..	46.9	46.9	50.0	48	48	48
1917..	55.0	56.3	50.0	48	48	48
1918..	65.0	82.0	72.5	48	48	48
1919..	80.0	90.0	80.0	44	48	44
1920..	100.0	80.0	90.0	44	48	44
1921..	90.0	80.0	90.0	44	48	44
1922..	83.0	80.0	90.0	44	48	44
1923..	93.0	85.0	80.0	44	48	44
1924..	95.0	85.0	88.0	44	48	44

MOLDERS—IRON.

Year.	Rate per hour (cents). Chicago.	New York.	San Fran.	Hours per week. Chicago.	New York.	San Fran.
1914..	44.4	41.7	50.0	54	54	48
1915..	44.4	41.7	50.0	54	54	48
1916..	50.0	41.7	50.0	48	54	48
1917..	56.3	47.2	53.1	48	54	48
1918..	68.8	52.8	72.5	48	54	48
1919..	80.0	75.0	80.0	48	48	44
1920..	100.0	88.0	88.0	48	48	44
1921..	90.0	88.0	100.0	48	48	44
1922..	75.0	78.1	80.0	48	48	44
1923..	87.5	78.1	87.5	48	48	44
1924..	100.0	100.0	93.8	44	48	44

PAINTERS.

1914..	70.0	50.0	59.4	44	44	44
1915..	70.0	50.0	62.5	44	44	44
1916..	70.0	62.5	62.5	44	44	44
1917..	72.5	62.5	62.5	44	44	44
1918..	75.0	62.5	75.0	44	44	44
1919..	87.5	75.0	87.5	44	44	44
1920..	125.0	112.5	106.3	44	40	44
1921..	125.0	112.5	106.3	44	40	44
1922..	110.0	112.5	100.0	44	40	44
1923..	125.0	112.5	104.4	44	40	44
1924..	125.0	131.3	104.4	44	40	44

PLASTERERS.

1914..	75.0	68.8	87.5	44	44	44
1915..	75.0	68.8	87.5	44	44	44
1916..	75.0	75.0	87.5	44	44	40
1917..	75.0	75.0	87.5	44	44	40
1918..	81.3	75.0	100.0	44	44	40
1919..	87.5	93.8	112.5	44	44	40
1920..	125.0	125.0	125.0	44	44	40
1921..	125.0	125.0	137.5	44	44	44
1922..	110.0	125.0	127.5	44	44	44
1923..	150.0	125.0	127.5	44	44	44
1924..	150.0	150.0	127.5	44	44	44

PLUMBERS.

1914..	75.0	68.8	75.0	44	44	44
1915..	75.0	68.8	75.0	44	44	44
1916..	75.0	68.8	75.0	44	44	44
1917..	75.0	68.8	81.3	44	44	44
1918..	75.0	75.0	87.5	44	44	44
1919..	84.4	75.0	100.0	44	44	44
1920..	125.0	112.5	125.0	44	44	44
1921..	125.0	112.5	125.0	44	44	44
1922..	110.0	112.5	125.0	44	44	44
1923..	110.0	125.0	125.0	44	44	44
1924..	125.0	137.5	112.5	44	44	44

STONECUTTERS.

Year.	Rate per hour (cents). Chicago.	New York.	San Fran.	Hours per week. Chicago.	New York.	San Fran.
1914..	62.5	68.8	70.0	44	44	44
1915..	62.5	68.8	70.0	44	44	44
1916..	62.5	68.8	70.0	44	44	44
1917..	70.0	68.8	70.0	44	44	44
1918..	70.0	68.8	70.0	44	44	44
1919..	81.3	81.4	100.0	44	44	44
1920..	125.0	112.5	100.0	44	44	44
1921..	125.0	112.5	112.5	44	44	44
1922..	102.5	112.5	100.0	44	44	44
1923..	102.5	112.5	.....	44	44	..
1924..	125.0	131.3	.....	44	44	..

STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS.

1914..	68.0	62.5	75.0	44	44	44
1915..	68.0	62.5	75.0	44	44	44
1916..	68.0	66.3	75.0	44	44	44
1917..	69.0	68.8	75.0	44	44	44
1918..	70.0	80.0	87.5	44	44	44
1919..	87.5	87.5	100.0	44	44	44
1920..	125.0	112.5	112.5	44	44	44
1921..	125.0	112.5	125.0	44	44	44
1922..	105.0	112.5	112.5	44	44	44
1923..	105.0	112.5	112.5	44	44	44
1924..	125.0	150.0	125.0	44	44	44

INDEX NUMBERS OF UNION WAGE RATES AND HOURS.

The comparison is with 1907, in which the rates and hours are represented by 100.0.

Year.	*Wages.	†Hours.
1907	100.0	100.0
1908	101.4	99.5
1909	102.5	99.3
1910	105.3	98.6
1911	107.1	98.2
1912	108.8	97.7
1913	111.5	97.5
1914	113.6	97.1
1915	114.5	96.9
1916	119.4	96.3
1917	127.2	95.9
1918	147.9	94.6
1919	172.2	92.3
1920	221.8	91.4
1921	228.8	91.6
1922	215.3	92.0
1923	234.7	91.9
1924	254.2	91.5

*Rate of wages (in cents) per hour. †Full time hours per week.

PARENTS OF AMERICAN PRESIDENTS.

George Washington—Augustine Washington-Mary Ball.
John Adams—John Adams-Susanna Boviston.
Thomas Jefferson—Peter Jefferson-Jane Randolph.
James Madison—James Madison-Nelly Conway.
James Monroe—Spence Monroe-Eliza Jones.
John Quincy Adams—John Adams-Abigail Smith.
Andrew Jackson—Andrew Jackson-Elizabeth Hutchinson.
Martin Van Buren—Abraham Van Buren-Maria Hoes.
William Henry Harrison—Benjamin Harrison-Elizabeth Bassett.
John Tyler—John Tyler-Mary Armistead.
James Knox Polk—Samuel Polk-Jane Knox.
Zachary Taylor—Richard Taylor-Sarah Strother.
Millard Fillmore — Nathaniel Fillmore-Phebe Millard.
Franklin Pierce—Benjamin Pierce-Anna Kendrick.
James Buchanan—James Buchanan-Elizabeth Speer.
Abraham Lincoln — Thomas Lincoln - Nancy Hanks.
Andrew Johnson—Jacob Johnson-Mary McDonough.
Ulysses Simpson Grant—Jesse Root Grant-Harriet Simpson.
Rutherford Birchard Hayes—Rutherford Hayes-Sophia Birchard.
James Abram Garfield—Abram Garfield-Eliza Ballon.
Chester Alan Arthur—William Arthur-Malvina Stone.
Grover Cleveland—Richard Falley Cleveland-Anna Neal.
Benjamin Harrison—John Scott Harrison-Elizabeth F. Irwin.
William McKinley — William McKinley-Nancy C. Allison.
Theodore Roosevelt—Theodore Roosevelt-Martha Bullock.
William Howard Taft—Alphonso Taft-Louise M. Torrey.
Woodrow Wilson—Joseph R. Wilson-Jessie Woodrow.
Warren Gamaliel Harding—George T. Harding-Phoebe Dickerson.
Calvin Coolidge—John Calvin Coolidge-Victoria J. Moor.

RETAIL FOOD PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES

[Compiled by the bureau of labor statistics, Washington, D. C.]

Year.	Sirloin steak. Av. price. Per lb.	Amt. for $1. Lbs.	Round steak. Av. price. Per lb.	Amt. for $1. Lbs.	Rib roast. Av. price. Per lb.	Amt. for $1. Lbs.	Chuck roast. Av. price. Per lb.	Amt. for $1. Lbs.	Plate beef. Av. price. Per lb.	Amt. for $1. Lbs.	Pork chops. Av. price. Per lb.	Amt. for $1. Lbs.
1913	$0.254	3.9	$0.223	4.5	$0.198	5.1	$0.160	6.3	$0.121	8.3	$0.210	4.8
1914	.259	3.9	.236	4.2	.204	4.9	.167	6.0	.126	7.9	.220	4.5
1915	.257	3.9	.230	4.3	.201	5.0	.161	6.2	.121	8.3	.203	4.9
1916	.273	3.7	.245	4.1	.212	4.7	.171	5.8	.128	7.8	.227	4.4
1917	.315	3.2	.290	3.4	.249	4.0	.209	4.8	.157	6.4	.319	3.1
1918	.389	2.6	.369	2.7	.307	3.3	.266	3.8	.206	4.9	.390	2.6
1919	.417	2.4	.389	2.6	.325	3.1	.270	3.7	.202	5.0	.423	2.4
1920	.347	2.3	.395	2.5	.332	2.0	.262	3.8	.183	5.3	.423	2.4
1921	.388	2.6	.344	2.9	.291	3.4	.212	4.7	.143	7.0	.349	2.9
1922	.374	2.6	.323	3.1	.276	3.6	.197	5.1	.128	7.8	.330	3.0
1923	.391	2.6	.335	3.0	.284	3.5	.202	5.0	.129	7.8	.304	3.3
1924	.396	2.5	.338	2.0	.288	3.5	.208	4.8	.132	7.6	.308	3.2
1925—June	.410	2.4	.352	2.8	.298	3.4	.218	4.6	.138	7.2	.362	2.8

Year.	Bacon Per lb.	Lbs.	Ham Per lb.	Lbs.	Lard Per lb.	Lbs.	Hens Per lb.	Lbs.	Eggs Per doz.	Doz.	Butter Per lb.	Lbs.
1913	$0.270	3.7	$0.269	3.7	$0.158	6.3	$0.213	4.7	$0.345	2.9	$0.383	2.6
1914	.275	3.6	.273	3.7	.156	6.4	.218	4.6	.353	2.8	.362	2.8
1915	.269	3.7	.261	3.8	.148	6.8	.208	4.8	.341	2.9	.358	2.8
1916	.287	3.5	.294	3.4	.175	5.7	.236	4.2	.375	2.7	.394	2.5
1917	.410	2.4	.382	2.6	.276	3.6	.286	3.5	.481	2.1	.487	2.1
1918	.529	1.9	.479	2.1	.333	3.0	.377	2.7	.569	1.8	.577	1.7
1919	.554	1.8	.534	1.9	.369	2.7	.411	2.4	.628	1.6	.678	1.5
1920	.523	1.9	.555	1.8	.295	3.4	.447	2.2	.681	1.5	.701	1.4
1921	.427	2.3	.488	2.0	.180	5.6	.397	2.5	.509	2.0	.517	1.9
1922	.398	2.5	.488	2.0	.170	5.9	.360	2.8	.444	2.3	.479	2.1
1923	.391	2.6	.455	2.2	.177	5.6	.350	2.9	.465	2.2	.554	1.8
1924	.377	2.7	.453	2.2	.190	5.3	.353	2.8	.478	2.1	.517	1.9
1925—June	.469	2.1	.530	1.0	.229	4.4	.369	2.7	.423	2.4	.527	1.9

Year.	Cheese Per lb.	Lbs.	Milk Per qt.	Qts.	Bread Per lb.	Lbs.	Flour Per lb.	Lbs.	Cornmeal Per lb.	Lbs.	Rice Per lb.	Lbs.
1913	$0.221	4.5	$0.089	11.2	$0.056	17.9	$0.033	30.3	$0.030	33.3	$0.087	11.5
1914	.229	4.4	.089	11.2	.063	15.9	.034	29.4	.032	31.3	.088	11.4
1915	.232	4.3	.088	11.4	.070	14.3	.042	23.8	.033	30.3	.091	11.0
1916	.258	3.9	.091	11.0	.073	13.7	.044	22.7	.034	29.4	.091	11.0
1917	.332	3.0	.112	9.0	.092	10.9	.070	14.3	.058	17.2	.104	9.6
1918	.359	2.8	.139	7.2	.098	10.2	.067	14.9	.068	14.7	.129	7.8
1919	.426	2.3	.155	6.5	.100	10.0	.072	13.9	.064	15.6	.151	6.6
1920	.416	2.4	.167	6.0	.115	8.7	.081	12.3	.065	15.4	.174	5.7
1921	.340	2.9	.146	6.8	.099	10.1	.058	17.2	.045	22.2	.095	10.5
1922	.329	3.0	.131	7.6	.087	11.5	.051	19.6	.039	25.6	.095	10.5
1923	.369	2.7	.138	7.2	.087	11.5	.047	21.3	.041	24.4	.095	10.5
1924	.353	2.8	.138	7.2	.088	11.4	.049	20.4	.047	21.3	.101	9.8
1925—June	.365	2.7	.137	7.3	.094	10.6	.061	16.4	.054	18.5	.110	9.1

Year.	Potatoes Per lb.	Lbs.	Sugar Per lb.	Lbs.	Coffee Per lb.	Lbs.	Tea Per lb.	Lbs.
1913	$0.017	58.8	$0.055	18.2	$0.298	3.4	$0.544	1.8
1914	.018	55.6	.059	16.9	.297	3.4	.546	1.8
1915	.015	66.7	.066	15.2	.300	3.3	.545	1.8
1916	.027	37.0	.080	12.5	.299	3.3	.546	1.8
1917	.043	23.3	.093	10.8	.302	3.3	.582	1.7
1918	.032	31.3	.097	10.3	.305	3.3	.648	1.5
1919	.038	26.3	.113	8.8	.433	2.3	.701	1.4
1920	.063	15.9	.194	5.2	.470	2.1	.733	1.4
1921	.031	32.3	.080	12.5	.363	2.8	.697	1.4
1922	.028	35.7	.073	13.7	.361	2.8	.681	1.5
1923	.029	39.5	.101	9.9	.377	2.7	.695	1.4
1924	.027	37.0	.092	10.9	.433	2.7	.715	1.4
1925—June	.035	28.6	.072	13.9	.507	2.0	.758	1.3

PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN THE RETAIL COST OF FOOD.

Percentage of increase in June, 1925, compared with the average cost in 1913:

Atlanta	56.1	Fall River	47.4
Baltimore	63.4	Indianapolis	49.7
Birmingham	63.3	Jacksonville	47.3
Boston	51.1	Kansas City	53.4
Buffalo	57.1	Little Rock	46.5
Charleston, S. C.	56.4	Los Angeles	47.1
Chicago	65.6	Louisville	52.9
Cincinnati	56.6	Manchester	46.7
Cleveland	57.6	Memphis	48.1
Dallas	54.2	Milwaukee	55.4
Denver	44.2	Minneapolis	52.0
Detroit	65.6	Newark	47.0
New Haven	50.4	Richmond	63.6
New Orleans	51.8	St. Louis	58.0
New York	55.4	Salt Lake City	43.9
Omaha	54.7	San Francisco	54.1
Philadelphia	58.2	Scranton	59.6
Pittsburgh	57.5	Seattle	49.5
Portland, Ore.	42.0	Washington, D. C.	63.0
Providence	51.5		

CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN UNITED STATES.

The following table shows the changes in the cost of living in the United States from 1913 to June, 1925. These figures are a sum-

marization of the figures for thirty-two cities, computed on a 1913 base:

Item of expenditure.	June, 1920.	June, 1924.	June, 1925.
Food	119.0	42.4	55.0
Clothing	187.5	74.2	70.6
Housing	34.9	68.0	67.4
Fuel and light	71.9	76.7	76.7
Furnishings	192.7	116.0	114.3
Miscellaneous	101.4	101.1	102.7
Total	116.5	69.1	73.5
Electricity*	—2.4	—8.6	+9.9

*This line shows the per cent of increase (+) or decrease (—) in the price of electricity on the dates named as compared with the price in December, 1914. These figures are based on simple averages of primary rates.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES.

The figures are for June in each year.

Commodities.	1913.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Farm products	100	138	134	155.4
Food, etc.	100	142	136	155.3
Clothing	100	198	187	188.2
Fuel, lighting	100	186	175	172.6
Metals	100	148	139	126.1
Building materials	100	194	173	170.7
Chemicals, drugs	100	131	127	132.8
House furnishings	100	187	172	169.9
Miscellaneous	100	123	111	137.8
All commodities	100	153	145	157.4

ANNALIST COMPUTATION.

The New York Annalist's "Curve in the Cost of Living," or index number, which shows the fluctuations in the average wholesale price of twenty-five food commodities selected and arranged to represent a theoretical family's food budget, indicated that prices rose generally from January, 1925, to March of the same year, then had a downward tendency until May, when they began to rise.

The index number published Sept. 4, 1925, showed:

Aug. 29, 1925	213.665
Aug. 30, 1924	187.179
Sept. 1, 1923	176.114

Yearly Averages.

1925*	213.697	1918	287.080
1924	190.000	1917	261.796
1923	174.898	1916	175.720
1922	186.290	1896	80.096
1921	174.308	1890	109.252
1920	282.757		
1919	295.607		

*To Aug. 29.

RETAIL PRICES OF COAL IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From the Monthly Labor Review of the department of labor.]

The following table shows the average retail prices of coal per ton of 2,000 pounds in some of the principal cities of the United States and for the United States as a whole on June 15, 1924 and 1925:

City and kind of coal.	1924.	1925.
Atlanta, Ga.—Bituminous	$7.21	$6.67
Baltimore, Md.—Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove	*15.50	*15.75
Chestnut	*15.25	*15.25
Bituminous	*7.45	*7.55
Birmingham, Ala. — Bituminous	7.43	6.82
Boston, Mass.—Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove	15.50	15.75
Chestnut	15.50	15.50
Bridgeport, Conn. — Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove	15.00	15.00
Chestnut	15.00	15.00
Buffalo, N. Y.—Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove	13.39	13.48
Chestnut	13.35	13.14
Butte, Mont.—Bituminous	$10.80	$10.83
Charleston, S. C.—Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove	*17.00	*17.00
Chestnut	*17.10	*17.00
Bituminous	*11.00	*11.00
Chicago, Ill. — Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove	16.25	16.30
Chestnut	16.25	16.11
Bituminous	7.85	8.23
Cincinnati, O.—Bituminous	7.22	6.50
Cleveland, O.—Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove	14.31	14.52
Chestnut	14.31	14.37
Bituminous	7.87	7.93
Columbus, O.—Bituminous	6.51	6.04
Dallas, Tex.—Arkansas anthracite—Egg	16.00	15.13
Bituminous	13.23	11.56
Denver, Col. — Colorado anthracite—Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed	16.00	15.58
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed	16.00	15.83
Bituminous	8.86	9.61
Detroit, Mich—Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove	15.25	15.08
Chestnut	15.25	15.08
Bituminous	9.14	8.70
Fall River, Mass.—Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove	15.33	15.54
Chestnut	15.33	15.38
Houston, Tex.—Bituminous	12.00	11.17
Indianapolis, Ind. — Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove	16.00	16.00
Chestnut	16.00	16.00
Bituminous	6.74	6.56
Jacksonville, Fla. — Bituminous	13.00	12.00
Kansas City, Mo.—Arkansas anthracite—Furnace	14.75	13.50
Stove, No. 4	16.06	15.00
Bituminous	8.31	8.07
Little Rock, Ark.—Arkansas anthracite—Egg	15.00	.....
Bituminous	10.00	10.30
Los Angeles, Cal.—Bituminous	14.40	15.13
Louisville, Ky.—Bituminous	7.18	6.17
Manchester, N. H.—Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove	17.42	16.50
Chestnut	16.67	16.00
Memphis, Tenn.—Bituminous	7.93	6.85
Milwaukee, Wis. — Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove	16.50	16.50
Chestnut	16.35	16.35
Bituminous	8.83	9.13
Minneapolis, Minn.—Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove	17.80	17.80
Chestnut	17.65	17.65
Bituminous	10.54	10.88
Mobile, Ala.—Bituminous	9.86	8.90
Newark, N. J.—Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove	12.99	13.50
Chestnut	12.99	13.00
New Haven, Conn.—Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove	14.75	14.55
Chestnut	14.75	14.55
New Orleans, La.—Bituminous	10.07	9.21
New York, N. Y.—Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove	13.63	14.12
Chestnut	13.63	13.78
Norfolk, Va. — Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove	14.50	15.00
Chestnut	14.50	15.00
Bituminous	8.22	8.52
Omaha, Neb.—Bituminous	9.72	9.50
Peoria, Ill.—Bituminous	6.31	6.37
Philadelphia, Pa. — Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove	*15.01	*14.61
Chestnut	*14.89	*14.14
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove	*16.00	*14.63
Chestnut	*16.00	*14.63
Bituminous	7.06	6.69

City and kind of coal.	1924.	1925.
Portland, Me.—Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove	$16.08	$16.08
Chestnut	16.08	16.08
Portland, Ore.—Bituminous	12.21	12.96
Providence, R. I.—Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove	15.50	15.75
Chestnut	15.50	15.50
Richmond, Va.—Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove	15.50	15.13
Chestnut	15.50	15.19
Bituminous	8.90	8.00
Rochester, N. Y.—Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove	13.95	14.20
Chestnut	13.85	13.85
St. Louis, Mo.—Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove	16.13	16.20
Chestnut	16.38	15.95
Bituminous	6.29	6.01
St. Paul, Minn.—Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove	17.80	17.80
Chestnut	17.65	17.65
Bituminous	10.70	11.20
Salt Lake City, Utah.—Colorado anthracite — Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed	17.50	18.25
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed	$17.75	$18.25
Bituminous	7.34	8.41
San Francisco, Cal.—New Mexico anthracite—Cerillos egg	25.00	25.00
Colorado anthracite—Egg	24.50	24.50
Bituminous	15.94	16.39
Savannah, Ga.—Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove	17.00	17.00
Chestnut	17.00	17.00
Bituminous	10.78	10.25
Scranton, Pa.—Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove	10.18	10.32
Chestnut	10.15	10.23
Seattle, Wash.—Bituminous	9.88	9.81
Springfield, Ill.—Bituminous.	4.40	4.38
Washington, D. C.—Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove	*15.33	*15.27
Chestnut	*15.01	*14.75
Bituminous	8.56	8.49
United States—Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove	15.06	15.05
Chestnut	15.00	14.84
Bituminous	8.84	8.61

*Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

CENTRAL ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER STATIONS (1922).

[From federal census bureau report.]

State.	No.	Revenues.	Expenses.
Alabama	72	$8,061,664	$6,750,136
Arizona	35	3,987,647	3,180,460
Arkansas	87	4,277,260	3,413,364
California	87	81,354,218	64,981,302
Colorado	79	9,537,304	6,854,053
Connecticut	44	21,379,470	17,378,418
Delaware*	54	20,213,103	16,113,893
Florida	101	5,602,650	4,432,743
Georgia	176	5,901,690	4,632,329
Idaho†	89	11,624,103	9,454,454
Illinois	284	79,765,986	67,648,723
Indiana	212	27,973,871	23,039,504
Iowa	294	19,499,856	15,711,635
Kansas	290	15,474,101	13,428,323
Kentucky	138	10,201,193	7,777,794
Louisiana	81	3,558,983	2,597,892
Maine	82	5,865,424	4,558,886
Massachusetts	117	57,351,064	45,600,139
Michigan	232	46,924,101	39,929,050
Minnesota	254	25,185,144	19,885,238
Mississippi	107	3,312,395	2,589,221
Missouri	240	28,328,364	22,973,507
Montana	64	11,433,587	7,068,076
Nebraska	340	10,434,456	8,678,921
Nevada	12	930,597	701,360
N. Hampshire	57	4,576,511	3,612,206
New Jersey	60	42,634,490	34,230,895
New Mexico	31	1,417,855	1,290,024
New York	291	158,785,893	125,127,483
No. Carolina	182	15,188,387	11,531,388
North Dakota	154	3,668,055	3,218,781
Ohio	298	68,445,019	54,903,440
Oklahoma	167	11,094,009	8,205,986
Oregon	61	4,960,681	4,112,933
Pennsylvania	242	107,714,199	86,060,700
Rhode Island	8	10,151,677	8,134,049
So. Carolina	87	8,828,162	6,683,909
South Dakota	150	4,239,742	3,602,636
Tennessee	110	10,995,580	8,663,702
Texas	290	24,633,347	18,849,325
Vermont	57	$4,560,870	$3,691,498
Virginia	99	6,721,365	5,391,409
Washington	80	18,855,417	13,013,510
West Virginia	66	16,221,240	14,747,608
Wisconsin	253	28,140,696	23,392,192
Wyoming	41	2,109,057	1,781,996
Total	6,355	1,072,119,883	859,625,091

*Includes District of Columbia and Maryland.
†Includes Utah.

SUMMARY, ALL ESTABLISHMENTS.

	1922.	1917.
Number	6,355	6,542
Commercial	3,774	4,224
Municipal	2,581	2,318
Value plant and equipment	$4,465,015,691	$3,060,392,141
Total revenues.	$1,072,119,883	$526,894,240
Total expenses.	$859,625,091	$426,568,307
Customers	12,709,868	7,178,703

SUMMARY, COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Number	3,774	4,224
Value plant and equipment	$4,229,356,023	$2,933,016,941
Total revenues	$986,684,273	$486,634,021
Total expenses.	$792,496,243	$395,127,395
Customers	11,065,124	6,202,189

SUMMARY, MUNICIPAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Number	2,581	2,318
Value plant and equipment	$235,659,668	$127,375,200
Total revenues	$85,435,610	$40,260,219
Total expenses.	$67,128,848	$31,440,912
Customers	1,644,744	976,514

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

The library of congress was established in 1800 in the city of Washington, D. C. It was burned in 1814, and in 1851 lost 35,000 volumes by fire. The present library building, which cost $6,347,000, was opened to the public in November, 1897. It is located a short distance east of the capitol and is the largest and finest building of its kind in the world.

June 30, 1924, the library contained 3,179,104 books and pamphlets, 182,233 maps, 986,354 pieces of music and 442,977 prints. The copyright office is a distinct division of the library with its own force of employes. The annual cost of maintenance is now more than $1,000,000. The expenditure in 1924 was $1,048,273.37.

The librarian of congress is Herbert Putnam, salary, $7,500; chief assistant librarian, Appleton P. C. Griffin, $6,000; executive assistant; Allen R. Boyd, $3,800; secretary, Jessica L. Farnum, $3,000.

LIFE INSURANCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Ordinary. Policies.	Ordinary. Amount.	Industrial. Policies.	Industrial. Amount.	Total. Policies.	Total. Amount.
1850	29,407	$68,614,189	.....	.....	.....	.....
1860	60,000	180,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870	839,226	2,262,847,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
1880	679,690	1,564,183,532	236,674	$20,533,469	916,364	$1,584,717,001
1890	1,319,561	3,620,057,439	3,883,529	429,521,128	5,203,090	4,049,578,567
1900	3,176,051	7,093,152,380	11,219,296	1,468,986,366	14,395,347	8,562,138,746
1910	6,954,119	13,227,213,168	23,034,463	3,177,047,874	29,988,582	16,404,261,042
1920	16,733,000	35,299,292,000	47,608,000	7,031,676,000	64,341,000	42,330,968,000
1921	17,684,688	37,977,280,586	54,096,515	8,006,119,747	71,781,203	45,983,400,333
1922	18,814,000	41,404,191,000	58,283,000	8,886,519,000	77,097,000	50,290,710,000

	Total income.	Payments to policyholders.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Surplus.
1890	$196,938,069	$90,007,820	$770,972,061	$678,681,309	$92,290,752
1900	400,257,603	168,687,601	1,742,414,173	1,493,378,709	249,035,464
1910	781,011,249	387,302,073	3,875,877,059	3,325,878,366	490,056,000
1920	1,847,264,000	744,649,000	7,319,997,000	6,989,309,000	567,693,000
1921	1,951,417,924	839,967,405	7,936,496,844	7,548,158,953	603,945,000
1922	2,149,186,000	1,005,714,000	8,652,318,000	7,942,943,000	709,375,000

FRATERNAL LIFE INSURANCE.

Year.	Companies.	Income.	Disbursement.	Claims paid.	Insurance written.	Insurance in force.
1901	489	$81,628,596	$77,343,460	$64,128,047	$799,626,678	$5,656,453,465
1910	497	128,631,649	110,168,334	92,279,662	1,331,552,713	9,562,511,910
1920	336	181,229,109	135,807,460	109,594,855	1,177,970,840	8,879,451,774
1921	283	194,798,000	136,604,000	107,925,000	785,131,000	9,123,525,000
1922	245	197,663,000	151,589,000	110,568,000	915,555,000	8,687,939,000

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Yr.	Companies.	Income.	Losses.	Dividends.
1900	493	198,312,577	108,307,171	8,446,110
1910	597	381,545,814	166,789,763	20,709,261
1920	789	1073,624,952	451,469,890	40,088,229
1921	802	915,921,407	514,754,544	39,351,555
1922	754	939,568,000	477,116,000	73,924,000

CASUALTY AND OTHER INSURANCE.

Year.	Companies.	Income.	Payments to policyholders.
1900	62	32,309,619	10,166,796
1910	177	111,041,748	41,465,472
1920	189	489,774,425	196,360,067
1922	189	498,173,000	221,690,000
1921	205	499,742,000	229,284,000

MUTUAL ACCIDENT AND SICK BENEFIT ASSOCIATIONS.

Year.	Companies.	Income.	Paid for claims.
1901	102	$3,201,098	$1,653,739
1910	197	11,938,130	5,278,953
1920	67	22,712,185	10,580,188
1921	62	22,125,000	10,584,000
1922	82	22,490,000	11,684,000

MISCELLANEOUS INSURANCE (1922).

Class.	Premiums.	Losses.
Automobile liability	$75,244,939	$33,666,825
Automobile collision	10,203,257	5,596,773
Burglary and theft	22,854,281	10,537,249
Fidelity	24,209,047	9,308,503
Health	17,117,508	10,585,044
Workmen's compensation	85,888,958	60,712,592

UNITED STATES FIRE LOSSES BY YEARS.

[From national board of fire underwriters and other sources.]

1910	$214,003,300	1914	$221,439,350	1918	$253,878,876
1911	217,004,575	1915	172,033,200	1919	320,540,399
1912	206,438,900	1916	258,377,952	1920	447,886,677
1913	203,408,250	1917	289,535,050	1921	$495,406,012
				1922	521,860,000
				1923	535,372,782

GOLD MEDAL OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND LETTERS.

The gold medal of the National Institute of Arts and Letters is awarded annually to any citizen of the United States, whether a member of the institute or not, for distinguished service to arts or letters in the creation of original work. The medal is awarded for the entire work of the recipient, without limit of time during which it shall have been done; it is awarded to a living person or one who shall have been living within a year of the award; and it may not be awarded more than once to any one person. Furthermore there is a regular order of subjects for creative work in which the award is made: First year, sculpture; second, history or biography; third, music; fourth, poetry; fifth, architecture; sixth, drama; seventh, painting; eighth, fiction; ninth, essays or belles-lettres; returning to each subject every tenth year in the order named. The method of choice of the recipient is for a poll to be taken of the members of the section of the institute dealing with the subject in which the medal is that year to be awarded. Those to whom the gold medal has been awarded form a roll of the most distinguished figures in our national artistic life for the last decade and a half. In 1924 it was awarded to Edith Wharton, author of "Old New York," "The Age of Innocence" and other novels. She was the first woman to receive the medal. Following is a list of those to whom the institute's gold medal has been awarded:

1909—Sculpture—Augustus St. Gaudens.
1910—History—James Ford Rhodes.
1911—Poetry—James Whitcomb Riley.
1912—Architecture—W. R. Mead.
1913—Drama—Augustus Thomas.
1914—Painting—John Singer Sargent.
1915—Fiction—William Dean Howells.
1916—Essays and belles-lettres—John Burroughs.
1917—Sculpture—Daniel Chester French.
1918—History or biography—William Roscoe Thayer.
1919—Music—Charles Martin Loeffler.
1921—Architecture—Cass Gilbert.
1922—Drama—Eugene Gladstone O'Neill.
1923—Painting—E. H. Blashfield.
1924—Fiction—Edith Wharton.

TELEPHONES IN THE UNITED STATES (1922).

[From census bureau report.]

State.	Telephones.	Calls.
Alabama	64,820	198,428,871
Arizona	23,318	28,815,177
Arkansas	66,785	179,778,512
California	733,922	1,289,422,610
Colorado	138,513	229,101,860
Connecticut	205,059	311,620,242
Delaware	22,972	40,201,236
Florida	73,185	165,354,275
Georgia	110,347	326,523,807
Idaho	40,442	72,809,399
Illinois	1,145,616	1,827,326,484
Indiana	389,100	790,838,385
Iowa	346,880	582,345,568
Kansas	212,388	436,256,968
Kentucky	150,373	367,902,969
Louisiana	81,071	251,351,610
Maine	101,786	170,666,169
Maryland	150,298	234,499,460
Massachusetts	686,731	1,097,990,574
Michigan	445,739	777,152,117
Minnesota	329,542	678,216,101
Missouri	394,792	848,767,544
Montana	46,666	64,080,206
Nebraska	206,144	437,458,080
Nevada	9,853	15,636,300
New Hampshire	64,909	98,099,726
New Jersey	379,303	467,618,686
New Mexico	14,357	26,203,759
New York	1,722,653	2,652,808,461
North Carolina	85,161	232,996,454
North Dakota	47,588	75,696,870
Ohio	874,133	1,433,328,989
Oklahoma	148,602	366,874,478
Oregon	118,455	233,813,936
Pennsylvania	1,010,965	1,539,356,163
Rhode Island	92,766	125,331,921
South Carolina	41,505	232,996,454
South Dakota	59,905	108,275,315
Tennessee	118,992	387,958,215
Texas	335,894	868,020,707
Utah	50,448	100,866,042
Vermont	46,182	67,447,558
Virginia	120,627	214,681,864
Washington	207,431	400,069,975
West Virginia	85,381	161,015,227
Wisconsin	324,747	537,442,522
Wyoming	20,846	35,394,898
Total	12,295,234	21,901,387,070

DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDUSTRY.

Census year.	Systems.	Miles of wire.	Telephones.
1922	57,253	37,265,958	14,347,395
1917	53,234	28,827,188	11,716,520
1912	32,233	20,248,326	8,729,592
1907	22,971	12,999,364	6,118,578
1902	9,136	4,900,451	2,371,044

Other Details.

	1922.	1917.
Central offices	19,260	21,175
Calls, original	24,647,560,860	21,845,722,335
Employes	312,015	262,629
Men	104,433	91,510
Women	207,582	171,119
Salaries and wages	$352,925,570	$175,670,449
Revenue	684,923,557	389,499,631
Investment	205,183,150	1,492,329,015

LAND AND OCEAN-CABLE TELEGRAPH SYSTEMS.

(United States.)

SUMMARY.

Companies or systems	1922. 24	1917. 27
Miles pole line	252,991	241,128
Miles single wire	1,853,250	1,890,245
Nautical miles cable	76,711	71,251
Number messages	191,121,333	158,176,456
Telegraph offices	27,354	28,940
Total income	$151,858,086	$109,703,428
Total expenses	$127,990,615	$91,871,159
Net income	$23,867,471	$17,832,269
Dividends	$10,715,211	$9,817,211
Employes	68,632	51,574
Salaries and wages	$76,161,926	$39,643,911

LAND TELEGRAPH SYSTEMS.

Companies or systems	1922. 19	1917. 21
Miles pole line	252,991	241,012
Miles single wire	1,849,312	1,888,793
Messages	185,841,267	155,263,206
Telegraph offices	27,253	28,865
Total income	$130,538,660	$92,954,370
Total expenses	$114,863,901	$80,828,970
Net income	$15,674,759	$12,125,400
Dividends	$7,142,771	$7,165,514
Employes	64,902	49,608
Salaries and wages	$71,491,743	$37,879,560

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL TELEGRAPH LINES (1922).

Systems or lines	166
Miles single track	234,986
Miles pole line owned	219,756
Miles pole line operated	219,756
Miles single wire owned	1,475,027
Miles single wire operated	1,475,027
Miles wire railway owned	285,002

OCEAN-CABLE TELEGRAPH SYSTEMS.

Companies or systems	1922. 5	1917. 6
Nautical miles cable	52,430	46,950
Messages	5,280,066	2,913,250
Cable offices	101	75
Total revenues	$21,319,426	$16,749,058
Total expenses	$13,126,714	$11,042,189
Net income	$8,192,712	$5,706,869
Dividends	$3,572,806	$2,651,697
Employes	3,730	1,966
Salaries and wages	$4,670,183	$1,764,351

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH SYSTEMS.

	1922.	1917.
Companies or systems	4	3
Messages	2,365,109	285,244
Tower stations	37	63
Total income	$8,111,102	$1,385,000
Total expenses	$5,111,574	$775,534
Net income	$2,999,528	$609,526
Employes	1,258	586
Salaries and wages	$2,095,506	$461,402

Government Radio Stations.

The government maintains nine radio stations in Alaska. These are units of the naval communication service, with headquarters at Radio, Va. The war department in Washington communicates by radio with seventy-two garrisons, posts, camps and stations.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH AND CABLE SYSTEMS.

The government operates a certain number of telegraph and cable systems to and in Alaska, the Panama Canal Zone, the Philippine islands and Porto Rico. The total mileage of the land lines in 1922 was 5,892 and of the cable lines 2,519. The number of messages handled was 1,747,439.

The weather bureau in 1922 operated nine telegraph and telephone lines in the United States in localities where no commercial lines were available, primarily for the purpose of transmitting meteorological observations, weather forecasts and warnings, vessel and wreck reports and general government business. The length of these lines was 289 miles, including sixty-six miles of cable.

RAILROADS OF THE UNITED STATES.

OPERATING STATISTICS OF PRINCIPAL SYSTEMS.

Calendar year 1924.

Railroad.	Mileage operated.	Operating revenues.	Operating expenses.	Operating income.	Net after rents.
Ann Arbor	293	$5,532,185	$4,290,879	$951,309	$743,026
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	9,069	194,174,237	141,141,871	36,833,520	38,348,299
Atlantic Coast Line	4,865	81,785,921	60,335,126	15,766,561	15,179,185
Baltimore & Ohio	5,303	224,318,795	172,752,633	41,915,003	38,084,324
Bangor & Aroostook	615	6,924,115	5,099,040	1,305,130	1,739,137
Bessemer & Lake Erie	228	14,506,820	11,356,945	2,269,962	2,800,953
Boston & Maine	2,287	78,697,397	63,912,556	11,731,991	8,972,022
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh	591	15,951,853	13,451,122	2,092,799	2,641,407
Central of Georgia	1,920	27,173,841	21,071,051	4,737,744	4,556,434
Central of New Jersey	692	55,466,963	39,652,657	11,253,588	10,273,251
Central Vermont	434	8,380,752	7,289,066	851,968	471,088
Chesapeake & Ohio	2,555	108,033,449	82,781,705	20,463,076	21,892,920
Chicago & Alton	1,050	30,854,030	23,893,469	5,712,654	4,394,793
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	945	26,068,788	22,453,256	2,155,917	1,467,259
Chicago & Northwestern	8,462	149,454,584	120,536,645	19,505,576	16,784,051
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	9,407	162,674,878	119,958,734	31,998,094	28,742,112
Chicago Great Western	1,496	24,726,678	20,238,411	3,538,480	2,234,046
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	654	17,044,000	12,468,741	3,636,920	2,157,370
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	10,986	158,366,459	125,550,061	23,674,507	18,972,106
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	7,611	124,187,093	96,564,492	21,149,379	16,191,390
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha	1,749	27,915,736	22,189,824	4,096,901	3,408,989
Cincinnati, N. O. & Texas-Pacific	338	21,951,667	15,277,812	5,676,947	5,574,443
Cleveland, Cin., Chicago & St. L.	2,411	87,712,382	66,740,728	16,049,966	14,364,267
Colorado & Southern	1,091	12,834,288	10,127,488	1,939,377	1,759,280
Delaware & Hudson	894	44,954,449	36,622,436	6,955,909	7,431,880
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	992	86,753,529	64,560,062	15,280,374	15,870,712
Denver & Rio Grande Western	2,600	33,011,558	28,591,457	2,423,929	2,785,083
Duluth, Missabe & Northern	305	13,856,097	7,483,313	3,878,087	3,822,157
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	591	5,902,129	4,786,425	748,246	445,046
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern	459	21,521,787	15,259,301	5,210,345	3,384,849
Erie	2,039	105,042,224	86,956,008	14,049,024	15,911,635
Florida East Coast	763	20,106,910	13,270,096	5,511,463	4,411,515
Galveston, Harrisburg & San A.	1,379	26,354,395	19,605,635	5,860,723	5,056,351
Grand Trunk Western	347	17,889,156	14,934,267	2,037,254	179,479
Great Northern	8,251	110,343,104	75,212,058	24,761,037	24,201,287
Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe	1,908	30,125,126	21,822,626	7,245,381	6,241,010
Gulf, Mobile & Northern	465	6,088,028	4,366,287	1,375,047	1,211,976
Hocking Valley	348	17,443,399	13,178,503	3,044,845	3,518,080
Illinois Central	4,849	151,711,549	117,844,732	22,477,518	23,761,649
International-Great Northern	1,159	16,901,448	12,955,240	3,499,097	2,683,511
Kansas City Southern	773	18,131,751	13,696,561	3,338,899	3,021,319
Lehigh Valley	1,374	76,374,805	60,967,968	12,189,751	11,391,549
Long Island	397	35,077,885	26,680,853	6,803,596	4,538,994
Los Angeles & Salt Lake	1,209	24,383,428	19,944,966	2,862,214	1,877,867
Louisville & Nashville	5,044	135,505,677	107,126,897	22,154,034	22,291,374
Maine Central	1,207	20,178,337	16,528,552	2,428,548	2,307,681
Michigan Central	1,862	87,614,662	62,159,524	19,840,033	18,985,283
Minneapolis & St. Louis	1,646	15,097,126	14,545,993	—194,898	—959,951
Minneapolis, S. P. & Sault Ste. M.	4,402	47,945,360	36,813,855	8,032,154	6,776,158
Missouri-Kansas-Texas	1,803	34,488,364	23,356,467	8,507,484	8,912,952
Missouri Pacific	7,359	123,647,723	98,466,365	20,445,463	15,817,584
Mobile & Ohio	1,164	19,464,381	14,290,401	4,105,541	3,532,155
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. L.	1,258	23,601,646	19,480,969	3,465,104	3,433,767
New York Central	6,889	369,940,387	279,970,071	66,459,751	64,926,937
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	1,695	53,992,435	40,276,956	10,959,716	9,589,635
New York, New Haven & Hartford	1,985	127,213,698	97,480,323	24,904,426	19,787,279
New York, Ontario & Western	569	13,666,132	11,013,306	2,173,971	1,675,368
Norfolk & Western	2,240	97,709,793	69,872,213	20,423,721	22,468,428
Norfolk Southern	931	9,291,928	6,932,095	1,839,144	1,411,328
Northern Pacific	6,679	92,292,404	70,433,064	16,296,186	19,961,077
Northwestern Pacific	488	7,128,195	5,179,358	1,398,558	1,284,373
Oregon Short Line	2,375	34,989,745	25,832,499	6,335,187	5,526,654
Oregon, Wash. R. R. & Nav. Co.	2,232	28,775,558	22,631,706	4,115,014	2,956,635
Pennsylvania R. R.	10,499	645,299,176	517,450,673	97,480,202	79,103,112
Pere Marquette	2,288	41,797,915	30,962,930	8,799,160	7,200,828
Reading Company	1,148	92,088,258	70,306,556	17,491,674	18,967,742
Richmond, Fred. & Potomac	117	11,836,355	7,895,344	3,272,544	2,627,875
Rutland	413	6,509,062	5,476,007	735,324	799,608
St. Louis-San Francisco	4,760	85,989,817	60,571,833	20,864,443	20,589,138
St. Louis Southwestern	969	18,245,055	12,312,743	5,003,892	4,160,359
St. Louis Southwestern of Texas	807	8,081,236	7,715,170	41,510	526,011
San Antonio & Aransas Pass	739	7,424,448	6,274,907	946,494	752,237
Seaboard Air Line	3,571	53,384,173	41,387,634	9,536,196	9,013,514
Southern Railway	6,868	142,486,514	102,674,674	32,059,735	30,442,720
Southern Pacific	7,425	192,447,645	135,354,290	40,814,102	38,594,048
Spokane, Portland & Seattle	554	8,562,669	5,285,563	2,445,777	2,040,535
Texas and Pacific	1,952	33,784,580	25,242,324	6,665,560	5,801,611
Union Pacific	3,713	110,886,386	73,201,926	29,624,209	27,552,006
Virginian	544	18,988,439	12,209,447	5,387,848	5,536,451

Railroad.	Mileage operated.	Operating revenues.	Operating expenses.	Operating income.	Net after rents.
Wabash	2,489	$65,780,929	$50,298,417	$12,431,963	$9,347,780
Western Maryland	804	19,135,563	14,165,409	4,053,580	3,560,637
Western Pacific	1,042	14,370,467	11,477,665	2,008,718	2,973,611
Wheeling & Lake Erie	511	18,332,401	14,410,273	2,661,790	2,361,489

SUMMARY OF REVENUES AND EXPENSES.

Figures are for the calendar year 1924 and include class 1 railways and large switching and terminal companies.

Revenues—Freight	$4,347,916,272
Passenger	1,076,615,373
Mail	97,968,330
Express	143,705,417
All other transportation	193,327,576
Incidental	119,162,182
Joint facility—Cr.	10,432,565
Joint facility—Dr.	2,635,595
Ry. operating revenues	5,986,492,120
Expenses—Maintenance of way	802,322,886
Maintenance of equipment	1,270,119,592
Traffic	99,082,513
Transportation	2,180,984,066
Miscellaneous operations	50,437,545
General	169,084,264
Transportation for investment—Cr.	13,723,085
Ry. operating expenses	4,558,307,781
Net revenue from railway operations	1,428,184,339
Railway tax accruals	344,075,226
Uncollectible railway revenues	2,327,265
Railway operating income	1,081,781,848
Equipment rents—Dr. balance	73,392,541
Joint facility rent—Dr. balance	21,255,890
Net railway operating income	987,133,417
Ratio of expenses to revenues (per cent)	76.14
Average mileage represented	236,304

OPERATED MILEAGE BY YEARS.

Year.	Miles.	Year.	Miles.	Year.	Miles.
1830	23	1882	114,677	1903	213,422
1840	2,818	1883	121,422	1904	220,112
1850	9,021	1884	125,345	1905	225,196
1860	30,626	1885	128,320	1906	230,761
1864	33,908	1886	136,338	1907	236,949
1865	35,085	1887	149,214	1908	240,846
1866	36,801	1888	156,114	1909	244,084
1867	39,050	1889	161,276	1910	249,992
1868	42,229	1890	167,191	1911	254,732
1869	46,844	1891	172,035	1912	258,033
1870	52,922	1892	175,691	1913	261,036
1871	60,301	1893	179,834	1914	263,547
1872	66,171	1894	182,733	1915	264,378
1873	70,268	1895	184,628	1916	266,031
1874	72,385	1896	186,681	1917	266,381
1875	74,096	1897	188,844	1918	266,059
1876	76,808	1898	190,870	1919	264,233
1877	79,082	1899	194,336	1920	263,707
1878	81,747	1900	198,964	1921	263,821
1879	86,556	1901	202,288	1922	262,544
1880	93,267	1902	207,253	1923	261,984
1881	103,108				

Note—The foregoing table includes duplications of mileage operated under trackage rights.

NEW CONSTRUCTION SINCE 1910.

Year.	Miles blt.	Year.	Miles blt.	Year.	Miles blt.
1910	4,122	1915	933	1920	314
1911	3,066	1916	1,098	1921	475
1912	2,977	1917	978	1922	324
1913	3,071	1918	721	1923	427
1914	1,532	1919	686	1924	579

STEAM RAILROAD MILEAGE OF THE UNITED STATES (1922).

State.	Miles.	State.	Miles.
Alabama	5,354	Nevada	2,161
Arizona	2,452	New Hampshire	1,239
Arkansas	5,033	New Jersey	2,314
California	8,282	New Mexico	2,950
Colorado	5,170	New York	8,398
Connecticut	999	North Carolina	5,382
Delaware	335	North Dakota	5,281
Dist. Columbia	36	Ohio	8,872
Florida	5,284	Oklahoma	6,600
Georgia	7,193	Oregon	3,338
Idaho	2,878	Pennsylvania	11,427
Illinois	12,030	Rhode Island	211
Indiana	7,197	South Carolina	3,765
Iowa	9,838	South Dakota	4,276
Kansas	9,385	Tennessee	4,022
Kentucky	3,955	Texas	16,151
Louisiana	5,065	Utah	2,145
Maine	2,247	Vermont	1,060
Maryland	1,448	Virginia	4,695
Massachusetts	2,103	Washington	5,479
Michigan	8,549	West Virginia	4,047
Minnesota	8,812	Wisconsin	7,472
Mississippi	4,235	Wyoming	1,959
Missouri	8,059		
Montana	5,040	Total	250,413
Nebraska	6,181		

Note.—There were in 1922 799 miles of railroad in Alaska and 251 in Hawaii.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From the Electric Railway Journal.]

On July 1, 1923, there were 47,283 miles of electric railway single track in the United States, distributed as follows:

Connecticut	1,601	Rhode Island	400
Maine	528	Vermont	99
Massachusetts	2,711		
N. Hampshire	244	New England	5,581
Delaware	140	Arizona	44
Dist. Columbia	379	California	3,364
Maryland	702	Colorado	454
New Jersey	1,465	Idaho	100
New York	5,428	Kansas	508
Pennsylvania	4,625	Montana	845
Virginia	447	Nebraska	242
West Virginia	611	Nevada	8
		New Mexico	11
Eastern states	13,798	North Dakota	26
		Oklahoma	362
Illinois	3,587	Oregon	765
Indiana	2,430	South Dakota	20
Iowa	975	Texas	1,037
Kentucky	492	Utah	505
Michigan	1,828	Washington	1,035
Minnesota	782	Wyoming	22
Missouri	1,146		
Ohio	3,998	Western states	9,346
Wisconsin	768	United States	47,283
Central states	16,000		
Alabama	362	TOTAL BY YEARS.	
Arkansas	126		
Florida	200	1915	46,454
Georgia	498	1916	47,562
Louisiana	315	1917	48,175
Mississippi	94	1918	48,484
North Carolina	364	1919	48,326
South Carolina	148	1920	47,704
Tennessee	445	1921	47,555
		1922	47,149
Southern states	2,552	1923	47,283

MOTORBUSES IN OPERATION.

In 1921 electric railway companies operated 129 motorbuses in connection with their lines. In 1922 the number was increased to 300, and in 1923 to 1,173.

ACCIDENTS ON STEAM RAILROADS.

[From reports of interstate commerce commission.]

Year ended June 30.	Employes— Killed.	Injured.	Passengers— Killed.	Injured.	Other persons— Killed.	Injured.	Total— Killed.	Injured.
1898	1,958	31,761	221	2,945	4,680	6,176	6,859	40,882
1899	2,210	34,923	239	3,442	4,674	6,255	7,123	44,620
1900	2,550	39,643	249	4,128	5,066	6,549	7,865	50,320
1901	2,675	41,142	282	4,988	5,498	7,209	8,455	53,339
1902	2,969	50,524	345	6,683	5,274	7,455	8,588	64,662
1903	3,606	60,481	355	8,231	5,879	7,841	9,840	76,553
1904	3,632	67,067	441	9,111	5,973	7,977	10,046	84,155
1905	3,361	66,833	537	10,457	5,805	8,718	9,703	86,008
1906	3,929	76,701	359	10,764	6,330	10,241	10,618	97,706
1907	4,534	87,644	610	13,041	6,695	10,331	11,839	111,016
1908	3,405	82,487	381	11,556	6,402	10,187	10,188	104,230
1909	2,610	75,006	253	10,311	5,859	10,309	8,722	95,626
1910	3,382	95,671	324	12,451	5,976	11,385	9,682	119,507
1911	3,602	126,039	356	13,433	6,438	10,687	10,396	150,159
1912	3,635	142,442	318	16,386	6,632	10,710	10,585	169,538
1913	3,715	171,417	403	16,539	6,846	12,352	10,964	200,308
1914	3,259	165,212	265	15,121	6,778	12,329	10,302	192,662
1915	2,152	138,092	222	12,110	6,247	11,838	8,621	162,040
1916	2,687	160,663	283	8,379	6,394	11,333	9,364	180,375
1916*	2,941	176,923	291	8,008	6,769	11,791	10,001	196,722
1917*	3,199	174,247	343	8,374	6,545	12,184	10,087	194,305
1918*	3,419	156,013	519	8,082	5,348	10,480	9,286	174,575
1919*	2,138	131,018	273	7,456	4,567	10,579	6,978	149,053
1920*	2,578	149,414	229	7,591	4,151	11,304	6,958	168,309
1921*	1,446	104,530	205	5,584	4,345	10,571	5,996	120,685
1922*	1,657	117,197	203	6,712	4,465	10,962	6,325	134,871
1923*	2,026	152,678	143	6,463	2,397	9,279	7,385	171,712
1924*	1,594	127,542	149	5,354	4,874	10,843	6,617	143,739

*Year ended Dec. 31.

HIGHWAY GRADE-CROSSING ACCIDENTS.

Years Ending Dec. 31.

Year.	Killed.	Injured.	Year.	Killed.	Injured.
1917...	1,969	4,764	1921...	1,705	4,868
1918...	1,852	4,683	1922...	1,810	5,383
1919...	1,784	4,616	1923...	2,268	6,314
1920...	1,791	5,077	1924...	2,149	6,525

RAILROAD TRAIN SPEED.

Time 1 mile. Min.Sec.	Miles per hour	Time 1 mile. Min.Sec.	Miles per hour	Time 1 mile. Min.Sec.	Miles per hour
0:36	100.00	1:08	52.94	1:40	36.00
0:37	97.30	1:09	52.17	1:41	35.64
0:38	94.74	1:10	51.43	1:42	35.29
0:39	92.31	1:11	50.70	1:43	34.95
0:40	90.00	1:12	50.00	1:44	34.61
0:41	87.80	1:13	49.31	1:45	34.29
0:42	85.71	1:14	48.65	1:46	33.96
0:43	83.72	1:15	48.00	1:47	33.64
0:44	81.82	1:16	47.37	1:48	33.33
0:45	80.00	1:17	46.74	1:49	33.03
0:46	78.26	1:18	46.15	1:50	32.73
0:47	76.59	1:19	45.57	1:51	32.43
0:48	75.00	1:20	45.00	1:52	32.14
0:49	73.47	1:21	44.44	1:53	31.86
0:50	72.00	1:22	43.90	1:54	31.58
0:51	70.59	1:23	43.37	1:55	31.30
0:52	69.23	1:24	42.86	1:56	31.03
0:53	67.92	1:25	42.35	1:57	30.77
0:54	66.66	1:26	41.86	1:58	30.51
0:55	65.45	1:27	41.38	1:59	30.25
0:56	64.29	1:28	40.91	2:00	30.00
0:57	63.16	1:29	40.45	2:01	29.75
0:58	62.07	1:30	40.00	2:02	29.52
0:59	61.02	1:31	39.56	2:04	29.03
1:00	60.00	1:32	39.13	2:06	28.57
1:01	59.02	1:33	38.71	2:08	28.12
1:02	58.06	1:34	38.29	2:10	27.69
1:03	57.14	1:35	37.89	2:12	27.27
1:04	56.25	1:36	37.50	2:14	26.87
1:05	55.38	1:37	37.11	2:16	26.47
1:06	54.55	1:38	36.73	2:18	26.06
1:07	53.73	1:39	36.36	2:20	25.72

FAST RAILROAD RUNS.

Eastbound express train No. 4, of the New York Central, on Sunday, May 14, 1919, being more than an hour behind time, traversed the division from Elkhart, Ind., to Toledo, O., 133.01 miles, in 1 hour 54 minutes, or at the rate of 70 miles an hour. From Millersburg, Ind., eighteen miles east of Elkhart, to Nasby tower, about four miles short of Toledo, a distance of 111.31 miles, the time was 1 hour 27 minutes, equal to 76.76 miles an hour.

The train consisted of seven steel cars, weighing about 940,900 lbs.

Equally good time was made over this division, westbound, by the Twentieth Century limited, on May 25, 1903, but that train had only four cars. On June 8, 1905, a train of the Pennsylvania lines, western division, No. 18, eastbound, second section, three cars, was run fifty miles at 79 miles an hour; 100 miles at 77.2 miles an hour; and 200 miles, including two stops, at 71.3 miles an hour. On Oct. 24 of the same year a Pennsylvania special train of four cars, westbound, weighing 260 tons, was run from Crestline, O., to Clarke Junction, Ind., 257.4 miles, at 74.55 miles an hour. In this run a distance of 131 miles was covered at 77.81 miles an hour.

DECREASE IN FARM POPULATION.

The farm population of the United States decreased approximately 182,000 during 1924, according to estimates based on a survey of 25,000 representative farms made by the United States department of agriculture. This is a drop of .6 per cent during that year, the estimated farm population on Jan. 1, 1925, being 31,134,000, compared with 31,316,000 on Jan. 1, 1924. This estimate includes not only the agricultural workers but all men, women and children living on the farms on that date.

The movement from farms to cities, towns and villages in 1924 is estimated at 2,075,000; the movement to farms was 1,396,000, making a net movement from farms of 679,000 persons, or 2.2 per cent. Births among the farm population during 1924 are estimated at 763,000 and deaths at 266,000, making a natural increase of 497,000, which reduced the loss due to the cityward movement to 182,000, or .6 per cent.

Two geographic divisions, the New England and south Atlantic states, showed a net increase in farm population for the year 1924 of .9 per cent and .2 per cent, respectively. All other divisions showed decreases, the mountain states leading with a loss of 2.2 per cent.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

CANAL STATISTICS (OFFICIAL).

Length from deep water to deep water—50.5 miles.
Length on land—40.5 miles.
Length at summit level—31.7 miles.
Bottom width of channel—Maximum, 1,000 feet; minimum (in Gaillard cut), 300 feet.
Depth—Minimum, 41 feet; maximum 45 feet.
Summit level—85 feet above mean tide.
Locks in pairs—12.
Locks, usable length—1,000 feet.
Gatun lake channel, depth—85 to 45 feet.
Gatun lake, area—164 square miles.
Locks, usable width—110 feet.
Concrete required—5,000,000 cubic yards.
Time of transit through canal—10 to 12 hours.
Time of passage through locks—3 hours.
Length of relocated Panama railroad—46.2 miles.
Canal Zone area—About 448 square miles.
Canal Zone area owned by United States—About 322 square miles.
French buildings acquired—2,150.
French buildings used—1,537.
Value of utilized French equipment—$1,000,000.
Cubic yards excavated by French—108,046,960.
Cubic yards excavated by Americans—250,000,000.
Canal force, average employed—About 39,000.
Approximate cost of construction—$375,000,000.

CHRONOLOGY.

First exploration of route 1527.
Advocated by Humboldt 1803.
Panama railroad built 1850-1855.
Panama canal company formed by De Lesseps 1879.
Work on canal begun Feb. 24, 1881.
Canal company failed Dec. 11, 1888.
De Lesseps and others sentenced to prison for fraud Feb. 9, 1893.
New French canal company formed October, 1894.
De Lesseps died Dec. 7, 1894.
Hay-Pauncefote treaty (superseding the Clayton-Bulwer treaty) signed Nov. 18, 1901; ratified by senate Dec. 16; ratified by Great Britain Jan. 20, 1902.
Canal property offered to the United States for $40,000,000 Jan. 9, 1902; accepted Feb. 16, 1903.
Bill authorizing construction of canal passed by house of representatives Jan. 9, 1902; passed by senate June 19, 1902; approved June 28, 1902.
Canal treaty with Colombia signed Jan. 22, 1903; ratified by senate March 17, 1903; rejected by Colombia Aug. 12, 1903.
Revolution in Panama Nov. 3, 1903.
Canal treaty with Panama negotiated Nov. 18, 1903; ratified by republic of Panama Dec. 2, 1903; ratified by the United States senate Feb. 23, 1904.
Canal commissioners appointed Feb. 29, 1904.
Papers transferring canal to the United States signed in Paris April 22, 1904.
Bill for government of Canal Zone passed by the senate April 15, 1904; passed by house April 21; approved April 26.
Canal property at Panama formally turned over to the United States commissioners May 4, 1904.
Work begun by Americans May 4, 1904.
President outlines rules for the government of the Canal Zone and war department takes charge of the work on May 9, 1904.
Gen. George W. Davis appointed first governor of Canal Zone May 9, 1904.
John F. Wallace appointed chief engineer May 10, 1904; resigned June 29, 1905.
Republic of Panama paid $10,000,000 May 21, 1904.
First payment on $40,000,000 to French company made May 24, 1904.
Lorin C. Collins appointed Supreme court judge for Canal Zone June 17, 1905.
New commission with Theodore P. Shonts as chairman named April 3, 1905; Shonts resigned March 4, 1907.
John F. Stevens appointed chief engineer June 29, 1905; resigned Feb. 26, 1907.
Lieut.-Col. George W. Goethals appointed chief engineer Feb. 26, 1907.
Gatun dam finished June 14, 1913.
Dry excavation completed Sept. 10, 1913.
First vessel lifted through Gatun locks Sept. 26, 1913.
Gamboa dike blown up Oct. 10, 1913.
First vessels pass through Miraflores locks Oct. 14, 1913.
Permanent organization of canal administration in effect April 1, 1914; Col. George W. Goethals first governor; existence of isthmian canal commission ended.
First freight barges go through canal from ocean to ocean May 14, 1914.
First steamship (the Cristobal) passes through canal Aug. 13, 1914.
Canal opened for general traffic Aug. 15, 1914.
Canal blocked by slides, September, 1915, to April, 1916.

CANAL TRAFFIC IN CALENDAR YEAR 1924.

In the calendar year 1924 4,893 commercial vessels, 97 small nonseagoing launches and 403 government vessels, a total of 5,393 vessels, were passed through the canal. Tolls on the 4,893 commercial vessels were $22,809,416.34 and on the 97 launches $363.70, making the total tolls collection for the year $22,809,780.04.

The 4,893 commercial vessels carried 25,892,134 tons of cargo and the 403 government vessels 206,942 tons, making a total of 26,099,076 tons of cargo routed through the canal in the year.

EAST AND WEST BOUND TRAFFIC.

A total of 2,479 commercial transits were made from the Atlantic to the Pacific in 1924 as compared with 2,414 from the Pacific to the Atlantic. Tolls from the Atlantic to the Pacific were $10,857,900.70 and from the Pacific to the Atlantic $11,951,515.64. Cargo from the Atlantic to the Pacific totaled 7,541,329 tons as against 18,350,805 from the Pacific to the Atlantic. Over 90 per cent of the vessels in ballast through the canal were en route from the Atlantic to Pacific, a large number of which were tankers.

The cost in tolls per ton of cargo carried through the canal was approximately as follows: From the Atlantic to the Pacific, $1.44 per ton; from the Pacific to the Atlantic, 65 cents per ton; and on total cargo tonnage for the year, 89 cents per ton.

TRAFFIC BY NATIONALITY.

(Calendar year 1924.)

Vessels of United States registry using the Panama canal in the calendar year 1924, as in the calendar year 1923, exceeded those of all other nationalities combined, with vessels of British, Japanese, German, Norwegian and Dutch registry following in the order named. Vessels of these six nationalities made up a little over 90 per cent of the total commercial traffic through the canal. Vessels of twenty-one different nations used the canal in 1924.

The following statement shows the commercial traffic through the canal in 1924, segregated according to the nationality of the vessels:

Nationality.	Ships.	*Tonnage.	Tolls.
British	1,272	6,173,870	$5,936,656.25
Chilean	34	143,198	135,896.90
Colombian	11	1,344	1,418.58
Danish	52	201,475	188,806.69

Nationality.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Tolls.
Danzig	19	152,357	$122,838.77
Dutch	111	573,785	517,142.34
Finnish	2	4,570	5,484.00
French	95	443,693	468,468.00
German	165	728,347	666,450.09
Greek	2	8,076	8,353.75
Irish	4	14,588	12,916.68
Italian	47	190,502	197,819.95
Japanese	176	833,541	876,430.77
Jugoslavic	11	42,197	39,202.50
Mexican	2	4,291	$4,056.25
Norwegian	142	526,666	490,029.41
Panaman	25	54,176	47,343.08
Peruvian	77	204,246	136,351.50
Spanish	47	175,864	165,059.61
Swedish	40	184,287	150,333.95
United States.	2,559	13,750,687	12,638,357.27
Total	4,893	24,411,760	22,809,416.34

*Panama canal net tonnage.

CANAL TRAFFIC BY YEARS.

A summary of the commercial traffic through the canal in 1924, as compared with other calendar years, is given in the following table:

Year.	Ships.	*Tonnage.	Tolls.	Cargo.
1914*	350	1,284,293	$1,508,737.56	1,758,625
1915†	1,154	3,902,592	4,297,467.11	4,893,422
1916†	1,217	3,817,704	3,671,162.68	4,774,822
1917	1,960	6,217,054	6,107,696.63	7,443,610
1918	2,070	6,409,886	6,317,455.39	7,284,159
1919	2,130	6,943,087	6,973,095.30	7,477,945
1920	2,814	10,378,265	10,295,362.21	11,236,119
1921	2,783	11,435,811	11,261,098.80	10,707,005
1922	2,997	12,992,573	12,573,407.77	13,710,556
1923	5,037	24,737,437	22,966,838.18	25,160,545
1924	4,893	24,411,760	22,809,416.34	25,892,134
Grand totals	27,405	112,530,462	108,781,737.97	120,338,942

*Canal opened to traffic Aug. 15, 1914.
†Canal closed approximately three months by slides.

ELEVEN YEARS OF CANAL OPERATION.

The Panama canal completed eleven years of operation at the close of business on Aug. 14, 1925, having been opened to commerce on Aug. 15, 1914. During the eleven years of operation 30,298 commercial vessels and 2,676 United States government vessels, exclusive of craft in the service of the Panama canal, transited the canal. The 30,298 commercial craft carried 134,140,495 long tons of cargo through the canal and paid tolls to the amount of $121,780,395.83.

PANAMA CANAL TOLLS.

Merchant vessels carrying passengers or cargo, per net vessel ton (each 100 cubic feet) of actual earning capacity..$1.20

Vessels in ballast, without passengers or cargo, per net vessel ton (each 100 cubic feet) of actual earning capacity.. .72

Naval vessels, other than transports, colliers, hospital ships and supply ships, per displacement ton..... .50

Army and navy transports, colliers, hospital ships and supply ships, the vessel to be measured by the same rules as are employed in determining the net tonnage of merchant vessels, per net ton 1.20

Tolls may not exceed the equivalent of $1.25 per net registered ton, as determined by United States rules of measurement, nor be less than the equivalent of 75 cents per net registered ton.

PANAMA CANAL OFFICIALS.

Governor—Col. Meriwether L. Walker, U. S. A.
Executive Secretary—C. A. McIlvaine.
Chief Division Civil Affairs—Crede H. Calhoun.
Chief Division of Police and Fire—Guy Johannes.
District Attorney—F. Edward Mitchell.
Engineer of Maintenance—Col. H. Burgess, U. S. A.
Chief Quartermaster—R. K. Morris.
Auditor—Elwyn Green.
Chief Health Officer—Col. W. P. Chamberlin, U. S. A.
Chief Quarantine Officer—Surgeon Carlisle P Knight, U. S. P. H. S.
Department Headquarters — Balboa Heights, Canal Zone.

Washington Office.

General Purchasing Officer and Chief of Office—A. L. Flint.
Assistant to Chief of Office—Ray L. Smith.

Courts.

District Judge—Guy H. Martin.
Clerks—F. H. Sheibley and J. S. Campbell.

LABOR FORCE.

The actual working force on the canal averages about 10,000, of whom nearly three-fourths are colored or "silver" employes.

PANAMA RAILROAD.

The Panama railroad and the steamships run in connection with it between New York and Colon are owned and operated by the United States government. The road virtually parallels the canal nearly the whole distance. It is 46½ miles long and runs between the cities of Colon and Panama.

CANAL ZONE.

The Canal Zone contains about 436 square miles and on June 30, 1924, had a total population of 27,143. It begins at a point three marine miles from mean low water mark in each ocean and extends for five miles on each side of the center line of the route of the canal. It includes the group of islands in the Bay of Panama, named Perico, Naos, Culebra and Flamenco. The cities of Panama and Colon are excluded from the zone, but the United States has the right to enforce sanitary ordinances and maintain public order there in case the republic of Panama should not be able to do so.

SAULT STE. MARIE CANAL TRAFFIC. FREIGHT BY YEARS.

Year.	Tons.	Value.
1910	62,363,218	$654,010,844
1911	53,477,216	595,019,844
1912	72,472,676	791,357,837
1913	79,718,344	865,957,838
1914	55,369,939	634,800,268
1915	71,290,304	882,263,141
1916	91,888,219	974,161,156
1917	89,813,898	1,196,922,183
1918	85,680,327	987,005,347
1919	68,235,554	914,513,944
1920	79,282,496	1,119,774,214
1921	48,259,254	746,134,195
1922	66,064,883	957,126,634
1923	91,379,658	1,026,045,064

UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE.

[From reports of the commissioner of navigation.]

Year.	Number			*Tonnage			*Tonnage			
	Total.	Sailing.	Steam and gas.	Total.	Sailing.	Steam and gas.	Foreign trade.	Coastwise trade.	Whale fisheries.	Cod and mackerel fisheries.
1789†	.....	.....	.....	202	202	.....	124	69	.....	9
1800†	.....	.....	.....	972	972	.....	667	272	3	29
1810†	.....	.....	.....	1,425	1,425	.....	981	405	4	35
1820†	.....	.....	.....	1,280	1,280	.....	584	588	36	72
1830†	.....	.....	.....	1,192	1,127	64	538	517	40	98
1840‡	.....	.....	.....	2,181	1,978	202	763	1,177	137	104
1850	.....	.....	.....	3,535	3,010	526	1,440	1,798	146	152
1860	.....	.....	.....	5,354	4,486	868	2,379	2,645	167	163
1870	28,998	25,474	3,524	4,247	3,171	1,075	1,449	2,638	68	91
1880	24,712	19,995	4,717	4,068	2,856	1,212	1,314	2,638	38	78
1890	23,467	17,502	5,965	4,424	2,565	1,859	928	3,409	19	68
1900	23,333	16,280	7,053	5,165	2,507	2,658	817	4,287	10	52
1910	25,740	13,288	12,452	7,508	2,608	4,900	783	6,669	9	47
1911	25,991	12,684	13,307	7,639	2,565	5,074	863	6,720	9	46
1912	26,528	11,577	14,951	7,714	2,534	5,180	923	6,737	9	45
1913	27,070	11,988	15,082	7,887	2,553	5,333	1,019	6,817	9	42
1914	26,943	11,452	15,491	7,929	2,501	5,428	1,066	5,818	10	34
1915	26,701	10,753	15,948	8,389	2,446	5,944	1,863	6,486	9	32
1916	26,444	10,383	16,061	8,470	2,400	6,070	2,185	6,245	7	33
1917	26,397	10,155	16,242	8,871	2,438	6,433	2,441	6,393	6	32
1918	26,711	10,053	16,658	9,925	2,453	7,471	3,599	6,282	4	38
1919	27,513	9,862	17,651	12,907	2,492	10,416	6,665	6,201	4	36
1920	28,183	9,369	18,814	16,324	2,501	13,823	9,925	6,358	4	38
1921	28,012	8,941	19,071	18,282	2,537	15,745	11,077	7,163	4	37
1922	27,358	8,398	18,960	18,463	2,481	15,982	10,720	7,703	4	36
1923	27,017	8,071	18,946	18,285	2,463	15,821	9,069	9,177	4	35

*Thousands of gross tons. †Dec. 31. ‡Sept. 30. The data for all years after 1840 are as of June 30.

VESSELS BUILT IN THE UNITED STATES.

Yearly average or year.	Number.	Gross tons.
1797-1800	....	72,574
1801-1810	....	*102,452
1811-1820	....	89,797
1821-1830	790	89,372
1831-1840	924	118,960
1841-1850	1,195	185,309
1851-1860	1,466	366,603
1861-1870	1,654	299,602
1871-1880	1,455	253,800
1881-1890	1,056	230,197
1891-1900	1,055	235,699
1901-1910	1,311	418,178
1911-1920	1,449	1,090,938

Year.	Number.	Gross tons.
1900	1,447	393,790
1901	1,580	483,489
1902	1,491	468,831
1903	1,311	436,152
1904	1,184	378,542
1905	1,102	330,316
1906	1,221	418,745
1907	1,157	471,332
1908	1,457	614,216
1909	1,247	238,090
1910	1,361	342,068
1911	1,422	291,162

Year.	Number.	Gross tons.
1912	1,505	232,669
1913	1,475	346,155
1914	1,151	316,250
1915	1,157	225,122
1916	937	325,413
1917	1,297	664,479
1918	1,528	1,300,868
1919	1,953	3,326,621
1920	2,067	3,880,639
1921	1,361	2,265,115
1922	845	661,232
1923	770	335,630

*Nine-year average, there being no record of the tonnage for 1802.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD VESSELS.

Under control of Emergency Fleet corporation Dec. 31, 1923.

Origin.	Number.	*Tons.
Requisitioned steel	207	1,461,634
Contract steel	1,047	7,280,775
Contract wood	16	11,370
Contract concrete	8	51,783
Purchased	20	158,846
Seized enemy	23	215,114
Other govt. departments	12	5,900
	1,333	9,185,452

*Deadweight tons.

DISASTERS TO SHIPPING.

On and near the coasts and on the rivers of the United States and American vessels at sea and on the coasts of foreign countries.

Year.	Wrecks.	Lives lost.	Loss on vessels.	Loss on cargoes.
1898	1,191	743	$10,728,250	$1,740,515
1899	1,574	742	8,932,835	2,451,905
1900	1,234	252	7,186,990	3,350,500
1901	1,313	452	7,094,345	2,147,675
1902	1,359	531	8,823,920	2,309,335
1903	1,704	376	7,011,775	1,722,210
1904	1,182	1,454	$7,628,555	$1,634,615
1905	1,209	267	8,187,500	2,263,795
1906	1,326	499	10,089,610	2,245,305
1907	1,670	624	13,709,915	3,062,110
1908	1,341	374	9,555,825	2,152,155
1909	1,317	403	9,491,635	3,330,825
1910	1,493	403	11,058,840	2,565,580
1911	1,227	262	9,565,995	1,694,630
1912	1,447	195	8,213,375	1,941,010
1913	1,265	283	8,338,935	1,549,285
1914	1,210	421	11,437,330	2,509,405
1915	1,088	277	10,199,560	4,013,083
1916	1,140	1,364	12,671,040	3,668,995
1917	1,072	490	33,708,710	13,479,600
1918	976	398	57,728,110	22,557,940
1919	738	452	38,139,080	12,698,145
1920	1,074	551	54,955,480	17,612,455
1921	777	206	28,662,730	6,269,295
1922	907	227	18,727,614	3,975,714
1923	980	116	17,202,806	3,710,959

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD.

Administration, 1925.

Commandant—Rear-Admiral Frederick C. Billard.

Superintendent Construction and Repair—Capt. Byron L. Reed.
Inspector—Capt. D. F. A. de Otte.
Engineer in Chief—Capt. Quincy B. Newman.
Chief, Division of Operations—Oliver M. Maxam.
Assistant Chief, Division of Operations—Clifton P. Clark.
Chief, Division of Material—Kendall J. Minot.
Assistant Chief, Division of Material—E. L. Hutchison.

*Operations in 1924.**

Persons rescued from peril	2,462
Persons on board vessels assisted	15,902
Persons in distress cared for	406
Vessels boarded and papers examined	46,152
Vessels seized or reported for violation of law	2,205
Fines and penalties incurred by vessels reported	$630,123
Derelicts and obstructions to navigation removed or destroyed	75
Instances of lives saved and vessels assisted	1,948
Instances of miscellaneous assistance	2,278
Value of vessels assisted (including cargoes)	$25,316,180
Net expenditure for maintenance	8,288,125

*Fiscal year ended June 30.

WORLD'S SHIPPING TONNAGE (JUNE 30, 1924).

One hundred tons gross and over.

Country.	No.	Gross.
American	5,032	15,892,008
Argentine	215	199,185
Belgian	251	560,597
Brazilian	375	464,734
British	11,008	21,878,500
Chilean	147	181,092
Chinese	168	248,108
Cuban	70	59,523
Danish	764	1,035,943
Danzig	44	99,358
Dutch	1,082	2,556,417
Esthonian	108	45,897
Finnish	322	207,952
French	1,857	3,498,233
German	2,003	2,953,671
Greek	409	761,210
Honduran	22	46,840
Italian	1,299	2,832,212
Japanese	2,055	3,842,707
Jugoslavic	125	141,509
Latvian	69	46,281
Norwegian	1,753	2,505,393
Panaman	15	85,593
Peruvian	38	70,821
Philippine	96	64,959
Portuguese	279	301,308
Roumanian	39	71,183
Russian	397	338,792
Spanish	950	1,239,521
Swedish	1,405	1,254,550
Turkish	134	105,148
Uruguayan	68	79,920
Other countries	274	228,726
Unrecorded flags	83	125,076
Total	32,956	64,023,567
Total 1923	33,507	65,166,238
Total 1922	33,935	64,370,786
Total 1921	33,206	61,974,653
Total 1920	31,595	57,314,065
Total 1919	29,255	50,919,273
Total 1916	30,167	48,683,136
Total 1915	30,720	49,261,769
Total 1914	30,836	49,089,552

WORLD'S OIL BURNERS, JUNE 30, 1924.

Exclusive of army and navy ships.

Flag.	No.	Gross tons.
American	1,850	9,133,553
Argentine	14	26,329
Belgian	10	39,599
Brazilian	9	16,722
British	811	4,986,361
Chilean	4	18,518
Chinese	5	10,143
Cuban	5	8,547
Danish	54	222,019
Danzig	5	37,916
Dominican	1	2,467
Dutch	184	775,771
Egyptian	3	4,530
Esthonian	2	1,134
Finnish	6	4,301
French	63	335,397
German	77	354,458
Greek	10	40,091
Honduran	10	21,901
Italian	78	392,620
Japanese	73	442,295
Mexican	14	28,574
Nicaraguan	1	1,561
Norwegian	178	709,187
Panaman	4	21,917
Peruvian	6	18,507
Portuguese	5	5,747
Roumanian	2	5,974
Siamese	3	1,953
Soviet Union	5	5,379
Spanish	28	100,386
Swedish	61	249,174
Uruguayan	5	5,893
Total	3,586	18,028,924
Total 1914	501	1,721,747

WORLD'S TANKERS, JUNE 30, 1924.

Five hundred tons gross and over.

Flag.	No.	Gross tons.
American	478	2,942,793
Argentine	8	18,469
Belgian	8	30,237
Brazilian	1	2,347
British	353	1,928,490
Chilean	1	1,378
Chinese	1	510
Cuban	6	8,370
Danish	3	9,292
Danzig	4	36,840
Dominican	1	1,970
Dutch	46	132,509
French	22	109,893
German	9	34,316
Irish Free State	2	9,622
Italian	27	117,421
Japanese	7	31,810
Mexican	6	9,021
Norwegian	36	195,391
Philippine	4	9,935
Portuguese	1	1,739
Roumanian	3	9,058
Russian	1	2,395
Spanish	8	27,089
Swedish	3	10,299
Uruguayan	1	630
Venezuelan	1	960
Total	1,041	5,241,783
Total 1914	366	1,441,196

MINE DISASTER AT SULLIVAN, IND.

Fifty-one men were killed almost instantly by an explosion in the City Coal company mine near Sullivan, Ind., on the forenoon of Feb. 20, 1925. There were 121 men at work at the time of the blast and those who escaped were in other shafts. Rescue crews could do nothing but recover the bodies of the dead.

SHIPPING DATA.

[Compiled by Charles H. Hughes.]

SHIPPING MEASURE.

One register ton=100 cubic feet.
One United States shipping ton=40 cubic feet or 32.14 United States bushels or 31.16 imperial bushels.
One British shipping ton=42 cubic feet or 32.72 imperial bushels or 33.75 United States bushels.

MARINER'S MEASURE.

6 feet=1 fathom.
120 fathoms=1 cable length.
5,280 feet=1 statute or land mile.
6,080 feet=1 knot or nautical mile.
3 knots=1 league.

CIRCULAR MEASURE.

60 seconds=1 minute.
60 minutes=1 degree.
90 degrees=1 quadrant.
4 quadrants or 360 degrees=1 circumference.

SHIPPING WEIGHT.

16 ounces=1 pound.
112 pounds=One hundredweight.
20 hundredweight or 2,240 pounds=1 ton.

WEIGHTS OF MATERIALS IN POUNDS PER CUBIC FOOT.

Material.	Weight.
Metals—	
Wrought iron..	480
Cast iron.....	451
Cast steel.....	490
Nickel steel....	491
Brass	520
Manganese bronze	535
Copper	550
Aluminum	160
Lead	710
Gold (pure)....1,200	
Magnesium	109
Mercury	846
Nickel	548
Platinum 1,347	
Silver	655
Tin	458
Zinc	436
Woods—Apple ...	47
Ash	45
Beech	46
Birch	41
Box	70
Cedar	39
Cherry	41
Chestnut	35
Cork	15
Cypress	33
Dogwood	47
Ebony	76
Elm	38
Fir	37
Hackmatack ..	37
Hemlock	24
Hickory	48
Holly	47

Material.	Weight.
Juniper	35
Lignum vitæ...	62
Linden	37
Locust	46
Mahogany	51
Maple	42
Oak (live).....	69
Oak (white)...	48
Poplar	30
Spruce	28
Teak	51
Sycamore	37
White pine.....	35
Yellow pine....	38
Walnut	36
Willow	34
Miscellaneous—	
Common brick.113	
Cement 78	
Cellulose 7.5	
Concrete 130	
Granite 170	
Gypsum 140	
Limestone 180	
Marble 170	
Sand 110	
Sandstone 145	
Stone 180	
Soapstone 170	
Soft coal..... 55	
Hard coal..... 60	
Ice 56	
Fresh water... 62.5	
Salt water.....64	
Crude oil average 63.5	

MISCELLANEOUS WEIGHTS.

Material and unit.	Lbs.
One keg—nails...	100
One barrel—flour	196
Pork or beef...	200
Salt	280
One bu.—oysters.	80
Clams	100
Barley	48
Beans	60
Buckwheat	48
Castor beans...	50
Clover seed.....	60
Corn (shelled).	56
Corn (on cob).	70
Malt	34
Onions	57

Material and unit.	Lbs.
Oats	32
Potatoes	60
Rye	56
Timothy seed..	45
Wheat	60
One gallon molasses	12
Seven bags of sugar 2,240	
Eleven bags of potatoes 2,240	
One bag of flour.	140
One gallon of crude oil	8½

STORAGE SPACE REQUIRED FOR DIFFERENT MATERIALS.

Example—A steamer has a capacity of 180,000 cubic feet for carrying coal. How many tons will she carry?

From the table, average American coal stows 43 cubic feet per ton of 2,240 pounds, so $\frac{180000}{43}$=4,186 tons—the number she would carry.

Note—The following table is based on a ton of 2,240 pounds. If the cubic feet per ton of 2,000 pounds is required, multiply the figures given by .892:

Material.	*Cub. ft. per ton.
Apples in boxes...	90
Asphalt	17
Ballast, sand.....	19
Barley in bulk.....	47
Bags	59
Beans in bags.....	68
Beer in hogsheads.	54
Bottles and cases	80
Bran in bags.....110	
Compressed, bales	80
Brandy in casks...	80
Bottled in cases..	55
Buckwheat in bags	65
Butter in cases or kegs	70
Cement in casks...	46
Coal (American, average)	43
Coffee in bags.....	61
Copper ore.....	15
Cotton, pressed, in bales 130	
Fish in cases.....	95
Iced	60
Flax	88
Flour in barrels...	60
Bags	47
Fuel oil.....	39
Granite	14
Gravel	23
Hay, compressed...110	
Hams in barrels...	70
Hemp, American, in bales.....105	
Herrings in barrels	60
Hides in bales.....120	
Ice	39
Iron, pig.....	10
Corrugated sheets	36
Kegs of nails....	20
Jute, bale.....	58
Lead, pig.....	8
Pipes, diff't sizes	12

Material.	*Cub. ft. per ton.
Maize in bags.....	50
Bulk	49
Marble	14
Meat—Beef, packed and frozen.....	93
Hung in quarters.125	
Mutton 110	
Millet in bags.....	50
Molasses in bulk..	25
Oats in bags.....	78
Bulk	60
Oatmeal in sacks.	65
Oil — Lubricating, in casks.....	60
Oranges in boxes..	90
Paper in rolls.....120	
Peas in bags.....	50
Potatoes in bags..	55
Barrels	68
Rice in bags.....	48
Sago	55
Salt in barrels.....	52
Bulk	37
Sugar in casks....	60
Bags	48
Tar in barrels.....	54
Tea in chests.....100	
Ties, railroad.....	50
Water, fresh.....	36
Salt	35
Wheat in bags.....	52
Bulk	47
Woods—Sawed into planks—	
Ash	39
Beech	51
Elm	60
Fir	65
Mahogany	34
Oak	39
Wool in bales.....100	

*Ton of 2,240 pounds.

DEFINITIONS.

Displacement is the amount of water displaced by a vessel. If a vessel is floating in equilibrium in still water, the weight of the water she displaces equals the weight of the vessel herself with everything on board.

The displacement in cubic feet when floating in salt water divided by 35 (36 if in fresh water) gives the total weight of a ship and her cargo in tons, as 35 cubic feet of salt water weighs one ton (2,240 pounds) and 36 of fresh water the same amount.

The displacement of a steel vessel is calculated to the molded lines (that is, to the outside of the frames) and no allowance is made as a rule for the thickness of the shell plating. For wooden vessels (motor boats, tugs, lighters, etc.) the displacement is calculated to the outside of the planking.

Dead weight is the carrying capacity of a vessel and includes the tons of cargo and coal.

Register ton measurement is the measurement based on a ton of 2,240 pounds occupying 100 cubic feet.

Gross tonnage is the measurement in register tons of the interior capacity of the entire ship.

Net tonnage is the measurement in register tons upon which payment is made, and is the volume of the space available for cargo and passengers.

Block coefficient is the ratio of the volume of the displacement to the volume of a block having the same length, breadth and draft as the vessel. Cargo vessels have block coefficients ranging from .75 to .85, while fast passenger steamers have block coefficients of about .65.

If the length, width and draft of a vessel are multiplied by the block coefficient and this product divided by the weight of water per ton (36 cubic feet for fresh and 35 for salt water per ton of 2,240 pounds) the displacement of the vessel will be obtained.

SHIPPING TERMS.

f. o. b. steamer (free on board steamer); goods to be delivered on board steamer by seller at no extra charge to purchaser.

f. a. s. steamer (free at side steamer); goods to be delivered at side of steamer by seller.

f. f. a. steamer (free from alongside steamer); the seller pays lighterage charges in the port of destination from the steamer.

c. i. f. (cost, insurance and freight); the goods are delivered to the purchaser with the insurance and freight paid by the seller.

c. f. (cost and freight); the goods are delivered to the purchaser with the freight paid by the seller, but no insurance.

f. o. (free over side); the goods are delivered over the side of a vessel, that is, to a lighter or on to a pier, without any extra charge to the purchaser.

Bill of lading (b. l.) is a receipt for goods delivered to a carrier for transportation. The bills of lading of some steamship companies contain the following clause: "Freight is to be considered earned at time of receipt of shipment and is to be paid whether vessel or goods are lost or not." In foreign trade bills of lading are generally made out in triplicate, one for the shipper, one for the consignee and one for the captain of the vessel.

"With exchange" on a draft means that the party on whom the draft is drawn is to pay the cost of collection.

Demurrage—A charge for delay in loading or unloading a vessel.

Lay days are the days agreed upon by the shipper and captain or agent of a vessel for loading and discharging a cargo, beyond which a demurrage will be paid to the owners of the vessel. Sundays and legal holidays do not count unless the term "running days" is inserted, in which case all days are included.

Manifest—A document signed by the captain of a vessel containing a list of the goods and merchandise on board with their destination, for the use of the custom house officials. By United States Revised Statutes 2807 it is required to contain the names of the ports of loading and destination, a description of the vessel and her port, names of owners and master, names of consignees and of passengers and lists of the passengers' baggage and of the sea stores.

Clearance papers—When ready for sea the customs officials must be provided with a detail manifest of the ship's cargo. If the port charges have been paid and her cargo is properly accounted for, then the collector of the port will furnish the captain with clearance papers, without which the vessel must not leave port.

Drawback—A refund of duties paid on imported material that is used in the manufacture of goods that are exported. The United States government allows the exporter the import duty paid, less 1 per cent.

Salvage—The reward granted by law for saving life and property at sea.

Jettison—The throwing overboard of a part of the cargo or any article on board of a ship for the purpose of lightening the ship in case of necessity.

Bill of health—A certificate stating that the vessel comes from a port where no contagious disease prevails, and that none of the passengers (if carried) nor the crew at the time of departure was infected with any disease.

MARINE INSURANCE.

A contract of marine insurance is a contract of indemnity whereby the insurer undertakes to indemnify the insured in the manner and to the extent agreed against marine losses; i. e., the losses incident to marine adventure.

Unless specially mentioned in the policy, goods are not insured until they are on board of the vessel which is to carry them. Below are brief outlines of clauses and terms occurring in policies:

General average—Suppose a vessel springs a leak and to save her from sinking the captain throws overboard a portion of her cargo. The last shipment loaded on board is generally the first to come out.

If the shipment is fully insured the underwriters will pay the amount assessed against the goods, but whether the goods are insured or not the general average will make good to the owner the value of the goods which were jettisoned less the assessment which the owner is called upon to pay. It is safe to figure that all policies of insurance on goods cover and protect the merchant against assessments in general average.

Thus a merchant can suffer considerable loss by reason of assessment levied against his goods in general average, although the goods arrive at their destination in a perfectly sound condition—but such losses can be fully covered by insurance.

Free of particular average (f. p. a.)—Under American conditions it is understood that no claim for partial loss or damage will be allowed by the underwriters unless the loss or damage is caused by the vessel's having been burned, stranded, sunk or in collision.

With average (w. a.)—This means that no claim will be made on the underwriters for partial loss caused by sea perils unless the damage amounts to 5 per cent or more of the value of the shipment.

Free of all average (f. a. a.)—This, as the clause signifies, means free of all average.

Collision or ruling or running down clause (r. d. c.)—This is a clause in which the underwriters take a burden of a proportion, usually three-quarters, of the damage inflicted on other vessels by collision for which the insured vessel is held to blame. Sometimes this clause is extended to cover the whole of the assured's liabilities arising out of the damage done to property by the collision of the insured vessel with another and the clause is then known as the "four-fourths running down clause."

Incharmee clause—This clause covers loss of or damage to hull and machinery through the negligence of master, mariners, engineers and pilots, or through explosions, bursting of boilers, breakage of shafts or through any latent defect in the machinery or hull, provided such loss or damage has not resulted from want of due diligence by the owners of the ship or by the manager.

MINERAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES (1923).

[United States geological survey.]

Minerals.		Quantity.	Value.
Aluminum	pounds	.....	$28,305,000
Antimony	short tons	2,170	339,000
Antimonial lead	short tons	14,190	1,950,000
Arsenous oxide	short tons	14,271	2,809,000
Asbestos	short tons	310	25,000
Asphaltum	short tons	1,326,630	16,639,000
Barytes (crude)	short tons	129,400	1,664,000
Bauxite	long tons	522,690	3,157,000
Borates	pounds	129,400	3,989,000
Bromine	pounds	842,000	146,000
Cadmium	pounds	*	*
Calcium chloride	short tons	43,596	643,000
Cement	barrels	137,184	259,632,000
Chromite	long tons	1,435,000	210,945,000
Clay (raw)	short tons	3,435	11,188,000
Coal, anthracite	long tons	85,218,000	491,587,000
Coal, bituminous	short tons	545,400,000	1,636,200,000
Coke	short tons	55,487,000	.....
Copper	pounds	1,435,000,000	210,945,000
Emery	short tons	2,286	29,000
Feldspar (crude)	short tons	121,188	2,506,000
Ferro-alloys	long tons	579,051	48,082,000
Fluorspar	short tons	121,188	2,506,000
Fuller's earth	short tons	149,134	2,248,000
Garnet (abrasive)	short tons	9,906	688,000
Gold (coining value)	troy oz.	2,503,000	51,724,000
Graphite (amorphous)	short tons	3,200	.....
Graphite (crystalline)	pounds	3,281	148,000
Grindstones and pulpstones	short tons	46,570	1,689,000
Gypsum	short tons	4,753	34,880,000
Iron (pig)	long tons	38,364	935,909,000
Iron ore	long tons	69,811,000	240,739,000
Lead	short tons	543,841,000	76,138,000
Lime	short tons	4,057	39,413,000
Magnesite (crude)	short tons	147,250	1,104,000
Manganese ore	long tons	32,269	880,000
Manganiferous ore	long tons	1,433,897	4,888,000
Mica, sheet	pounds	1,782	308,000
Mica, scrap	short tons	8,290	156,000
Millstones	.....	.....	22,000
Mineral waters	gallons sold	44,600,000	6,500,000
Natural gas	M cubic feet	900,000	25,000,000
Natural-gas gasoline	gallons	788,000,000	74,000
Nickel	pounds	100	72,000
Oilstones	short tons	1,223	232,000
Peat	short tons	61,355	377,000
Petroleum	barrels	733,260,000	930,760,000
Phosphate rock	long tons	3,007,000	11,576,000
Platinum	troy oz.	49,797	5,761,000
Potash	short tons	19,291	785,000
Precious stones	.....	.....	65,000
Pumice	short tons	56,575	214,000
Pyrites	long tons	181,628	661,000
Quicksilver	flasks	7,927	521,000
Salt	short tons	7,033,000	27,600,000
Sand, building	short tons	137,897	87,152,000
Sand, glass	short tons	2,035	3,752,000
Silver (com. value)	troy oz.	73,335,000	60,135,000
Slate	short tons	726,800	12,077,000
Stone	short tons	107,200,000	161,880,000
Sulphur	long tons	1,619,000	26,000,000
Talc, soapstone	short tons	196,690	2,012,000
Zinc	short tons	508,335	60,134,000
Total	.....	.....	6,018,000,000

*Figures not available. Estimate of value included in total.

COAL PRODUCTION BY STATES (1923).

In tons of 2,240 pounds. Calendar year.

State.	Tons.
Anthracite.	
Penn.	95,444,000
Bituminous.	
Alabama	18,200,000
Arkansas	1,400,000
Colorado	10,300,000
Illinois	84,000,000
Indiana	27,000,000
Iowa	6,500,000
Kansas	4,500,000
Kentucky	41,000,000
Maryland	2,700,000
Michigan	1,200,000
Missouri	3,800,000
Montana	3,300,000
N. Mexico	2,700,000
N. Dakota	950,000
Ohio	46,000,000
Oklahoma	3,550,000
Penn.	160,000,000
Tennessee	6,100,000
Texas	1,100,000
Utah	4,600,000
Virginia	11,000,000
Wash.	2,950,000
W. Va.	100,100,000
Wyoming	8,200,000
Others	250,000,000
Total bituminous	545,400,000
Grand tot.	640,844,000

COAL PRODUCTION BY CALENDAR YEARS.

Tons of 2,240 pounds.

Year.	Anthracite.	Bituminous.
1880	25,580,189	38,242,641
1890	41,489,858	99,377,073
1900	51,309,214	189,480,097
1905	69,405,958	281,239,252
1910	75,514,296	372,339,703
1915	79,459,876	442,624,426
1916	78,195,083	448,678,288
1917	88,939,117	492,670,146
1918	88,237,575	517,308,768
1919	78,653,751	415,946,480
1920	79,998,437	583,332,707
1921	90,473,000	415,922,000
1922	54,683,000	422,268,000
1923*	95,444,000	545,400,000

*Preliminary figures.

PIG IRON PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

In tons of 2,240 pounds. Calendar year 1923.

State.	Tons.	State.	Tons.
Alabama	2,797,000	Ohio	9,348,000
Colorado	321,000	Penn.	14,805,000
Conn.	1,000	Tennessee	251,000
Illinois	3,839,000	Wisconsin	725,000
Kentucky	702,000		
Maryland	530,000	Total	40,361,000
Michigan	3,813,000	Tot. 1922	27,220,000
N. Jersey	2,952,000		

Note—In the foregoing table Colorado includes Missouri, Washington, California, Iowa, Montana and Oregon; Connecticut includes Massachusetts and Maine; Kentucky includes Mississippi, West Virginia, Georgia and Texas; Michigan includes Indiana; New Jersey includes New York and Wisconsin includes Minnesota.

CRUDE PETROLEUM PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES (1923).

State.	*Barrels.
Arkansas	34,459,000
California	263,729,000
Colorado	67,000
Illinois	8,710,000
Indiana	1,045,000
Kansas	27,966,000
Kentucky	8,075,000
Louisiana	24,776,000
Montana	2,549,000
New York	1,252,000
Ohio	7,076,000
Oklahoma	159,873,000
Pennsylvania	7,253,000
Tennessee	8,000
Texas	128,415,000
West Virginia	332,296,000
Wyoming	160,118,000
Total	725,702,000

*Of 42 gallons.

Production by Years.

Year.	Barrels.	Year.	Barrels.
1880	26,600,638	1919	377,719,000
1890	45,823,572	1920	442,929,000
1900	63,620,529	1921	472,183,000
1916	300,767,158	1922	557,531,000
1917	335,315,601	1923	725,702,000
1918	355,927,716		

World Petroleum Production (1923).

Country.	Barrels.
United States	725,702,000
Mexico	149,472,000
Russia	38,167,000
Dutch E. Indies	15,000,000
Persia	25,000,000
India	7,575,000
Roumania	10,850,000
Poland (Galicia)	5,000,000
Peru	6,375,000
Other	18,556,000
Total	1,001,697,000
U. S. per cent of total	72.4

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF RUBBER.

In long tons.

Year.	Plantation.	Brazil.	Other.	Total.
1900	4	26,750	27,136	53,890
1910	7,269	40,800	21,500	69,569
1920	304,671	30,790	8,125	343,586
1921	276,746	19,837	2,890	299,473
1922	378,232	21,755	3,205	403,192
1923	379,738	22,580	5,420	407,738

Distribution of Rubber (1923).

Country.	Long tons.	Country.	Long tons.
United States	300,365	Japan	16,246
Great Britain	12,536	Canada	13,255
France	31,108		
Germany	19,436	Total	401,436
Italy	8,490		

MINES AND QUARRIES IN THE UNITED STATES (1919.)

[From federal census report.]

Industry.	Capital invested.
Fuels—Coal, anthracite*	$433,868,039
Coal, bituminous	1,904,450,123
Petroleum and natural gas†	2,421,485,942
Metalliferous ores—Iron	501,396,044
Copper‡	853,639,017
Gold and silver—Lode mines‡	280,388,711
Placer mines	24,574,441
Lead and zinc‡	197,223,814
Manganese	7,268,426
Quicksilver	4,423,601
Rare metals	4,889,912
Stone§—Basalt	12,899,171
Granite	18,823,980
Limestone¶	82,124,367
Marble	9,033,522
Sandstone	18,955,321
Slate	6,923,172
Miscellaneous§—Abrasive materials	1,442,909
Asbestos	772,299
Asphalt	3,171,405
Barytes	2,290,455
Bauxite	1,950,173
Chromite	1,572,908
Clay**	17,644,524
Feldspar	729,404
Fluorspar	$8,046,827
Fuller's earth	1,877,233
Graphite	3,755,055
Gypsum	13,541,548
Magnesite	2,612,605
Mica	699,373
Millstones	53,105
Mineral pigments	815,572
Phosphate rock	72,733,956
Pyrite	4,455,785
Silica	661,711
Sulphur	28,046,634
Talc and soapstone	6,225,747
Total	6,955,468,831

*Pennsylvania only. †Including natural gas-gasoline extraction plants, but not including distributing systems, etc., of oil and gas companies. ‡Including mineral milling plants operated by mining enterprises, but not including metallurgical works. §Including mills and dressing plants operated at the mines or quarries. ¶Exclusive of enterprises producing limestone for their own use at the quarries in the manufacture of lime. **Including only enterprises producing clay for sale as such.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

CORN CROP OF THE COUNTRIES NAMED.

Country.	1923. Bushels.	1924. Bushels.
Canada	13,608,000	10,042,000
United States	3,053,557,000	2,436,513,000
Mexico	101,320,000	106,293,000
Guatemala	7,874,000	.....
France	12,673,000	18,110,000
Spain	23,924,000	24,244,000
Italy	89,204,000	98,421,000
Switzerland	165,000	157,000
Austria	3,450,000	.....
Czechoslovakia	10,620,000	9,531,000
Hungary	49,247,000	80,088,000
Jugoslavia	81,349,000	106,293,000
Greece	752,000	.....
Bulgaria	26,866,000	27,265,000
Roumania	151,405,000	157,184,000
Poland	3,831,000	.....
Russia	65,777,000	.....
Morocco	4,805,000	.....
Algeria	230,000	239,000
Tunis	283,000	205,000
Egypt	65,449,000	.....
British India	76,088,000	.....
Philippines	18,030,000	.....
Chile	1,677,000	2,062,000
Uruguay	6,519,000	6,499,000
Argentina	176,105,000	276,756,000
U. of S. Africa	68,410,000	.....
S. Rhodesia	5,377,000	2,964,000
Java, Madura	49,113,000	49,890,000
New Zealand	506,000	460,000

WHEAT CROP OF COUNTRIES NAMED.

Country.	1923. Bushels.	1924. Bushels.
Canada	474,199,000	271,622,000
United States	797,381,000	872,673,000
Mexico	13,657,000	13,962,000
England-Wales	54,872,000	51,259,000
Scotland	2,320,000	.....
Ireland	1,269,000	.....
Norway	587,000	554,000
Sweden	11,082,000	7,279,000
Denmark	8,858,000	.....
Netherlands	6,211,000	4,316,000
Belgium	13,376,000	12,612,000
Luxemburg	301,000	261,000
France	275,569,000	282,335,000
Spain	157,110,000	122,884,000
Portugal	12,964,000	8,630,000
Italy	224,836,000	169,779,000
Switzerland	3,593,000	3,112,000
Germany	106,448,000	93,216,000
Austria	8,889,000	9,042,000
Czechoslovakia	36,226,000	34,293,000
Hungary	67,705,000	50,386,000
Jugoslavia	61,069,000	70,062,000
Greece	13,356,000	9,661,000
Bulgaria	36,223,000	28,319,000
Roumania	102,311,000	74,332,000
Poland	49,735,000	32,859,000
Lithuania	2,965,000	3,541,000
Latvia	1,641,000	1,642,000
Esthonia	737,000	.....
Finland	473,000	696,000
Morocco	20,050,000	25,170,000
Algeria	36,394,000	17,355,000
Tunis	9,921,000	5,181,000
Egypt	40,654,000	34,186,000
Cyprus	2,611,000	.....
India	372,661,000	364,149,000
Japan	26,578,000	25,406,000
Chosen	8,599,000	10,605,000
Chile	27,521,000	.....
Uruguay	12,493,000	.....
Argentina	247,036,000	190,330,000
U. of S. Africa	6,027,000	.....
Australia	125,545,000	.....
New Zealand	4,250,000	.....

RYE CROP OF COUNTRIES NAMED.

Country.	1923. Bushels.	1924. Bushels.
Canada	23,232,000	14,500,000
United States	63,077,000	63,446,000
Norway	742,000	695,000
Sweden	24,399,000	11,755,000
Denmark	15,146,000	.....
Netherlands	14,571,000	14,661,000
Belgium	20,787,000	19,737,000
Luxemburg	392,000	315,000
France	36,517,000	39,874,000
Spain	28,075,000	28,575,000
Portugal	5,222,000	6,027,900
Italy	6,484,000	6,106,000
Switzerland	1,646,000	1,433,000
Germany	263,037,000	236,129,000
Austria	15,836,000	15,397,000
Czechoslovakia	53,338,000	46,395,000
Hungary	31,274,000	22,858,000
Jugoslavia	5,906,000	6,450,000
Bulgaria	6,862,000	4,414,000
Roumania	9,607,000	6,456,000
Poland	234,726,000	150,517,000
Lithuania	23,890,000	18,824,000
Latvia	10,770,000	9,669,000
Esthonia	6,550,000	5,695,000
Finland	9,448,000	11,321,000
Chile	58,000	.....
Argentina	4,368,000	.....

OATS CROP OF COUNTRIES NAMED.

Country.	1923. Bushels.	1924. Bushels.
Canada	563,998,000	463,860,000
United States	1,305,883,000	1,541,900,000
England-Wales	94,710,000	105,980,000
Scotland	44,977,000	.....
Ireland	56,490,000	.....
Norway	12,548,000	9,788,000
Sweden	74,174,000	70,927,000
Denmark	63,107,000	.....
Netherlands	18,641,000	21,605,000
Belgium	47,056,000	40,036,000
Luxemburg	3,174,000	1,929,000
France	336,994,000	295,771,000
Spain	40,434,000	24,824,000
Portugal	8,098,000	5,460,000
Italy	39,827,000	33,304,000
Switzerland	3,059,000	2,694,000
Germany	420,731,000	422,632,000
Austria	25,861,000	.....
Czechoslovakia	91,684,000	84,952,000
Hungary	27,458,000	17,125,000
Jugoslavia	21,476,000	19,432,000
Greece	5,964,000	4,062,000
Bulgaria	9,188,000	7,372,000
Roumania	62,666,000	44,299,000
Poland	242,671,000	177,128,000
Lithuania	23,777,000	23,286,000
Latvia	16,412,000	23,147,000
Esthonia	7,942,000	11,049,000
Finland	21,288,000	32,801,000
Morocco	415,000	.....
Algeria	19,249,000	7,972,000
Tunis	2,756,000	1,585,000
Japan	10,968,000	10,808,000
Chile	3,246,000	.....
Uruguay	2,156,000	.....
Argentina	81,457,000	.....
New Zealand	2,468,000	.....

BARLEY CROP OF COUNTRIES NAMED.

Country.	1923. Bushels.	1924. Bushels.
Canada	76,998,000	90,769,000
United States	197,691,000	187,875,000
England-Wales	41,717,000	47,927,000
Scotland	5,800,000	.....
Ireland	5,647,000	.....
Norway	4,549,000	4,185,000
Sweden	11,781,000	12,576,000
Denmark	32,457,000	.....

Country.	1923. Bushels.	1924. Bushels.
Netherlands	2,984,000	3,146,000
Belgium	4,182,000	3,729,000
Luxemburg	201,000	161,000
France	45,024,000	45,934,000
Spain	111,861,000	62,557,000
Portugal	2,453,000	1,663,000
Italy	10,499,000	8,662,000
Switzerland	570,000	519,000
Germany	108,446,000	109,905,000
Austria	7,855,000	7,215,000
Czechoslovakia	55,176,000	47,629,000
Hungary	27,271,000	14,947,000
Jugoslavia	14,065,000	15,308,000
Greece	7,101,000	6,169,000
Bulgaria	11,063,000	7,945,000
Roumania	60,870,000	.....
Poland	75,037,000	57,214,000
Lithuania	7,957,000	9,902,000
Latvia	6,021,000	8,695,000
Esthonia	4,097,000	5,664,000
Finland	3,789,000	5,782,000
Morocco	35,371,000	48,226,000
Algeria	46,917,000	20,684,000
Tunis	11,482,000	2,526,000
Egypt	11,988,000	10,275,000
Cyprus	2,543,000	.....
India	145,460,000	.....
Japan	68,858,000	75,326,000
Chosen	30,872,000	35,848,000
Chile	8,798,000	.....
Uruguay	79,000	.....
Argentina	9,186,000	.....

OTHER CROPS BY COUNTRIES.

Flaxseed (1924).

Country.	Bushels.
United States	30,173,000
Canada	9,751,000
Belgium	424,000
Italy	394,000
Czechoslovakia	421,000
Bulgaria	5,000
Poland	2,738 000
Lithuania	1,526,000
Latvia	965,000
Esthonia	487,000
Algeria	7,000
India	18,480,000
Japan	243,000
Argentina	52,359,000

Rice (1924).

Country.	Pounds.
United States	943,222,000
British Guiana	66,000,000
Spain	300,407,000
Italy	748,488,000
Bulgaria	4,053,000
Egypt	429,000,000
Japan	18,264,834,000
Chosen	4,027,101,000
Formosa	1,690,000,000
French Indo-China	7,700,000,000
Philippines	2,683,878,000
Ceylon	345,679,000
Java & Madura	10,400,000,000

Potatoes (1924).

Country.	Bushels.
United States	454,784,000
Canada	96,782,000
Mexico	1,029,000
England-Wales	100,688,000
Scotland	31,547,000
Norway	22,509,000
Sweden	59,187,000
Netherlands	98,970,000
Belgium	87,343,000
Luxemburg	6,614,000
France	588,940,000
Spain	89,269,000
Switzerland	19,842,000
Germany	1,335,615,000
Czechoslovakia	228,169,000
Hungary	70,284,000
Roumania	1,819,000
Poland	1,004,330,000
Lithuania	71,308,000
Latvia	29,541,000
Esthonia	26,171,000
Finland	20,209,000
Algeria	1,286,000
Tunis	141,000
Chile	12,978,000
Uruguay	345,000
Argentina	35,273,000
New Zealand	3,941,000

Cotton (1924-1925).

Country.	Bales.
United States	13,153,000
Mexico	213,000
San Salvador	1,300
Greece	10,800
Bulgaria	2,448
Algeria	1,736
Egypt	1,322,000
Sudan	45,307
India	5,069,000
Russia (Asiatic)	438,000
China	1,952,000
Chosen	119,602
Ecuador	17,400
Paraguay	28,000

Tobacco (1924).

Country.	Pounds.
United States	1,242,623,000
Dominican republic	28,000,000
Belgium	11,310,000
France	53,859,000
Germany	44,092,000
Czechoslovakia	12,600,000
Bulgaria	56,000,000
Russia	25,300,000
Algeria	35,274,000
Tunis	860,000
Japan	132,280,000
Sumatra	37,700,000

Cane Sugar (1924-1925).

Country.	Short tons.
United States	105,000
Hawaii	661,000
Porto Rico	522,000
Virgin islands	3,000
Guatemala	27,000
Mexico	185,000
Antigua	14,600
Barbados	59,000
Jamaica	47,700
St. Christopher	14,600
Trinidad-Tobago	56,000
Cuba	5,175,000
Dominican republic	269,000
Haiti	7,800
Guadeloupe	38,000
Martinique	25,800
Spain	8,900
India	3,248,000
Formosa	515,200
Java	2,209,000
Argentina	270,000
Brazil	560,000
British Guiana	105,000
Dutch Guiana	11,400
Peru	336,000
Egypt	123,000
Mauritius	261,000
U. of S. Africa	170,000
Portuguese East Africa	78,000
Reunion	48,700
Australia	414,000
Fiji	78,000

Beet Sugar (Raw).

Country.	Short tons.
United States	1,142,000
Canada	34,000
England	24,000
Sweden	158,000
Denmark	154,000
Netherlands	364,000
Belgium	413,000
France	802,000
Spain	281,000
Italy	398,000
Switzerland	7,000
Germany	1,700,000
Austria	73,000
Czechoslovakia	1,502,000
Hungary	220,000
Jugoslavia	102,000
Bulgaria	45,000
Roumania	101,000
Poland	496,000
Finland	1,000
Russia	507,000

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Figures are chiefly for 1924.

Corn.

Exports from—	Bushels.
Argentina	128,313,000
China	852,000
Roumania	26,198,000
Russia	5,246,000
U. of S. Africa	21,100,000
United States	23,135,000
Imports into—	
Austria	3,107,000
Belgium	16,460,000
Canada	9,249,000
Czechoslovakia	4,010,000
Denmark	12,554,000
Egypt	66,000
France	21,629,000
Germany	5,811,000
Italy	10,334,000
Netherlands	29,354,000
Norway	3,636,000
Sweden	3,065,000
Switzerland	3,641,000
United kingdom	63,591,000
Other countries	4,227,000

Wheat (including flour).

Exports from—	Bushels.
Algeria	10,365,000
Argentina	170,009,000

Exports from—	Bushels.
Australia	82,201,000
British India	18,825,000
Canada	343,781,000
Chile	1,797,000
Hungary	15,377,000
Roumania	2,535,000
Russia	34,960,000
United States	156,430,000
Imports into—	
Austria	17,269,000
Belgium	43,082,000
Brazil	11,554,000
Czechoslovakia	19,487,000
Denmark	9,526,000
Egypt	7,871,000
Finland	4,881,000
France	54,213,000
Germany	29,751,000
Greece	17,364,000
Italy	77,552,000
Japan	77,907,000
Netherlands	30,762,000
Norway	6,524,000
Poland	374,000
Sweden	12,187,000
Switzerland	15,682,000
U. of S. Africa	5,491,000
United kingdom	225,000,000
Other countries	3,336,000

Rye (including flour).

Exports from—	Bushels.
Argentina	3,059,000
Canada	8,596,000
Hungary	3,657,000
Roumania	771,000
Russia	42,471,000
United States	19,902,000
Imports into—	
Austria	3,788,000
Belgium	1,554,000
Czechoslovakia	4,827,000
Denmark	10,227,000
Finland	10,563,000
France	2,776,000
Germany	24,940,000
Italy	230,000
Latvia	2,059,000
Netherlands	9,432,000
Norway	8,097,000
Sweden	4,626,000
Other countries	13,000

Barley.

Exports from—	Bushels.
Algeria	9,452,000
Argentina	9,779,000
Australia	1,854,000
British India	11,717,000
Canada	16,577,000
Chile	2,052,000
Czechoslovakia	8,183,000
Hungary	327,000
Latvia	15,000
Roumania	19,990,000
Russia	19,883,000
Sweden	19,000
Tunis	6,623,000
United States	11,209,000
Imports into—	
Austria	3,933,000
Belgium	12,414,000
Denmark	10,645,000
Egypt	181,000
Finland	273,000
France	6,728,000
Germany	23,085,000
Italy	386,000
Netherlands	15,267,000
Norway	2,976,000
Switzerland	3,017,000
United kingdom	43,608,000
Other countries	1,365,000

Oats (including oatmeal).

Exports from—	Bushels.
Algeria	7,163,000
Argentina	36,494,000
British India	62,000
Canada	35,914,000
Chile	956,000
Czechoslovakia	3,234,000
Hungary	3,481,000
Latvia	129,000
Roumania	2,700,000
Tunis	2,606,000
United States	8,796,000
Imports into—	
Austria	182,000
Belgium	238,000
Denmark	326,000
Finland	421,000
France	1,031,000
Germany	117,000
Italy	6,000
Netherlands	683,000
Norway	20,000
Poland	8,000
Sweden	1,766,000
Switzerland	1,000
U. of S. Africa	188,000
United kingdom	624,000

Rice.

Exports from—	Pounds.
Brazil	75,294,000
British India	4,560,162,000
French In.-China	2,612,264,000
Italy	190,338,000
Siam	2,894,440,000
Spain	149,446,000
United States	348,839,000
Imports into—	
Austria	47,898,000
Belgium	80,535,000
Canada	53,027,000
Ceylon	874,147,000
China	1,846,499,000
Czechoslovakia	92,220,000
Dutch E. Indies	440,732,000
Egypt	113,454,000
France	646,612,000
Germany	346,775,000
Hongkong	2,994,872,000
Hungary	25,279,000
Japan	1,157,700,000
Mauritius	138,144,000
Netherlands	186,868,000
Philippine islands	146,494,000
United kingdom	310,215,000
Other countries	635,615,000

Potatoes.

Exports from—	Bushels.
Argentina	1,179,000
Belgium	6,494,000
Canada	2,976,000
China	201,000
Czechoslovakia	2,036,000
Denmark	506,000
Italy	6,114,000
Netherlands	13,399,000
Poland	6,068,000
Spain	1,399,000
United States	2,696,000
Imports into—	
Algeria	993,000
Austria	2,979,000
British India	1,193,000
Egypt	763,000
Finland	1,167,000
France	10,876,000
Germany	6,394,000
Norway	8,000
Sweden	364,000
Switzerland	1,461,000
United kingdom	9,087,000
Uruguay	406,000
Other countries	904,000

Flaxseed.

Exports from—	Bushels.
Argentina	40,777,000
British India	15,357,000
Canada	2,871,000
China	314,000
Imports into—	
Australia	754,000
Belgium	2,611,000
Czechoslovakia	505,000
Denmark	642,000
Finland	115,000
France	6,167,000
Germany	2,206,000
Italy	1,470,000
Netherlands	7,743,000
Norway	494,000
Sweden	1,204,000
United kingdom	15,153,000
United States	24,332,000
Other countries	24,000

Cotton.

Exports from—	Bales.
Brazil	88,000
British India	2,955,000
Egypt	1,549,000
Peru	196,000
United States	5,486,000
Imports into—	
Austria	122,000
Belgium	308,000
Canada	235,000
China	450,000
Czechoslovakia	368,000
France	1,206,000
Germany	998,000
Hungary	14,000
Italy	855,000
Japan	1,168,000
Netherlands	115,000
Norway	12,000
Poland	240,000
Spain	385,000
Sweden	87,000
Switzerland	121,000
United kingdom	2,487,000
Other countries	78,000

Cottonseed Oil.

Exports from—	Gallons.
China	178,000
Egypt	3,360,000
Peru	699,000
United kingdom	6,170,000
United States	6,614,000
Imports into—	
Argentina	639,000
Belgium	318,000
Canada	3,415,000
Czechoslovakia	247,000
Denmark	501,000
France	938,000
Germany	1,253,000
Greece	26,000
Italy	2,000
Netherlands	3,128,000
Norway	628,000
Other countries	45,000

Unmanufactured Tobacco.

Exports from—	Pounds.
Algeria	17,516,000
Brazil	80,547,000
British India	37,891,000
Dominican republic	35,976,000
Dutch E. Indies	82,945,000
Greece	47,104,000
Hungary	5,738,000
Philippine islands	55,736,000
United States	497,347,000
Imports into—	
Argentina	28,183,000
Austria	30,101,000
Belgium	42,964,000
Canada	13,966,000
China	42,042,000

Imports into—	Pounds.
Czechoslovakia...	32,539,000
Denmark	12,804,000
Egypt	15,845,000
Finland	5,995,000
France	65,021,000
Germany	146,579,000
Italy	41,304,000
Netherlands	62,847,000
Norway	5,673,000
Poland	26,363,000
Spain	71,200,000
Switzerland	22,986,000
United kingdom.	159,248,000
Other countries.	475,000

Oil Cake and Meal.

Exports from—	Pounds.
Argentina	80,486,000
British India....	359,679,000
Canada	40,114,000
China	175,765,000
Dutch E. Indies	41,412,000
Egypt	267,508
France	328,903,000
Germany	521,098,000
Hungary	106,624,000
Italy	147,911,000
Peru	541,000
Spain	15,157,000
United States ..	917,454,000
Imports into—	
Belgium	52,931,000
Ceylon	12,935,000
Denmark	2,837,000
Netherlands	116,659,000
Norway	271,000
Sweden	19,992,000
Switzerland	1,586,000
United kingdom.	85,053,000
Other countries.	29,000,000

Hops.

Exports from—	Pounds.
Czechoslovakia..	6,826,000
France	4,954,000
Germany	4,250,000
New Zealand ..	282,000
Poland	1,548,000
United States ..	20,019,000
Jugoslavia	5,078,000
Imports into—	
Argentina	996,000
Austria	3,263,000
Belgium	4,671,000
British India ..	294,000
Canada	4,240,000
Denmark	580,000
Italy	504,000
Netherlands	1,228,000
Norway	350,000
Sweden	1,036,000
Switzerland	521,000
U. of S. Africa	398,000
United kingdom.	1,549,000
Other countries.	208,000

Unshelled Peanuts.

Exports from—	Pounds.
Anglo-Eg. Sudan	13,289,000
British India ..	597,356,000
China	391,183,000
Dutch E. Indies	38,781,000
Spain	8,790,000
Imports into—	
Argentina	4,485,000
Canada	21,963,000
Denmark	21,661,000
Egypt	6,336,000
France 1,404,223,000	
Germany	83,145,000
Hongkong	49,511,000
Italy	58,423,000
Netherlands	117,386,000
Philippine islands	3,154,000
U. of S. Africa	2,192,000
United kingdom.	224,548,000

Imports into—	Pounds.
United States ..	76,484,000
Other countries.	1,205,000

Sugar.

Exports from—	Short tons.
Belgium	164,814
Brazil	168,845
British Guiana.....	93,122
Cuba 3,860,640	
Czechoslovakia	519,523
Dominican republic.	186,946
Dutch East Indies..2,014,452	
Egypt	49,903
Germany	19,513
Hungary	49,716
Jamaica	27,700
Mauritius	246,704
Netherlands	232,844
Peru	311,201
Philippine islands ..	299,807
Poland	104,871
Union of S. Africa..	32,274
Venezuela	12,905
Imports into—	
Algeria	42,859
Anglo-Eg. Sudan....	8,609
Argentina	27,089
Austria	89,220
British India	559,541
Canada	432,791
Chile	82,769
China	407,269
Denmark	62,785
Finland	54,528
France	538,078
Greece	38,813
Hongkong	336,667
Italy	39,698
Japan	133,896
New Zealand	72,139
Norway	64,269
Spain	812
Sweden	27,605
Switzerland	109,910
United kingdom 1,710,946	
United States 3,854,668	
Other countries	40,273

Coffee.

Exports from—	Pounds.
Brazil 1,913,505,000	
British India ..	22,424,000
Costa Rica	24,394,000
Dutch E. Indies	47,692,000
Venezuela	62,522,000
Imports into—	
Argentina	45,140,000
Austria	11,880,000
Belgium	90,366,000
Canada	20,818,000
Czechoslovakia..	30,995,000
Denmark	49,070,000
Egypt	22,461,000
Finland	31,459,000
France	379,576,000
Germany	85,414,000
Hungary	2,632,000
Italy	105,963,000
Netherlands	115,563,000
Norway	38,110,000
Spain	53,773,000
Sweden	92,845,000
Switzerland	28,272,000
Union of S. Africa	32,934,000
United kingdom	32,697,000
United States ..1,409,755,000	
Other countries	68,016,000

Tea.

Exports from—	Pounds.
British India...	331,611,000
Ceylon	182,388,000
China	99,492,000
Dutch E. Indies	89,663,000
Japan	48,919,000

Imports into—	Pounds.
Argentina	3,772,000
Australia	44,513,000
Austria	995,000
Canada	41,290,000
Chile	5,526,000
Czechoslovakia..	1,165,000
Egypt	6,602,000
France	2,985,000
Germany	5,463,000
Hungary	416,000
Netherlands	35,468,000
New Zealand...	9,968,000
Poland	5,313,000
Union of S. Africa	8,963,000
United kingdom.	392,531,000
United States ..	105,138,000
Other countries	17,306,000

Wood Pulp.

Exports from—	Pounds.
Canada 1,750,718,000	
Finland	614,375,000
Germany	246,650,000
Norway 1,547,596,000	
Sweden 2,302,080,000	
Switzerland	29,642,000
Imports into—	
Argentina	34,000,000
Belgium	210,951,000
Denmark	125,775,000
France	830,837,000
Italy	145,998,000
Japan	34,229,000
Netherlands	81,822,000
Spain	109,128,000
United kingdom.2,534,482,000	
United States ..2,768,183,000	
Other countries	1,913,000

India Rubber.

Exports from—	Pounds.
Brazil	39,672,000
British India...	14,371,000
Dutch E. Indies	73,764,000
Ecuador	1,297,000
Venezuela	1,347,000
Imports into—	
Austria	5,396,000
Belgium	7,132,000
Canada	29,696,000
Czechoslovakia..	3,412,000
Denmark	804,000
France	81,726,000
Germany	43,538,000
Hungary	985,000
Italy	19,244,000
Japan	15,179,000
Netherlands	17,791,000
Spain	4,870,000
Sweden	3,119,000
Switzerland	552,000
United kingdom.	28,449,000
United States ..	692,483,000
Other countries.	3,683,000

Turpentine.

Exports from—	Gallons.
France	2,765,000
Greece	297,000
Spain	835,000
Sweden	185,000
United States ..	11,478,000
Imports into—	
Argentina	617,000
Austria	123,000
Belgium	763,000
Canada	1,082,000
Czechoslovakia..	782,000
Denmark	184,000
Germany	1,518,000
Italy	1,044,000
Netherlands	1,227,000
New Zealand ...	158,000
Switzerland	648,000
United kingdom	6,974,000
U. of S. Africa	253,000
Other countries.	188,000

Rosin.

Exports from—	Pounds.
China	1,131,000
France	112,982,000
Greece	7,656,000
Spain	20,958,000
United States	337,313,000
Imports into—	
Argentina	51,140,000
Austria	6,296,000
Belgium	17,343,000
British India	2,808,000
Canada	30,868,000
Czechoslovakia	21,984,000
Denmark	4,597,000
Dutch E. Indies	22,141,000
Finland	4,972,000
Germany	72,319,000
Italy	49,863,000
Netherlands	12,002,000
Norway	5,523,900
Sweden	15,310,000
Switzerland	7,353,000
United kingdom	153,837,000
Other countries	6,673,000

Wool.

Exports from—	Pounds.
Algeria	20,944,000
Argentina	303,692,000
Australia	724,981,000
Brazil	4,764,000
British India	37,718,000
Chile	28,995,000
China	56,562,000
Greece	548,000
Hungary	7,973,000
New Zealand	223,689,000
Peru	11,087,000
Spain	10,759,000
U. of S. Africa	179,475,000
Imports into—	
Austria	19,084,000
Belgium	169,473,000
Canada	21,099,000
Czechoslovakia	66,062,000
Denmark	3,360,000
Finland	3,063,000
France	579,421,000
Germany	308,174,000
Italy	77,170,000
Japan	46,035,000
Netherlands	12,573,000
Norway	3,453,000
Poland	34,290,000
Sweden	16,292,000
Switzerland	15,694,000
United kingdom	402,759,000
United States	417,346,000
Other countries	53,000

Butter.

Exports from—	Pounds.
Argentina	72,337,000
Australia	55,116,000
Canada	13,174,000
Denmark	246,097,000
Finland	14,470,000
Italy	2,905,000
Netherlands	52,769,000
New Zealand	140,016,000
Sweden	5,421,000
U. of S. Africa	601,000
Imports into—	
Austria	3,600,000
Belgium	21,342,000
China	1,702,000
Egypt	1,673,000
France	23,200,000
Germany	2,903,000
Greece	5,677,000
Norway	5,825,000
Peru	1,337,000
Philippine islands	853,000
Spain	378,000
Switzerland	14,684,000
United kingdom	558,139,000
United States	23,741,000
Other countries	1,957,000

Cheese.

Exports from—	Pounds.
Argentina	12,685,000
Canada	116,202,000
Czechoslovakia	4,016,000
Denmark	12,034,000
Finland	2,944,000
Hungary	1,160,000
Italy	50,389,000
Netherlands	136,646,000
New Zealand	161,444,000
Switzerland	39,046,000
Jugoslavia	2,412,000
Imports into—	
Algeria	7,416,000
Austria	9,847,000
Belgium	39,548,000
British India	1,006,000
Egypt	6,014,000
France	54,297,000
Germany	24,930,000
Norway	1,961,000
Spain	5,971,000
Sweden	4,164,000
U. of S. Africa	832,000
United kingdom	313,584,000
United States	64,420,000
Other countries	2,232,000

WORLD'S COMMERCIAL COTTON PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION.

The following table shows the world's production of commercial cotton by countries from 1917 to 1923, inclusive, in bales of 478 pounds lint.

Country.	1923.	1922.	1921.	1920.	1919.	1918.	1917.
United States	10,140,000	9,762,000	7,954,000	13,440,000	11,425,000	12,040,000	10,811,000
India	4,400,000	4,048,000	3,348,000	2,600,000	4,475,000	2,950,000	2,840,000
Russia	260,000	55,000	43,000	85,000	440,000	575,000	578,000
Egypt	1,274,000	1,170,000	902,000	1,285,000	1,305,000	1,000,000	1,249,000
China	1,420,000	1,300,000	1,175,000	1,045,000	1,150,000	940,000	830,000
Brazil	575,000	553,000	505,000	450,000	560,000	550,000	400,000
Mexico	138,000	178,000	147,000	215,000	210,000	135,000	125,000
Peru	200,000	137,000	157,000	155,000	175,000	120,000	110,000
All other	562,000	444,000	353,000	390,000	480,000	445,000	400,000
Total	18,969,000	17,647,000	14,584,000	19,665,000	20,220,000	18,755,000	17,343,000

Note.—The department of commerce on Oct. 1, 1925, estimated the world's commercial cotton crop of 1924-1925 at 23,377,000 bales.

MILL CONSUMPTION—SEASON 1922-1923.

Bales of 478 pounds lint.

United States (exclusive of linters)	5,681,000
United kingdom	2,842,000
Continent of Europe	5,551,000
India	1,630,000
Japan	2,037,000
Canada	152,000
All other countries	2,089,000
Total	19,982,000

WORLD'S COTTON SPINDLES (ACTIVE AND IDLE), 1924.

United States	37,804,000
Europe—United kingdom	56,750,000
France	9,359,000
Germany	9,464,000
Russia	7,246,000
Italy	4,570,000
Czechoslovakia	3,460,000
Spain	1,813,000
Belgium	1,741,000
Switzerland	1,515,000
Poland	1,101,000
Austria	1,051,000
Netherlands	686,000
Sweden	568,000
Esthonia	576,000
Portugal	503,000
Finland	251,000
Other Europe	604,000
India	7,928,000
Japan	4,825,000
China	3,300,000
Brazil	1,700,000
Canada	1,167,000
Mexico	802,000
All other countries	325,000

COTTON STATISTICS OF UNITED STATES.

In equivalent 500 pound bales.

Year.	Production.	Consumption.	Exports.	Imports.
1790.	3,138	11,000	379	697
1800.	73,222	18,829	41,872	8,696
1810.	177,824	35,565	124,116	431
1820.	334,728	100,000	249,787	427
1830.	732,218	129,938	553,960	22
1840.	1,347,640	245,045	1,060,408	1,210

Year.	Production.	Consumption.	Exports.	Imports.
1850.	2,136,083	422,626	1,854,474	330
1860.	3,841,416	841,975	615,032	.....
1870.	4,024,527	1,026,583	2,922,757	1,802
1880.	6,356,998	1,865,922	4,453,495	5,447
1890.	8,562,089	2,604,491	5,850,219	45,580
1900.	10,123,027	3,603,516	6,806,572	116,610
1910.	12,005,688	4,713,126	8,025,991	231,191
1920.	13,879,916	5,477,908	6,025,915	210,606
1921.	8,351,593	6,559,818	6,475,687	351,921
1922.	10,369,848	7,350,000	5,049,225	449,783
1923.	10,808,271	6,225,000	5,935,535	272,179

VALUE OF FARM CROPS BY STATES (1924).

Maine	$47,576,000
New Hampshire	19,811,000
Vermont	45,687,000
Massachusetts	47,541,000
Rhode Island	4,461,000
Connecticut	40,133,000
New York	309,493,000
New Jersey	60,434,000
Pennsylvania	285,757,000
Delaware	19,662,000
Maryland	74,091,000
Virginia	191,346,000
West Virginia	75,348,000
North Carolina	320,485,000
South Carolina	176,728,000
Georgia	263,090,000
Florida	82,705,000
Ohio	330,724,000
Indiana	277,873,000
Illinois	554,108,000
Michigan	268,674,000
Wisconsin	290,257,000
Minnesota	408,829,000
Iowa	531,136,000
Missouri	351,017,000
North Dakota	347,515,000
South Dakota	238,916,000
Nebraska	369,779,000
Kansas	453,924,000
Kentucky	232,412,000
Tennessee	230,333,000
Alabama	243,994,000
Mississippi	223,034,000
Louisiana	158,646,000
Texas	920,081,000
Oklahoma	427,934,000
Arkansas	241,636,000
Montana	144,463,000
Wyoming	29,098,000
Colorado	128,318,000
New Mexico	38,544,000
Arizona	35,556,000
Utah	48,030,000
Nevada	9,333,000
Idaho	84,857,000
Washington	137,815,000
Oregon	84,897,000
California	423,698,000
Total	10,326,769,000

AVERAGE VALUE PER ACRE OF PLOW LANDS (MARCH 1, 1925).

State.	All.	Poor.	Good.
Maine	$36.00	$21.00	$49.00
New Hampshire	41.00	23.00	60.00
Vermont	36.00	23.00	53.00
Massachusetts	70.00	41.00	107.00
Rhode Island	91.00	56.00	115.00
Connecticut	60.00	34.00	90.00
New York	53.00	32.00	74.00
New Jersey	$84.00	$49.00	$108.00
Pennsylvania	53.00	32.00	69.00
Delaware	48.00	28.00	66.00
Maryland	50.00	31.00	66.00
Virginia	42.00	28.00	58.00
West Virginia	38.00	24.00	55.00
North Carolina	52.00	33.00	70.00
South Carolina	38.00	24.00	52.00
Georgia	25.00	17.00	36.00
Florida	33.00	18.00	48.00
Ohio	70.00	48.00	91.00
Indiana	74.00	49.00	96.00
Illinois	123.00	82.00	153.00
Michigan	57.00	35.00	75.00
Wisconsin	75.00	49.00	97.00
Minnesota	73.00	54.00	86.00
Iowa	135.00	100.00	162.00
Missouri	63.00	42.00	81.00
North Dakota	31.00	22.00	37.00
South Dakota	58.00	44.00	68.00
Nebraska	90.00	64.00	108.00
Kansas	54.00	37.00	69.00
Kentucky	44.00	26.00	60.00
Tennessee	46.00	27.00	65.00
Alabama	28.00	18.00	37.00
Mississippi	24.00	16.00	34.00
Louisiana	35.00	22.00	45.00
Texas	50.00	32.00	64.00
Oklahoma	38.00	24.00	53.00
Arkansas	32.00	20.00	44.00
Montana	19.00	12.00	28.00
Wyoming	25.00	13.00	37.00
Colorado	48.00	24.00	68.00
New Mexico	38.00	23.00	55.00
Arizona	116.00	70.00	140.00
Utah	90.00	40.00	122.00
Nevada	78.00	45.00	90.00
Idaho	68.00	44.00	90.00
Washington	80.00	45.00	103.00
Oregon	78.00	46.00	100.00
California	111.00	51.00	164.00
United States	63.03	41.86	80.65

CALIFORNIA FRUIT AND NUT PRODUCTION (1924).

Crop and unit.	Production.	Value.
Apples, bu.	7,370,000	$8,991,000
Pears, tons	117,000	7,605,000
Peaches, tons	285,000	9,975,000
Apricots, tons	137,000	6,302,000
Prunes, tons	115,000	12,650,000
Plums, tons	39,000	1,755,000
Cherries, tons	13,500	1,800,000
Raisins, tons	180,000	14,400,000
Grapes (table), tons	480,000	18,240,000
Grapes (wine), tons	350,000	22,050,000
Oranges, boxes	22,000,000	46,200,000
Lemons, boxes	6,100,000	14,640,000
Figs, tons	6,000	600,000
Olives, tons	5,500	506,000
Almonds, tons	9,200	2,760,000
Walnuts, tons	21,500	9,030,000

PRODUCTION OF CITROUS FRUITS IN FLORIDA.

	1924-25. Boxes.	1925-26. Boxes.
Oranges, except tangerines	10,300,000	10,900,000
Tangerines	700,000	600,000
Total oranges	11,000,000	11,500,000
Grapefruit	8,200,000	7,500,000
Total citrous fruits	19,200,000	19,000,000

*AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS BY FISCAL YEARS.

1907	$1,054,405,416	1912	$1,050,627,131	1917	$1,968,252,288
1908	1,017,396,404	1913	1,123,021,469	1918	2,280,465,770
1909	903,238,122	1914	1,113,973,635	1919	4,107,158,753
1910	871,158,425	1915	1,475,937,607	1920	3,466,992,062
1911	1,030,794,402	1916	1,518,071,450	1921	2,119,750,389
1922	$1,915,866,000				
1923	1,799,168,000				
1924	1,866,897,000				

*Domestic, from the United States.

PRINCIPAL FARM CROPS OF THE UNITED STATES BY YEARS.

[From tables prepared by the department of agriculture.]

Corn.

Year.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
1913.	105,820,000	2,446,988,000	$1,692,092,000
1914.	103,435,000	2,672,804,000	1,722,070,000
1915.	106,197,000	2,994,793,000	1,722,680,000
1916.	105,296,000	2,566,927,000	2,280,729,000
1917.	116,730,000	3,065,233,000	3,920,228,000
1918.	107,494,000	2,582,814,000	3,528,313,000
1919.	97,170,000	2,811,302,000	3,780,597,000
1920.	101,699,000	3,208,584,000	2,150,332,000
1921.	103,740,000	3,068,569,000	1,297,213,000
1922.	102,846,000	2,906,020,000	1,910,775,000
1923.	104,324,000	3,053,557,000	2,217,299,000
1924.	105,012,000	2,436,513,000	2,405,468,000

All Wheat.

1913.	50,184,000	763,380,000	610,122,000
1914.	53,541,000	891,017,000	878,680,000
1915.	60,469,000	1,025,801,000	942,303,000
1916.	52,316,000	636,318,000	1,019,968,000
1917.	45,089,000	636,655,000	1,278,112,000
1918.	59,110,000	917,100,000	1,874,623,000
1919.	75,694,000	967,979,000	2,080,056,000
1920.	61,143,000	833,027,000	1,197,263,000
1921.	63,696,000	814,905,000	754,834,000
1922.	62,317,000	867,598,000	873,412,000
1923.	59,569,000	797,381,000	735,993,000
1924.	54,209,000	872,673,000	1,136,596,000

Oats.

1913.	38,399,000	1,121,768,000	439,596,000
1914.	38,442,000	1,141,060,000	499,431,000
1915.	40,996,000	1,549,030,000	559,506,000
1916.	41,527,000	1,251,837,000	655,928,000
1917.	43,553,000	1,592,740,000	1,061,474,000
1918.	44,400,000	1,538,350,000	1,092,423,000
1919.	40,359,000	1,184,030,000	833,922,000
1920.	42,491,000	1,496,281,000	688,311,000
1921.	45,495,000	1,078,341,000	325,954,000
1922.	40,790,000	1,215,803,000	478,948,000
1923.	40,981,000	1,305,883,000	541,137,000
1924.	42,542,000	1,541,900,000	739,495,000

Rye.

1913.	2,557,000	41,381,000	22,220,000
1914.	2,541,000	42,779,000	37,018,000
1915.	3,213,000	48,862,000	59,676,000
1916.	3,096,000	47,383,000	57,857,000
1917.	4,317,000	62,933,000	104,447,000
1918.	6,391,000	91,041,000	138,038,000
1919.	6,307,000	75,483,000	109,573,000
1920.	4,409,000	60,490,000	76,693,000
1921.	4,528,000	61,675,000	43,014,000
1922.	6,672,000	103,362,000	70,841,000
1923.	5,171,000	63,077,000	40,971,000
1924.	4,173,000	63,446,000	68,061,000

Barley.

1913.	7,499,000	178,189,000	95,731,000
1914.	7,565,000	194,953,000	105,903,000
1915.	7,148,000	228,851,000	118,172,000
1916.	7,757,000	182,309,000	160,646,000
1917.	8,933,000	211,759,000	240,758,000
1918.	9,679,000	256,225,000	234,942,000
1919.	6,720,000	147,608,000	178,080,000
1920.	7,600,000	189,332,000	135,083,000
1921.	7,414,000	154,946,000	64,751,000
1922.	7,317,000	182,068,000	95,560,000
1923.	7,835,000	197,691,000	107,038,000
1924.	7,086,000	187,875,000	137,270,000

Buckwheat.

1913.	805,000	13,833,000	10,445,000
1914.	792,000	16,881,000	12,892,000
1915.	769,000	15,056,000	11,843,000
1916.	828,000	11,662,000	13,147,000
1917.	924,000	16,022,000	25,631,000
1918.	1,027,000	16,905,000	28,142,000
1919.	700,000	14,399,000	21,032,000
1920.	701,000	13,142,000	16,863,000
1921.	680,000	14,207,000	11,540,000
1922.	764,000	14,564,000	12,889,000
1923.	739,000	13,965,000	12,889,000
1924.	816,000,000	15,956,000	13,029,000

Potatoes.

1913.	3,668,000	331,525,000	227,903,000
1914.	3,711,000	409,921,000	499,460,000
1915.	3,734,000	359,721,000	$221,992,000
1916.	3,565,000	286,953,000	419,333,000
1917.	4,384,000	442,108,000	542,774,000
1918.	4,259,000	411,860,000	491,527,000
1919.	3,542,000	322,867,000	514,855,000
1920.	3,657,000	403,296,000	461,778,000
1921.	3,941,000	361,659,000	398,362,000
1922.	4,307,000	453,396,000	263,355,000
1923.	3,816,000	416,105,000	324,889,000
1924.	3,662,000	454,784,000	292,481,000

Tobacco.

Year.	Acres.	Pounds.	Value.
1913.	1,216,000	953,734,000	122,481,000
1914.	1,224,000	1,034,679,000	101,411,000
1915.	1,370,000	1,062,237,000	96,281,000
1916.	1,412,000	1,150,622,000	169,008,000
1917.	1,518,000	1,249,608,000	300,539,000
1918.	1,647,000	1,439,071,000	402,264,000
1919.	1,951,000	1,465,481,000	570,868,000
1920.	1,960,000	1,582,225,000	335,675,000
1921.	1,427,000	1,069,693,000	212,728,000
1922.	1,695,000	1,246,837,000	289,248,000
1923.	1,877,000	1,615,110,000	301,096,000
1924.	1,720,000	1,242,623,000	256,346,000

Hay (Tame).

Year.	Acres.	Tons.	Value.
1913.	48,954,000	64,116,000	797,077,000
1914.	49,145,000	70,071,000	779,068,000
1915.	51,108,000	85,920,000	913,644,000
1916.	55,721,000	91,192,000	1,022,930,000
1917.	55,203,000	83,308,000	1,423,760,000
1918.	55,971,000	75,453,000	1,522,473,000
1919.	56,888,000	86,359,000	1,734,085,000
1920.	58,101,000	87,855,000	1,560,235,000
1921.	58,769,000	82,379,000	997,527,000
1922.	61,159,000	95,882,000	1,204,101,000
1923.	59,868,000	89,250,000	1,261,486,000
1924.	61,454,000	97,970,000	1,353,789,000

Cotton.

Year.	Acres.	Bales.	Value.
1913.	37,089,000	14,116,000	887,160,000
1914.	36,832,000	16,134,930	591,130,000
1915.	31,412,000	11,192,000	627,940,000
1916.	34,985,000	11,450,000	1,122,295,000
1917.	33,841,000	11,302,000	1,566,198,000
1918.	35,890,000	12,041,000	1,663,633,000
1919.	33,566,000	11,420,763	2,034,658,000
1920.	35,878,000	13,439,603	933,658,000
1921.	30,509,000	7,954,000	643,933,000
1922.	33,036,000	9,761,817	1,161,846,000
1923.	37,123,000	10,140,000	1,571,815,000
1924.	40,115,000	13,153,000	1,487,225,000

AVERAGE FARM VALUE OF CROPS.

Dec. 1.	Wheat. Cts.	Oats. Cts.	Corn. Cts.	Rye. Cts.
1913.....	79.9	39.2	69.1	63.4
1914.....	98.6	43.8	64.4	86.5
1915.....	91.9	36.1	57.5	83.4
1916.....	160.3	52.4	88.9	122.1
1917.....	200.8	66.6	127.9	166.0
1918.....	204.2	70.9	136.5	151.6
1919.....	214.9	70.4	134.5	133.2
1920.....	143.7	46.0	67.0	126.8
1921.....	92.7	30.3	42.3	69.7
1922.....	100.7	39.4	65.8	68.5
1923.....	92.3	41.5	72.7	65.0
1924.....	130.2	48.0	98.7	107.3

Dec. 1.	Barley. Cts.	Buckwheat. Cts.	Potatoes. Cts.	Hay, ton. Dols.
1913.....	53.7	75.5	68.7	12.43
1914.....	54.3	76.4	48.7	11.12
1915.....	51.6	78.7	61.7	10.63
1916.....	88.2	112.9	146.1	11.21
1917.....	113.7	160.0	123.0	17.09
1918.....	91.7	166.5	119.3	20.13
1919.....	120.6	146.1	159.5	20.08
1920.....	71.3	128.3	114.5	17.76
1921.....	41.9	81.2	110.1	12.11
1922.....	52.5	88.5	58.1	12.56
1923.....	54.0	93.3	78.1	14.13
1924.....	73.1	103.0	64.3	13.82

CROPS OF 1924 BY STATES.

*Indicates 000 omitted.

Corn.

State.	*Acres.	Y'ld.bu.	*Bushels.	*Value.
Maine	18	42.0	756	$1,028
N. Hampshire	28	44.0	1,232	1,651
Vermont	90	47.0	4,230	4,991
Massachusetts	61	45.0	2,745	3,541
Rhode Island	12	42.0	504	706
Connecticut	76	43.0	3,268	3,922
New York	743	33.0	24,519	28,687
New Jersey	236	34.0	8,024	9,308
Pennsylvania	1,547	36.0	55,692	65,717
Delaware	175	27.0	4,725	5,292
Maryland	598	31.0	18,538	20,577
Virginia	1,766	21.0	37,086	46,728
W. Virginia	542	28.0	15,176	18,818
N. Carolina	2,473	18.0	44,514	55,197
S. Carolina	1,901	11.5	21,862	26,890
Georgia	4,115	12.2	50,203	56,227
Florida	845	14.5	12,252	13,722
Ohio	3,650	26.0	94,900	98,696
Indiana	4,603	25.4	116,916	109,901
Illinois	9,175	32.0	293,600	278,920
Michigan	1,686	26.0	43,836	46,466
Wisconsin	2,230	26.0	57,980	60,879
Minnesota	4,512	28.0	126,336	107,386
Iowa	10,884	28.0	304,752	283,419
Missouri	6,562	26.0	170,612	163,788
N. Dakota	1,137	20.0	22,740	17,282
S. Dakota	4,545	22.0	99,990	79,992
Nebraska	8,400	24.2	203,280	184,985
Kansas	5,818	22.5	130,905	113,887
Kentucky	3,234	25.0	80,850	82,467
Tennessee	3,169	22.0	69,718	75,295
Alabama	3,245	13.0	42,185	51,466
Mississippi	2,443	12.0	29,316	36,938
Louisiana	1,652	11.5	18,998	21,848
Texas	4,600	17.0	78,200	86,020
Oklahoma	3,200	20.5	65,600	58,384
Arkansas	2,200	16.5	36,300	38,841
Montana	511	18.0	9,198	9,106
Wyoming	165	14.0	2,310	2,171
Colorado	1,565	10.0	15,650	13,772
New Mexico	210	20.0	4,200	4,620
Arizona	31	30.0	930	1,162
Utah	28	26.0	728	1,056
Nevada	1	27.0	27	33
Idaho	80	35.0	2,800	3,164
Washington	70	33.5	2,345	2,626
Oregon	70	30.5	2,135	2,583
California	110	35.0	3,850	5,313
Total	105,012	23.2	2,436,513	2,405,468

Spring Wheat.

State.	*Acres.	Y'ld.bu.	*Bushels.	*Value.
Maine	5	26.0	130	$221
Vermont	3	20.0	60	90
New York	14	18.0	252	363
Pennsylvania	10	17.0	170	245
Indiana	4	18.0	72	102
Illinois	81	18.6	1,507	2,050
Michigan	7	18.0	126	174
Wisconsin	45	21.0	945	1,210
Minnesota	1,574	21.8	34,313	44,607
Iowa	32	17.2	550	698
Missouri	3	13.5	40	53
N. Dakota	8,685	15.5	134,618	169,619
S. Dakota	2,216	14.9	33,018	41,272
Nebraska	195	13.5	2,632	3,211
Kansas	9	10.5	94	120
Montana	2,517	16.2	40,775	50,561
Wyoming	125	15.0	1,875	2,081
Colorado	316	16.0	5,056	5,966
New Mexico	53	17.0	901	1,126
Utah	105	25.0	2,625	3,412
Nevada	16	21.0	336	504
Idaho	580	21.0	12,180	15,956
Washington	946	8.4	7,946	10,330
Oregon	230	10.5	2,415	3,115
Total	17,771	15.9	282,636	357,086

Winter Wheat.

State.	*Acres.	Y'ld.bu.	*Bushels.	*Value.
New York	366	18.0	6,588	$9,187
New Jersey	74	18.5	1,369	2,149
Pennsylvania	1,203	16.5	19,850	28,584
Delaware	101	16.0	1,616	2,327
Maryland	540	15.8	8,532	12,371
Virginia	735	13.1	9,628	14,249
W. Virginia	195	13.2	2,574	3,784
N. Carolina	462	12.0	5,544	8,870
S. Carolina	123	12.0	1,476	2,509
Georgia	81	10.5	850	1,436
Ohio	2,221	16.8	37,313	54,104
Indiana	1,845	17.0	31,365	44,538
Illinois	2,330	14.7	34,251	46,581
Michigan	904	22.0	19,888	27,445
Wisconsin	64	22.0	1,408	1,802
Minnesota	100	22.0	2,200	2,860
Iowa	396	20.4	8,078	10,259
Missouri	1,921	12.8	24,589	32,703
S. Dakota	80	14.0	1,120	1,400
Nebraska	2,794	19.5	54,483	66,469
Kansas	9,426	16.3	153,644	196,664
Kentucky	434	10.0	4,340	6,206
Tennessee	340	10.5	3,570	5,248
Alabama	8	10.0	80	130
Mississippi	2	16.0	32	48
Texas	1,396	18.5	25,826	33,316
Oklahoma	3,346	16.4	54,874	68,044
Arkansas	59	11.5	678	902
Montana	637	17.1	10,893	13,507
Wyoming	16	16.0	256	284
Colorado	1,141	14.0	15,974	18,849
New Mexico	110	15.0	1,650	2,062
Arizona	31	27.0	837	1,180
Utah	149	12.0	1,788	2,324
Nevada	3	22.0	66	99
Idaho	353	16.0	5,648	7,399
Washington	1,265	15.3	19,354	25,160
Oregon	869	15.0	13,035	16,815
California	318	15.0	4,770	7,346
Total	36,438	16.2	590,037	779,510

All Wheat.

State.	*Acres.	Y'ld.bu.	*Bushels.	*Value.
Maine	5	26.0	130	$221
Vermont	3	20.0	60	90
New York	380	18.0	6,840	9,850
New Jersey	74	18.5	1,369	2,149
Pennsylvania	1,213	16.5	20,020	28,829
Delaware	101	16.0	1,616	2,327
Maryland	540	15.8	8,532	12,371
Virginia	735	13.1	9,628	14,249
W. Virginia	195	13.2	2,574	3,784
N. Carolina	462	12.0	5,544	8,870
S. Carolina	123	12.0	1,476	2,509
Georgia	81	10.5	850	1,436
Ohio	2,221	16.8	37,313	54,104
Indiana	1,849	17.0	31,437	44,640
Illinois	2,411	14.8	35,758	48,631
Michigan	911	22.0	20,014	27,619
Wisconsin	109	21.6	2,353	3,012
Minnesota	1,674	21.8	36,513	47,467
Iowa	428	20.2	8,628	10,957
Missouri	1,924	12.8	24,629	32,756
N. Dakota	8,685	15.5	134,618	169,619
S. Dakota	2,296	14.9	34,138	42,672
Nebraska	2,989	19.1	57,115	69,680
Kansas	9,435	16.3	153,738	196,784
Kentucky	434	10.0	4,340	6,206
Tennessee	340	10.5	3,570	5,248
Alabama	8	10.0	80	130
Mississippi	2	16.0	32	48
Texas	1,396	18.5	25,826	33,316
Oklahoma	3,346	16.4	54,874	68,044
Arkansas	59	11.5	678	902
Montana	3,154	16.4	51,668	64,068
Wyoming	141	15.1	2,131	2,365
Colorado	1,457	14.4	21,030	24,815
New Mexico	163	15.6	2,551	3,188
Arizona	31	27.0	837	1,180
Utah	254	17.4	4,413	5,736
Nevada	19	21.2	402	603
Idaho	933	19.1	17,828	23,355

State.	*Acres.	Y'ld bu.	*Bushels.	*Value.
Washington..	2,211	12.3	27,300	$35,490
Oregon	1,099	14.1	15,450	19,930
California ..	318	15.0	4,770	7,346
Total	54,209	16.1	872,673	1,136,596

Oats.

State.	*Acres.	Y'ld bu.	*Bushels.	*Value.
Maine	121	37.0	4,477	$2,910
N. Hampshire.	18	39.0	702	512
Vermont	68	38.0	2,584	1,783
Massachusetts	8	34.0	272	190
Rhode Island	1	30.0	30	22
Connecticut .	10	29.0	290	203
New York...	946	36.0	34,056	21,115
New Jersey..	67	32.0	2,144	1,372
Pennsylvania.	1,030	36.0	37,080	22,990
Delaware ...	7	30.0	210	139
Maryland ..	61	34.0	2,074	1,327
Virginia	187	23.5	4,394	3,164
W. Virginia..	184	26.0	4,784	3,492
N. Carolina .	258	18.0	4,644	3,901
S. Carolina .	360	21.4	7,704	7,473
Georgia	234	17.0	3,978	3,779
Florida	31	15.0	465	418
Ohio	1,577	41.0	64,657	33,622
Indiana	1,843	38.0	70,034	33,616
Illinois	4,092	40.0	163,680	76,930
Michigan ...	1,600	42.0	67,200	32,256
Wisconsin ..	2,590	40.0	103,600	49,728
Minnesota ..	4,500	43.0	193,500	83,205
Iowa	5,774	43.0	248,282	109,244
Missouri	1,518	27.5	41,745	21,290
N. Dakota ..	2,746	34.0	93,364	33,611
S. Dakota ..	2,650	37.0	98,050	39,220
Nebraska ..	2,456	31.0	76,136	32,738
Kansas	1,531	26.0	39,806	18,709
Kentucky ...	230	23.2	5,336	3,575
Tennessee ..	225	22.0	4,950	3,416
Alabama	197	15.0	2,955	2,571
Mississippi ..	118	18.0	2,124	1,805
Louisiana ...	53	20.0	1,060	880
Texas	1,438	34.0	48,892	28,846
Oklahoma ..	1,440	27.0	38,880	20,606
Arkansas ...	275	20.0	5,500	3,520
Montana	673	29.5	19,854	9,331
Wyoming ...	169	31.0	5,239	3,039
Colorado ...	260	25.0	6,500	3,770
New Mexico	64	24.0	1,536	922
Arizona	20	35.0	700	567
Utah	77	40.0	3,080	2,156
Nevada	3	34.0	102	73
Idaho	184	36.0	6,624	3,842
Washington .	218	39.5	8,611	5,080
Oregon	270	31.0	8,370	5,106
California ..	70	23.5	1,645	1,431
Total	42,452	36.3	1,541,900	739,495

Barley.

State.	*Acres.	Y'ld bu.	*Bushels.	*Value.
Maine	4	26.0	104	$112
N. Hampshire	1	26.0	26	27
Vermont ...	9	32.0	288	297
New York...	230	30.0	6,900	6,279
Pennsylvania.	12	26.5	318	286
Maryland ...	5	35.0	175	163
Virginia	12	27.0	324	340
Ohio	75	30.0	2,250	1,912
Indiana	32	25.0	800	616
Illinois	251	31.0	7,781	5,836
Michigan ...	153	31.0	4,743	3,794
Wisconsin ..	423	32.0	13,536	10,558
Minnesota ..	914	32.0	29,248	20,181
Iowa	150	31.4	4,710	3,297
Missouri	4	25.0	100	82
N. Dakota ..	1,350	26.0	35,100	21,762
S. Dakota ..	801	28.0	22,428	14,354
Nebraska ...	251	25.0	6,275	3,953
Kansas	700	16.5	11,550	7,508
Kentucky ...	5	24.0	120	121
Tennessee ..	18	20.0	360	396
Texas	115	28.0	3,220	2,447
Oklahoma ..	187	25.0	4,675	3,272
Montana	124	25.0	3,100	2,139
Wyoming ..	30	30.0	900	648
Colorado ...	340	24.0	8,160	5,875
Arizona	36	35.0	1,260	$1,109
Utah	24	39.0	936	814
Nevada	5	29.0	145	160
Idaho	102	29.0	2,958	2,426
Washington.	110	24.0	2,640	2,244
Oregon	97	25.0	2,425	2,425
California ..	504	20.0	10,080	11,693
Total	7,086	26.5	187,875	137,270

Rye.

State.	*Acres.	Y'ld bu.	*Bushels.	*Value.
Massachusetts	3	20.0	60	$87
Connecticut .	4	18.0	72	101
New York..	55	17.0	935	1,057
New Jersey.	65	17.5	1,138	1,286
Pennsylvania.	204	16.0	3,264	3,688
Delaware ...	6	13.5	81	101
Maryland ..	20	15.0	300	366
Virginia	44	12.2	537	687
W. Virginia.	10	11.2	112	144
N. Carolina .	71	12.0	852	1,269
S. Carolina .	7	11.7	82	156
Georgia	20	9.2	184	337
Ohio	80	16.0	1,280	1,421
Indiana	263	14.0	3,682	3,903
Illinois	172	15.0	2,580	2,761
Michigan ...	364	16.5	6,006	6,366
Wisconsin ..	321	17.0	5,457	5,948
Minnesota ..	620	19.0	11,780	12,722
Iowa	48	18.0	864	881
Missouri	20	13.5	270	284
N. Dakota ..	990	14.0	13,860	14,414
S. Dakota ..	219	13.5	2,956	3,015
Nebraska ...	132	14.5	1,914	1,857
Kansas	40	14.2	568	557
Kentucky ...	16	11.0	176	224
Tennessee ..	18	11.0	198	273
Alabama	1	10.0	10	16
Texas	17	16.0	272	302
Oklahoma ..	37	14.0	518	523
Arkansas ...	1	11.0	11	14
Montana	125	14.0	1,750	1,592
Wyoming ...	24	11.0	264	232
Colorado	74	10.0	740	629
New Mexico	2	20.0	40	40
Utah	11	9.0	99	106
Idaho	14	11.0	154	188
Washington..	20	5.0	100	133
Oregon	35	8.0	280	381
Total	4,173	15.2	63,446	68,061

Buckwheat.

State.	*Acres.	Y'ld bu.	*Bushels.	*Value.
Maine	10	26.0	260	$247
N. Hampshire	1	23.0	23	25
Vermont	4	22.0	88	92
Massachusetts	1	19.0	19	24
Connecticut .	2	19.0	38	41
New York..	246	21.8	5,363	5,417
New Jersey..	10	22.0	220	257
Pennsylvania.	250	20.6	5,150	5,304
Delaware ...	7	16.8	118	120
Maryland ...	10	18.0	180	198
Virginia	19	18.3	348	369
W. Virginia.	33	19.0	627	702
N. Carolina..	10	21.0	210	250
Ohio	23	16.0	368	379
Indiana	7	16.0	112	115
Illinois	7	14.0	98	118
Michigan	61	15.8	964	925
Wisconsin ..	27	16.0	432	445
Minnesota ..	57	15.0	855	872
Iowa	6	15.0	90	93
Missouri	1	13.0	13	14
S. Dakota ..	10	14.8	148	158
Nebraska ...	1	15.0	15	15
Kentucky ...	10	16.0	160	190
Tennessee ..	3	19.0	57	71
Total	816	19.6	15,956	16,441

Flax Seed.

State.	*Acres.	Y'ld bu.	*Bushels.	*Value.
Wisconsin ..	8	13.0	104	$234
Minnesota ..	712	11.4	8,117	18,913
New Mexico	12	20.0	240	144

State.	*Acres.	Y'ld.bu.	*Bushels.	*Value.
Iowa	8	11.7	94	$212
Missouri	1	9.0	9	20
N. Dakota	1,732	8.5	14.722	33,419
S. Dakota	483	8.9	4,299	9,587
Nebraska	8	7.0	56	126
Kansas	54	7.0	378	813
Montana	270	8.7	2,349	5,191
Wyoming	1	9.0	9	20
Colorado	12	3.0	36	76
Total	3,289	9.2	30,173	68,611

Rice.

State.	*Acres.	Y'ld.bu.	*Bushels.	*Value.
S. Carolina	7	18.0	126	$176
Georgia	3	15.0	45	63
Florida	2	24.0	48	67
Mississippi	1	10.0	10	14
Louisiana	495	34.5	17,078	23,226
Texas	140	40.0	5,600	7,000
Arkansas	156	42.0	6,552	9,042
California	88	51.1	4,497	7,465
Total	892	38.1	33,956	47,053

Potatoes.

State.	*Acres.	Y'ld.bu.	*Bushels.	*Value.
Maine	135	305	41,175	$22,394
N. Hampshire	14	180	2,520	2,840
Vermont	26	165	4,290	4,800
Massachusetts	28	155	4,340	6,318
Rhode Island	3	140	420	429
Connecticut	25	137	3,425	5,174
New York	333	140	46,620	37,743
New Jersey	74	156	11,544	8,569
Pennsylvania	244	118	28,792	27,452
Delaware	9	91	819	816
Maryland	46	83	3,818	3,920
Virginia	160	120	19,200	12,298
W. Virginia	47	103	4,841	6,174
N. Carolina	59	105	6,195	5,160
S. Carolina	35	111	3,885	5,274
Georgia	24	67	1,608	2,464
Florida	29	100	2,900	3,321
Ohio	125	92	11,500	12,348
Indiana	73	99	7,227	6,772
Illinois	104	115	11,960	8,420
Michigan	292	131	38,252	15,750
Wisconsin	242	130	31,460	12,273
Minnesota	336	132	44,352	15,872
Iowa	79	136	10,744	5,239
Missouri	102	100	10,200	8,184
N. Dakota	130	92	11,960	4,590
S. Dakota	71	82	5,822	3,407
Nebraska	89	87	7,743	6,216
Kansas	54	95	5,130	4,683
Kentucky	60	95	5,700	5,916
Tennessee	35	100	3,500	3,226
Alabama	33	90	2,970	5,280
Mississippi	16	81	1,296	1,709
Louisiana	28	68	1,904	2,457
Texas	39	57	2,223	3,080
Oklahoma	43	75	3,225	3,548
Arkansas	36	74	2,664	2,648
Montana	37	88	3,256	2,574
Wyoming	16	95	1,520	1,674
Colorado	97	120	11,640	7,171
New Mexico	3	70	210	240
Arizona	4	65	260	336
Utah	14	156	2,184	1,882
Nevada	4	155	620	914
Idaho	65	165	10,725	6,030
Washington	49	135	6,615	5,642
Oregon	45	84	3,780	2,926
California	50	155	7,750	8,736
Total	3,662	124.2	454,784	324,889

Sweet Potatoes.

State.	*Acres.	Y'ld.bu.	*Bushels.	*Value.
New Jersey	17	143	2,431	$3,184
Pennsylvania	2	117	234	364
Delaware	10	130	1,300	1,159
Maryland	9	130	1,170	1,346
Virginia	45	115	5,175	5,544
W. Virginia	3	120	360	577
N. Carolina	101	92	9,292	10,290
S. Carolina	89	70	6,230	7,841
Georgia	128	68	8,704	$8,746
Florida	35	90	3,150	3,410
Ohio	3	112	336	504
Indiana	3	115	345	442
Illinois	8	108	864	968
Iowa	3	80	240	420
Missouri	14	100	1,400	1,633
Kansas	3	113	339	401
Kentucky	19	92	1,748	2,472
Tennessee	34	95	3,230	3,850
Alabama	85	73	6,205	9,754
Mississippi	88	50	4,400	9,007
Louisiana	78	50	3,900	6,669
Texas	89	50	4,450	7,843
Oklahoma	27	90	2,430	3,051
Arkansas	36	80	2,880	3,496
New Mexico	1	120	120	268
Arizona	2	125	250	714
California	6	113	678	1,138
Total	938	76.6	71,861	95,091

Cotton.

State.	*Acres.	Y'ld. lbs.	*Bales.	*Value.
Virginia	89	161	30	$3,450
N. Carolina	1,901	192	765	86,445
S. Carolina	2,236	160	750	82,875
Georgia	3,183	150	1,000	113,000
Florida	81	130	22	2,475
Alabama	3,073	154	990	112,365
Mississippi	2,997	172	1,080	127,980
Louisiana	1,560	147	480	53,760
Texas	16,198	141	4,770	534,240
Arkansas	3,150	167	1,100	125,400
Tennessee	986	160	330	38,280
Missouri	410	170	146	16,790
Oklahoma	3,791	183	1,450	160,950
California	278	261	71	8,520
Arizona	184	260	100	13,200
New Mexico	109	245	56	7,000
Other	37	168	13	1,495
Total	40,115	156.8	13,153	1,487,225

Tobacco.

State.	*Acres.	Y'ld.lbs.	*Pounds.	*Value.
Massachu'ts.	9	1,340	11,790	$3,160
Connecticut	28	1,315	36,820	11,893
New York	2	1,175	2,350	524
Pennsylvania	46	1,300	59,800	9,389
Maryland	28	765	21,420	5,762
Virginia	214	650	139,100	29,767
W. Virginia	8	800	6,400	1,372
N. Carolina	497	560	278,320	71,807
S. Carolina	94	440	41,360	7,031
Georgia	41	761	31,201	8,299
Florida	7	800	5,600	2,106
Ohio	46	650	29,900	5,801
Indiana	21	877	13,417	3,057
Wisconsin	39	940	36,660	4,766
Missouri	6	1,000	6,000	1,500
Kentucky	503	834	419,585	71,757
Tennessee	130	750	97,500	18,135
Louisiana	1	400	400	220
Total	1,720	722.5	1,242,623	256,346

Hay (Tame).

State.	*Acres.	Y'ld.tons.	*Tons.	*Value.
Maine	1,245	1.15	1,432	$18,616
N. Hampshire	442	1.17	516	9,546
Vermont	946	1.50	1,420	22,862
Massachusetts	434	1.35	586	14,064
Rhode Island	45	1.38	62	1,488
Connecticut	320	1.30	416	10,400
New York	4,944	1.46	7,241	104,994
New Jersey	321	1.82	584	11,096
Pennsylvania	2,949	1.61	4,748	75,968
Delaware	93	1.67	155	2,635
Maryland	425	1.74	740	12,136
Virginia	983	1.39	1,370	24,386
W. Virginia	768	1.52	1,171	20,610
N. Carolina	738	.99	728	15,288
S. Carolina	422	.41	174	3,828
Georgia	785	.58	455	8,645
Florida	132	.86	114	2,280
Ohio	3,344	1.58	5,282	67,610
Indiana	2,290	1.50	3,424	42,800
Illinois	3,674	1.50	5,511	74,398

State.	*Acres.	Y'ld tons.	*Tons.	*Value.
Michigan ...	3,198	1.57	5,010	$60,621
Wisconsin ..	3,203	1.90	6,072	80,758
Minnesota ..	2,056	1.70	3,501	40,262
Iowa	3,202	1.78	5,709	65,083
Missouri	3,476	1.39	4,820	57,840
N. Dakota...	1,024	1.60	1,639	12,456
S. Dakota ..	1,059	1.59	1,680	14,952
Nebraska ...	1,604	2.32	3,717	35,683
Kansas	1,593	2.05	3,262	36,534
Kentucky ..	1,030	1.45	1,496	26,928
Tennessee ..	1,421	1.22	1,730	34,600
Alabama ...	823	.72	590	11,210
Mississippi .	471	.86	405	7,088
Louisiana ..	218	.72	157	2,795
Texas	747	1.13	844	14,179
Oklahoma ..	983	1.45	1,422	18,913
Arkansas ...	563	1.08	607	9,955
Montana	1,323	1.71	2,260	22,600
Wyoming ...	736	1.81	1,333	13,063
Colorado	1,248	2.07	2,584	28,424
New Mexico	145	2.13	309	4,759
Arizona	161	3.83	616	10,041
Utah	539	2.78	1,497	17,964
Nevada	180	2.19	394	5,595
Idaho	1,018	2.02	2,059	25,120
Washington.	1,079	1.73	1,864	28,892
Oregon	987	1.46	1,441	19,165
California ..	2,067	2.33	4,823	104,659
Total	61,454	1.59	97,970	1,353,789

Hay (Wild).

State.	*Acres.	Y'ld.tons.	*Tons.	*Value.
Maine	16	.96	15	$144
N.Hampshire.	12	.95	11	121
Vermont	13	1.00	13	143
Massach'ts...	12	1.00	12	180
Rhode Island	1	.85	1	16
Connecticut..	9	1.07	10	160
New York..	67	1.28	86	886
New Jersey.	22	1.30	29	371
Pennsylvania.	24	1.35	32	384
Delaware ...	2	1.75	4	50
Maryland ...	4	1.40	6	80
Virginia	15	1.25	19	274
W. Virginia..	12	1.30	16	208
N. Carolina..	101	1.00	101	1,616
S. Carolina..	6	.60	4	69
Georgia	16	.60	10	150
Florida	5	.80	4	70
Ohio	26	1.00	26	185
Illinois	62	1.35	84	924
Michigan ...	54	1.25	68	585
Wisconsin ..	298	1.30	387	3,251
Minnesota ..	1,922	1.17	2,249	17,992
Iowa	361	1.26	455	3,958
Missouri	129	1.22	157	1,334
N. Dakota..	2,266	.95	2,153	12,487
S. Dakota....	3,316	.75	2,487	15,171
Nebraska ...	2,173	1.00	2,173	15,211
Kansas	915	1.13	1,034	7,341
Kentucky ..	22	1.20	26	348
Tennessee ..	50	1.00	50	700
Alabama	22	.70	15	232
Mississippi .	40	.60	24	350
Louisiana ..	18	1.00	18	265
Texas	215	1.00	215	3,118
Oklahoma ..	525	.90	473	4,588
Arkansas ...	126	.75	94	1,194
Montana ...	653	.90	588	5,292
Wyoming ...	315	.90	284	2,698
Colorado	340	1.00	340	3,298
New Mexico.	38	.80	30	405
Arizona	4	.50	2	2
Utah	99	1.35	134	1,273
Nevada	136	1.00	136	1,768
Idaho	121	1.15	139	1,320
Washington .	24	1.00	24	317
Oregon	210	.75	158	1,880
California ..	114	.74	84	1,428
Total	14,931	.97	14,480	113,859

Clover Seed.

State.	*Acres.	Y'ld.bu.	*Bushels.	*Value.
New York..	8	2.7	22	$308
Pennsylvania	17	1.5	26	364
Ohio	156	1.0	156	$2,496
Indiana	61	.8	49	725
Illinois	110	1.0	110	1,738
Michigan ...	90	1.2	108	1,512
Wisconsin ..	85	1.1	94	1,363
Minnesota ..	52	1.9	99	1,317
Iowa	66	.7	46	699
Missouri	23	1.4	32	416
Nebraska ..	11	1.2	13	169
Kansas	12	2.0	24	312
Kentucky ...	16	2.0	32	480
Tennessee ..	4	1.6	6	84
Mississippi ..	10	4.5	45	191
Louisiana ..	8	4.0	32	192
Idaho	14	5.5	77	924
Oregon	4	1.5	6	72
Total	747	1.3	977	13,362

Broom Corn.

State.	*Acres.	Y'ld.lbs.	*Tons.	*Value.
Illinois	42	430	9,030	$1,354
Missouri ..	4	300	600	96
Kansas	45	295	6,638	631
Texas	23	418	4,807	481
Oklahoma .	246	369	45,387	3,858
Colorado ..	34	170	2,890	173
New Mexico	48	270	6,480	551
Total	442	343.1	75,832	7,144

Beans (Dry).

State.	*Acres.	Y'ld.bu.	*Bushels.	*Value.
New York..	140	13.0	1,820	$6,916
Michigan ...	557	10.5	5,848	18,421
Wisconsin ..	10	8.5	85	289
Montana	34	12.0	408	1,346
Colorado ...	290	3.4	986	3,057
New Mexico	110	5.0	550	2,090
Arizona	5	6.0	30	135
Idaho	69	19.5	1,346	5,519
California ..	161	14.0	2,254	11,721
Total	1,376	9.7	13,327	49,494

Hops.

State.	Acres.	Y'ld.lbs.	*Pounds.	*Value.
Washington.	2,350	1,716	4,012	$403
Oregon	12,000	1,050	8,339	1,260
California .	6,000	1,450	7,400	957
Total	20,350	1,244.9	19,751	2,620

Peanuts.

State.	Acres.	Y'ld.lbs.	*Pounds.	*Value.
Virginia ...	114	650	74,100	$5,039
N. Carolina..	181	845	152,945	10,706
S. Carolina..	32	700	22,400	1,344
Georgia	198	600	118,800	6,653
Florida	86	710	61,060	3,236
Tennessee ..	16	730	11,680	701
Alabama ...	200	500	100,000	5,500
Mississippi .	14	480	6,720	430
Louisiana ...	17	355	6,035	362
Texas	98	450	44,100	2,866
Oklahoma ..	14	700	9,800	588
Arkansas	16	535	8,560	556
Total	986	624.9	616,200	37,981

Cranberries.

State	*Acres.	Y'ld.brls.	*Barrels.	*Value.
Massachusetts	....	....	280	$2,800
New Jersey..	....	....	198	1,881
Wisconsin ..	....	....	45	484
Total	....	....	523	5,165

Grain Sorghums.

State.	*Acres.	Y'ld.bu.	*Bushels.	*Value.
Iowa	7	33.0	154	$177
Missouri	12	21.0	264	304
Nebraska ...	25	25.6	450	410
Kansas	1,244	17.7	26,622	21,298
Texas	1,815	22.0	45,375	39,476
Oklahoma ..	1,340	12.0	29,614	22,803
Colorado	302	20.0	3,020	2,718
New Mexico.	197	18.0	4,334	4,334

State.	*Acres.	Y'ld.bu.	*Bushels.	*Value.
Arizona	35	34.0	1,050	1,365
California ..	108	33.0	3,348	4,520
Total	5,085	18.3	114,231	97,405

Sorghum Sirup.

State.	*Acres.	Y'ld.gals.	*Gallons.	*Value.
Virginia	12	80	960	$864
W. Virginia..	8	92	736	773
N. Carolina..	31	87	2,697	2,427
S. Carolina..	21	62	1,302	1,042
Georgia	25	71	1,775	1,491
Florida	1	120	120	109
Ohio	4	75	300	345
Indiana	8	85	680	714
Illinois	9	75	675	756
Wisconsin ..	2	54	108	130
Minnesota ..	2	56	112	121
Iowa	5	72	360	396
Missouri	22	81	1,782	1,764
Nebraska ...	2	80	160	160
Kansas	4	75	300	294
Kentucky ...	46	80	3,680	3,570
Tennessee ..	30	73	2,190	2,102
Alabama ...	40	50	2,000	1,960
Mississippi .	44	55	2,420	2,251
Louisiana ..	1	30	30	27
Texas	33	50	1,650	1,518
Oklahoma ..	16	68	1,088	979
Arkansas ..	36	58	2,088	1,942
New Mexico.	2	63	126	134
Total	404	67.7	27,339	25,869

Sugar Cane and Sirup Made.

State.	Acres.	Sirup. gals.
S. Carolina	9,600	962,000
Georgia	40,500	3,800,000
Florida	32,000	5,200,000
Alabama	70,300	3,816,000
Mississippi	30,000	610,000
Louisiana 316,000		6,684,000
Texas	18,000	1,091,000
Arkansas	3,500	135,000
Total 519,000		22,298,000

Louisiana Sugar and Sirup.

Item.	1924.	1923.
Factories making sugar —No.	.....	105
Sugar made—tons.....	105,000	162,023
Av. sugar per ton of cane—lbs.	148.0	135.8
Cane used for sugar—Tons	1,422,000	2,386,648
Acres	180,000	217,259
Av. cane per acre—tons	7.9	11.1
Molasses made, gals...10,807,000		15,719,425
Av. molasses per ton of cane—gals.....	7.6	6.6
Factories making sirup —No.	.....	46
Sirup made—gals.....	6,683,000	6,718,420
Aver. sirup per ton of cane—gals.	25.5	21.8
Cane used for sirup—tons	269,000	329,956

Sugar Beets (1924).

State.	Acres.	Beets. Short tons.	Sugar. Short tons.
Ohio	50,000	400,000	50,000
Michigan 137,000		972,000	169,000
Wisconsin	19,000	128,000	17,000
Nebraska	66,000	768,000	101,000
Colorado 229,000		2,548,000	353,000
Utah	92,000	574,000	77,000
Idaho	45,000	262,000	35,000
California	85,000	789,000	134,000
Other states ...119,000		1,053,000	151,000
Total 842,000		7,494,000	1,087,000

Domestic Sugar Production (1915-1924).

Year in which crop was grown.	U. S. Beets. Short tons.	La. cane sugar. Short tons.	Total. Short tons.
1915	874,000	137,500	1,011,500
1916	821,000	303,900	1,124,900
1917	765,000	243,600	1,008,600
1918	761,000	280,900	1,041,900
1919	726,000	121,000	847,000
1920 1,089,000		169,100	1,258,100
1921 1,020,000		324,400	1,344,400
1922	675,000	295,100	970,100
1923	881,000	162,000	1,043,000
1924 1,087,000		105,000	1,192,000

Apples.

State.	*Bushels.	*Value.
Maine	3,241	$2,787
New Hampshire	1,462	1,652
Vermont	924	1,275
Massachusetts	3,346	4,116
Rhode Island	324	447
Connecticut	1,700	2,363
New York	23,800	25,704
New Jersey	2,300	3,082
Pennsylvania	7,267	9,447
Delaware	1,200	1,200
Maryland	1,749	1,714
Virginia	15,184	12,755
West Virginia	7,000	6,650
North Carolina	6,500	6,695
South Carolina	426	567
Georgia	1,388	1,763
Ohio	8,325	10,906
Indiana	2,800	4,256
Illinois	6,200	7,998
Michigan	7,333	8,360
Wisconsin	1,378	2,067
Minnesota	979	1,566
Iowa	3,000	4,260
Missouri	5,300	5,777
South Dakota	150	276
Nebraska	1,162	1,662
Kansas	2,812	3,571
Kentucky	6,075	6,500
Tennessee	4,500	5,535
Alabama	1,190	1,785
Mississippi	315	529
Louisiana	45	73
Texas	365	566
Oklahoma	1,575	1,937
Arkansas	3,630	4,066
Montana	574	740
Wyoming	35	48
Colorado	3,024	3,931
New Mexico	720	1,102
Arizona	70	99
Utah	650	800
Nevada	35	71
Idaho	2,520	3,024
Washington	23,000	32,200
Oregon	6,500	7,289
California	7,370	8,991
Total 179,443		212,193

Peaches and Pears.

State.	Peaches *Bushels.	Peaches *Value.	Pears *Bushels.	Pears *Value.
N. Hampshire...	3	$8	17	$26
Massachusetts .	50	115	84	143
Rhode Island ..	29	67	12	20
Connecticut ...	230	483	62	102
New York.....	2,178	4,204	2,100	3,045
New Jersey.....	2,480	4,439	624	655
Pennsylvania ..	1,504	3,873	629	811
Delaware	280	392	328	295
Maryland	681	926	335	275
Virginia	1,218	1,462	430	327
W. Virginia	936	1,498	84	117
N. Carolina	2,070	2,650	273	385
S. Carolina	912	1,058	114	162
Georgia	8,342	8,425	232	295
Florida	176	299	55	82
Ohio	660	1,353	326	391
Indiana	175	385	180	166
Illinois	525	1,155	410	414
Michigan	464	1,067	810	891
Iowa	2	5	40	72

State.	Peaches *Bushels.	Peaches *Value.	Pears *Bushels.	Pears *Value.
Missouri	910	1,274	375	398
Kansas	231	462	262	301
Kentucky	1,134	1,644	117	166
Tennessee	1,826	2,374	250	308
Alabama	1,425	1,667	224	287
Mississippi	996	1,783	187	280
Louisiana	325	585	65	124
Texas	3,000	4,440	483	584
Oklahoma	1,837	1,874	235	280
Arkansas	2,800	2,856	124	155
Colorado	920	1,472	550	770
New Mexico	34	65	28	49
Arizona	45	90	11	22
Utah	750	1,125	70	132
Nevada	1	2	6	12
Idaho	102	204	60	99
Washington	364	874	1,600	2,640
Oregon	189	284	1,225	2,082
California	11,875	9,975	4,875	7,800
United States	51,679	65,914	17,961	25,287

Grapes.

State.	Tons.	Value.
Maine	46	$9,200
New Hampshire	84	11,760
Vermont	37	5,920
Massachusetts	440	44,000
Rhode Island	289	28,900
Connecticut	1,075	129,000
New York	80,000	5,920,000
New Jersey	2,338	233,800
Pennsylvania	19,750	1,540,500
Delaware	1,400	112,000
Maryland	770	92,400
Virginia	2,349	422,820
West Virginia	1,539	153,900
North Carolina	6,525	913,500
South Carolina	1,425	228,000
Georgia	1,638	360,360
Ohio	20,400	1,632,000
Indiana	3,185	267,540
Illinois	4,900	490,000
Michigan	51,000	3,876,000
Wisconsin	279	39,060
Minnesota	88	11,792
Iowa	4,658	475,116
Missouri	5,840	443,840
Nebraska	1,068	128,160
Kansas	2,925	263,250
Kentucky	1,094	96,272
Tennessee	1,496	221,408
Alabama	825	115,500
Mississippi	281	44,960
Louisiana	36	6,480
Texas	1,320	264,000
Oklahoma	1,875	187,500
Arkansas	1,230	130,380
Colorado	280	33,600
New Mexico	520	72,800
Arizona	350	56,000
Utah	615	61,500
Nevada	170	20,400
Idaho	240	24,000
Washington	1,732	166,272
Oregon	1,350	121,500
California	1,550,000	54,250,000
United States	1,777,462	73,705,390

Oranges.

State.	*Boxes.	*Value.
Florida	13,400	$18,090
California	22,000	46,200
Total	35,400	64,290

Grape Fruit.

State.	Boxes.
Florida	8,600,000
Arizona	44,000
Texas	104,400
Total	8,748,400

Lemons.

Texas produced 3,600 boxes of lemons in 1924.

Rank of States by Crop Values (1924).

State.	*Value.	Rank.
Maine	$47,576	37
New Hampshire	19,811	45
Vermont	45,687	39
Massachusetts	47,541	38
Rhode Island	4,461	47
Connecticut	40,133	41
New York	309,493	13
New Jersey	60,434	36
Pennsylvania	285,757	15
Delaware	19,662	46
Maryland	74,091	35
Virginia	191,346	25
West Virginia	75,348	34
North Carolina	320,485	12
South Carolina	176,728	26
Georgia	263,090	18
Florida	82,705	33
Ohio	330,724	11
Indiana	277,873	16
Illinois	554,108	2
Michigan	268,674	17
Wisconsin	290,257	14
Minnesota	408,829	7
Iowa	531,136	3
Missouri	351,017	9
North Dakota	347,515	10
South Dakota	238,916	21
Nebraska	369,779	8
Kansas	453,924	4
Kentucky	232,412	23
Tennessee	230,333	23
Alabama	243,994	19
Mississippi	223,024	24
Louisiana	158,646	27
Texas	920,081	1
Oklahoma	427,934	5
Arkansas	241,636	20
Montana	144,463	28
Wyoming	29,098	44
Colorado	128,318	30
New Mexico	38,544	42
Arizona	35,556	43
Utah	45,030	40
Nevada	9,333	48
Idaho	84,857	32
Washington	137,815	29
Oregon	84,897	31
California	423,698	6
United States	$10,326,769	..

COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS IN 1924.

SUMMARY.

Product.	*Production.		*Value.
Asparagus—Table	2,719	crates	$10,373
Canning	48,500	tons	4,809
Beans, snap—Table	5,480	hampers	9,231
Canning	38,700	tons	1,653
Cabbage (total)	973	tons	15,705
For kraut	160	tons	1,121
Cantaloupes	13,789	crates	20,230
Carrots	3,804	bushels	3,603
Cauliflower	3,514	crates	5,103
Celery	6,316	crates	16,034
Corn, sweet—Canning	500	tons	7,100
Cucumbers—Table	5,272	hampers	9,304
Manufacture	2,786	bushels	2,964
Eggplant	640	bushels	1,030
Lettuce	13,653	crates	16,553
Onions	16,227	bushels	16,751
Peas, green—Table	1,608	hampers	2,890
Canning	233	tons	13,881
Peppers	3,500	hampers	6,477
Potatoes, early Irish	41,178	bushels	44,182
Spinach—Table	9,883	bushels	6,022
Canning	46	tons	955
Strawberries	266,951	quarts	35,292
Tomatoes—Table	18,740	bushels	36,571
Manufacture	1,194	tons	18,070
Watermelons	50	cars	8,503
Total value			313,295

*Indicates 000 omitted.

COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS BY STATES.

Asparagus for Table.

State.	Acres.	Y'ld crts.	*Crates.	*Value.
Early — California	8,750	176	1,540	$6,283
Georgia	2,660	45	120	540
S. Carolina.	3,500	70	245	914
Late — Delaware	720	70	50	244
Illinois	2,640	80	211	490
Iowa	140	70	10	19
Maryland	900	70	63	214
Michigan	280	55	15	41
New Jersey.	5,210	70	365	1,219
New York..	160	74	12	60
Pennsylvania	800	72	58	276
Washington.	520	58	30	73
Total	26,280	103	2,719	10,373

Note—Crates contain 24 pounds.

Carrots.

State.	Acres.	Y'ld bu.	*Bushels.	*Value.
Early—Louisiana	1,220	235	287	$313
Mississippi	3,500	250	875	1,138
S. Carolina.	210	265	56	66
Texas	1,930	377	728	386
Virginia	220	325	72	105
Late—Illinois	800	400	320	358
New Jersey.	620	260	161	167
New York..	2,220	588	1,305	1,070
Total	10,720	355	3,804	3,603

Cabbage.

State.	Acres.	Y'ld.tons.	Tons.	*Value.
Early — California	5,670	6.2	35,200	$1,099
Florida	4,920	8.5	41,800	1,590
Louisiana	1,780	5.0	8,900	461
Texas	10,540	10.0	105,400	2,321
Second early—				
Alabama	1,200	6.5	7,800	355
Georgia	220	6.0	1,300	50
Mississippi	3,090	4.3	13,300	699
N. Carolina.	520	5.0	2,600	109
S. Carolina.	2,550	6.0	15,300	696
Virginia, E. Shore, Norfolk	4,000	8.0	32,000	1,177
Intermediate—				
Illinois	1,400	8.0	11,200	199
Iowa	1,200	7.5	9,000	96
Kentucky	380	6.0	2,300	56
Maryland	2,170	8.0	17,400	432
Missouri	750	6.0	4,500	126
New Jersey.	4,080	5.0	20,400	443
New Mexico	250	6.0	1,500	58
New York..	4,200	9.4	39,500	865
Ohio	580	7.0	4,100	66
Tennessee	1,000	5.0	5,000	87
Washington.	1,060	8.0	8.500	377
Late—Colorado	3,910	11.0	43,000	408
Indiana	1,730	7.9	13,700	88
Michigan	3,390	9.6	32,500	272
Minnesota	2,300	9.5	21,800	164
New York, except L. I.	23,380	11.4	266,500	1,564
Ohio	4,060	9.8	39,800	315
Oregon	920	6.5	6,000	150
Pennsylvania	2,750	9.0	24,800	229
Virginia,S.W	2,750	7.9	21,700	309
Wisconsin	13,210	8.8	116,200	844
Total	109,960	8.8	973,000	15,705

Cantaloupes.

State.	Acres.	Y'ld. crates.	*Crates.	*Value.
Early — California, Imp.	30,200	190	5,738	$8,377
Florida	760	102	78	126
Georgia	2,980	97	289	329
Texas, lower valley.	1,050	100	105	353
Interme'ate—				
Arizona	3,500	215	752	1,030
Arkansas	4,500	80	360	565
California, Turlock, and other	7,420	190	1,410	1,833
Delaware	3,300	96	317	539
Illinois	640	84	54	74
Indiana	3,840	151	580	1,038
Maryland	5,500	100	550	1,023
Missouri	160	100	16	19
Nevada	900	110	99	148
N. Carolina	2,400	75	180	124
Oklahoma.	150	100	15	16
S. Carolina.	500	104	52	45
Texas,other	3,790	70	265	464
Late — Colorado	7,170	170	1,219	1,463
Iowa	890	60	53	66
Kansas	780	125	98	135
Michigan	1,600	65	104	170
New Jersey	4,360	160	698	1,249
New Mexico	2,100	250	525	719
Tennessee	360	180	65	68
Washington	850	197	167	257
Total	89,700	154	13,789	20,230

Cauliflower for the Table.

State.	Acres.	Y'ld.crts.	*Crates.	*Value.
California	6,550	260	1,703	$2,010
Colorado	400	280	112	202
New York...	4,350	240	1,044	1,931
Oregon	1,820	350	637	924
Virginia	70	250	18	36
Total	13,190	266	3,514	5,103

Celery for the Table.

State.	Acres.	Y'ld.crts.	*Crates.	*Value.
Early — Calif.	6,170	220	1,357	$2,022
Florida	4,000	420	1,680	8,282
Late — Colo..	800	300	240	487
Michigan	3,940	243	957	1,924
Minnesota	120	213	26	59
New Jersey..	1,300	295	384	703
New York..	4,720	298	1,407	2,012
Ohio	710	185	131	296
Oregon	160	267	43	94
Pennsylvania	380	240	91	164
Total	22,300	283	6,316	16,043

Note—New York crate (¾).

Cucumbers for the Table.

State.	Acres.	Y'ld.hamp.	*Hamps.	*Val.
Early — Alabama	2,540	170	432	$488
Florida	12,550	81	1,017	3,875
Georgia	2,260	53	120	218
Louisiana	300	200	60	106
S. Carolina..	3,560	170	605	484
Texas,S.Dist.	950	172	163	302
Virginia	1,730	150	260	208
Second early—				
Arkansas	350	100	35	45
California, S. District	420	160	67	56
N. Carolina.	3,500	250	875	718
Intermediate—				
Delaware	740	160	118	183
Illinois,S.Dist	520	140	73	130
Maryland	1,300	155	202	285
New Jersey	2,560	274	701	1,374
Late — New York	3,400	160	544	832
Total	36,680	144	5,272	9,304

Note—1-bushel hampers.

Eggplant for the Table.

State.	Acres.	Y'ld.bu.	*Bushels.	*Value.
Florida	1,620	310	502	$904
New Jersey	700	183	128	111
Texas	70	148	10	15
Total	2,390	268	640	1,030

Lettuce for the Table.

State.	Acres.	Y'ld. crts.	*Crates.	*Value.
Early—Arizona	4,800	263	1,262	$1,426
California —				
Imperial ..	20,000	190	3,800	5,548
Other	12,780	253	3,233	3,330
Florida	3,490	350	1,222	978
N. Carolina	1,540	225	346	346
S. Carolina	1,310	180	236	271
Texas	670	263	176	81
Virginia	300	161	48	40
Late — Colorado	5,600	99	554	909
Idaho	1,420	157	223	245
Michigan ..	300	100	30	45
Minnesota ..	350	93	33	96
New Jersey..	1,730	213	368	592
New York..	6,450	236	1,522	2,024
Oregon	300	187	56	60
Pennsylvania	70	100	7	11
Utah	300	309	93	105
Washington.	1,400	263	368	357
Wyoming ..	250	303	76	89
Total	63,060	217	13,653	16,553

Note—Crates of 3-dozen heads.

Green Peas for the Table.

State.	Acres.	Y'ld. hamp.	*Hamps.	*Val.
Early—Arizona	450	31	14	$38
California, Imperial .	950	55	52	111
Florida	1,170	59	69	202
Mississippi .	2,240	68	152	214
N. Carolina..	4,770	72	343	580
S. Carolina..	1,720	41	71	163
Virginia, Norfolk	2,740	85	233	333
Late — Colorado	850	80	68	128
New Jersey..	1,700	70	119	278
New York..	4,870	100	487	843
Total	21,460	75	1,608	2,890

Note—1-bushel hampers.

Onions for the Table.

State.	Acres.	Y'ld. bu.	*Bushels.	*Value.
Early (Bermuda and Creole)—				
California ..	1,540	339	522	$773
Louisiana ..	1,520	125	190	247
Texas	10,260	200	2,052	3,263
Total	13,320	208	2,764	4,283
Intermediate (domestic) —Iowa ...	1,520	380	578	590
Kentucky ..	1,100	300	330	412
New Jersey.	1,980	243	481	736
Virginia ...	1,300	200	260	273
Washington.	1,980	330	653	627
Late (domestic) — California ...	4,650	275	1,279	1,010
Colorado ...	3,140	270	848	517
Idaho	400	400	160	139
Illinois	830	225	187	243
Indiana	6,910	250	1,728	1,244
Massa'setts..	3,190	390	1,244	1,232
Michigan ..	2,000	300	600	378
Minnesota ..	1,540	275	424	326
New York..	7,600	420	3,192	2,586
Ohio	6,240	350	2,184	1,507
Oregon	620	340	211	160
Pennsylvania	300	325	98	130
Utah	320	460	147	169
Wisconsin ..	960	270	259	189
Total	46,580	319	14,863	12,468
Grand total.	59,900	294	17,627	16,751

Peppers for the Table.

State.	Acres.	Y'ld. bu.	*Bushels.	*Value.
Florida	3,530	419	1,479	$3,298
New Jersey...	6,000	310	1,860	2,920
N. Carolina...	330	208	69	$99
Texas	460	200	92	160
Total	10,320	339	3,500	6,477

Spinach for the Table.

State.	Acres.	Y'ld. bu.	*Bushels.	*Value.
California	2,070	862	1,784	$375
Illinois	550	350	192	236
Maryland	2,190	540	1,183	592
Missouri	820	350	287	103
New York...	110	250	28	26
N. Carolina..	200	400	80	58
S. Carolina...	1,500	256	384	173
Texas	8,410	315	2,649	2,119
Virginia	8,000	412	3,296	2,340
Total	23,850	414	9,883	6,022

Strawberries for the Table.

State.	Acres.	Y'ld. qts.	*Quarts.	*Value.
Early—Alabama	3,960	1,400	5,544	$832
Florida	3,100	1,850	5,735	1,606
Louisiana ...	14,280	1,225	17,493	3,848
Mississippi ..	820	1,200	984	167
Texas	1,140	1,200	1,368	356
Second early—Arkansas	13,570	1,500	20,355	2,850
California, so. dist.	2,310	6,500	15,015	2,102
N. Carolina..	5,690	2,700	15,363	2,151
S. Carolina..	540	2,240	1,210	133
Tennessee	20,870	1,344	28,049	3,085
Virginia	10,700	2,100	22,470	1,798
Intermediate—California, other	1,800	3,107	5,593	951
Delaware	5,620	2,400	13,488	1,349
Illinois	3,250	2,000	6,500	780
Indiana	1,980	2,000	3,960	436
Iowa	3,330	1,700	5,661	736
Kansas	460	2,200	1,012	101
Kentucky ...	3,680	1,248	4,593	643
Maryland	10,200	2,200	22,440	2,244
Missouri	9,050	1,600	14,480	1,882
New Jersey..	6,000	1,700	10,200	1,122
Late—Michigan.	5,580	2,000	11,160	1,562
New York....	3,940	2,100	8,274	1,158
Ohio	2,660	2,000	5,320	692
Oregon	3,640	1,600	5,824	815
Pennsylvania.	3,780	1,600	6,048	907
Washington .	3,940	1,800	7,092	780
Wisconsin ...	860	2,000	1,720	206
Total	146,750	1,819	266,951	35,292

Tomatoes for the Table.

State.	Acres.	Y'ld. bu.	*Bushels.	*Value.
Early — California, Imp.	950	150	142	$616
Florida	50,070	69	3,455	9,294
Georgia	2,000	33	66	107
Mississippi .	13,780	110	1,516	2,426
S. Carolina..	1,900	91	173	277
Texas	9,540	91	868	1,979
Intermediate—Illinois, Union Co..	560	130	73	185
New Jersey.	11,340	171	1,939	3,723
Ohio, Wash. Co.	800	120	96	219
Tennessee ..	2,690	125	336	753
Late — California, ex. Imp.	11,470	129	1,480	3,212
Colorado	330	228	75	130
Delaware ...	1,910	132	252	454
Illinois, ex. Union Co..	3,750	214	802	2,133
Indiana	8,290	132	1,094	1,433
Iowa	700	121	85	85
Kentucky ..	4,470	178	796	1,146
Maryland ..	7,340	125	918	1,900
Michigan ..	980	214	210	315
Missouri ...	6,580	96	632	1,428
New York..	3,070	282	866	935
Ohio, ex. Wash. Co.	10,170	207	2,105	2,736

State.	Acres.	Y'ld. bu.	*Bushels.	*Value.
Pennsylvania	2,630	186	489	$699
Virginia	1,460	186	272	386
Total	156,780	120	18,740	36,571

Watermelons.

State.	Acres.	Y'ld. No.	*Cars.	*Value.
Early—Alabama	8,500	235	1,998	$244
Arizona	1,000	150	150	33
California, Imp.	3,800	525	1,995	491
Florida	28,330	245	6,941	2,263
Georgia	44,950	365	16,407	2,051
Mississippi .	750	245	184	34
N. Carolina.	4,600	150	690	99
S. Carolina..	11,550	425	4,909	407
Texas	30,800	225	6,930	1,040
Late—Arkansas	950	290	276	51
California, central ...	5,070	400	2,028	383
Colorado ...	300	300	90	12
Delaware ..	1,180	280	330	54
Idaho	170	250	42	$6
Illinois	2,400	250	600	85
Indiana	2,600	300	780	225
Iowa	2,700	275	742	176
Maryland ..	2,160	250	540	78
Missouri ...	6,800	250	1,700	343
New Jersey.	1,960	300	588	94
Oklahoma ..	3,800	250	950	180
Virginia	3,040	200	608	111
Washington.	820	350	287	43
Total	168,230	296	49,765	8,503

Note—Cars containing 1,000 melons.

Total Value of Truck Crops.

Nineteen truck crops grown for shipment and for canning and manufacture were estimated by the department to have had a value to growers amounting to $313,000,000 in 1924. This was $12,000,000 below their value for 1923, but exceeded their value for 1922 by $22,000,000 and for 1921 by $78,000,000.

ESTIMATED VALUE OF FARM CROPS BY YEARS.

Year.	†Total.	Crops. value.	Animal products. value.
1900	$5,009,595,006	$3,191,941,763	$1,817,653,243
1909*	8,558,161,223	5,487,161,223	3,071,000,000
1910	9,037,390,744	5,486,373,550	3,551,017,194
1911	8,819,174,959	5,562,058,150	3,257,116,809
1912	9,342,790,149	5,842,220,449	3,500,569,700
1913	9,849,512,511	6,132,758,962	3,716,753,549
1914	9,894,960,531	6,111,684,020	3,783,276,511
1915	10,775,490,000	6,907,187,000	3,868,304,000
1916	13,449,310,000	9,110,868,000	4,338,442,000
1917	21,386,000,000	14,222,000,000	7,164,000,000
1918	22,480,000,000	14,331,000,000	8,149,000,000
1919*	23,787,000,000	15,423,000,000	8,364,000,000
1920	18,328,000,000	10,909,000,000	7,419,000,000
1921	12,402,000,000	6,934,000,000	5,468,000,000
1922	11,244,000,000	8,945,000,000	5,659,000,000
1923	12,348,000,000	10,401,000,000	6,233,000,000
1924	12,404,000,000	11,404,000,000	5,951,000,000

*Census. †Excluding crops fed to live stock.

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF WOOL. IN THE UNITED STATES.

In thousands of pounds; i. e., 000 omitted.

State.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
Maine	600	589	567	542
N. Hampshire	161	128	119	112
Vermont	365	312	275	273
Massachusetts.	102	102	100	83
Rhode Island	18	19	20	19
Connecticut .	60	54	44	48
New York...	2,941	2,882	2,968	3,181
New Jersey...	55	55	47	54
Pennsylvania..	3,403	3,087	3,148	2,908
Delaware ...	13	12	13	16
Maryland	440	486	512	484
Virginia	1,541	1,578	1,622	1,656
W. Virginia..	2,300	2,346	2,600	2,496
N. Carolina ..	395	395	397	385
S. Carolina ..	97	102	103	94
Georgia	160	157	156	162
Florida	150	157	163	157
Ohio	13,200	13,596	14,313	13,899
Indiana	3,458	3,527	3,820	4,060
Illinois	3,496	3,426	3,290	3,625
Michigan	7,714	7,868	7,382	7,252
Wisconsin ..	2,701	2,279	2,271	2,190
Minnesota ..	2,340	2,457	2,225	2,599
Iowa	5,369	5,208	4,973	5,244
Missouri	5,202	5,098	5,411	6,700
N. Dakota....	1,633	1,715	1,648	1,778
S. Dakota...	4,324	4,021	4,021	4,275
Nebraska	1,641	1,395	1,738	1,560
Kansas	1,878	1,690	1,933	1,288
Kentucky	2,600	2,678	2,715	2,776
Tennessee ...	1,320	1,294	1,300	1,338
Alabama	189	185	227	285
Mississippi ..	470	446	454	376
Louisiana ...	508	381	385	366
Texas	18,000	19,300	19,700	22,223
Oklahoma ...	482	458	490	533
Arkansas	355	344	320	328
Montana	16,400	16,770	17,775	19,314
Wyoming	21,200	20,400	19,520	19,760
Colorado	6,839	6,976	6,580	6,580
New Mexico..	10,100	11,246	10,890	12,408
Arizona	5,616	6,000	5,798	6,240
Utah	16,500	16,800	17,210	16,884
Nevada	7,000	7,650	7,942	8,000
Idaho	16,800	16,642	15,455	16,800
Washington .	4,421	3,802	4,409	4,635
Oregon	14,435	12,992	13,200	15,688
California ...	14,070	13,455	14,181	16,856
Total	223,062	222,560	224,330	238,530
Pulled wool*.	48,500	42,000	42,500	43,800

*Estimated from returns of plants pulling about 90 per cent of the total pullings. Average reported weight of pulled wool per skin in 1924 was 3.16 pounds.

MARSHALS OF FRANCE.

Name.	Date.	Name.	Date.	Name.	Date.
Joseph J. C. Joffre	1916	Ferdinand Foch	1918	Marie E. Fayolle	1921
Henri-Philippe Petain	1918	Franchet D'Esperey	1921	Louis H. Lyautey	1921

TWENTY LEADING CROPS IN THE UNITED STATES.

[Bureau of the census report for 1920.]

Crop.	Value.	Acreage.	Crop.	Value.	Acreage.
1. Corn	$3,507,797,102	87,771,600	11. Rye	$116,537,965	7,679,005
2. Hay and forage	2,523,050,224	96,121,228	12. Rough rice	97,194,481	911,272
3. Cotton and cottonseed	2,355,169,365	33,740,106	13. Grapes	95,586,021	*225,754,285
4. Wheat	2,074,078,801	73,099,421	14. Peaches	95,569,868	*65,646,101
5. Oats	855,255,468	37,991,002	15. Kafir, milo, etc.	90,221,046	3,619,034
6. Potatoes, white	639,440,521	3,251,703	16. Oranges	83,398,894	*14,397,836
7. Tobacco	444,047,481	1,864,080	17. Sugar beets	66,051,989	636,434
8. Apples	241,573,577	*115,309,165	18. Peanuts	62,751,701	1,125,100
9. Barley	160,427,255	6,472,888	19. Dry edible beans	61,795,225	1,161,682
10. Sweet potatoes	124,844,475	803,727	20. Sugar cane	59,499,467	372,938

*Number of trees or vines of bearing age.

YEARLY VALUE PER ACRE OF TEN CROPS COMBINED.

Corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, all hay, tobacco and cotton. These comprise nearly 90% of the area in all field crops, and their average value closely approximates the value per acre of the aggregate of all crops. The value is based on average farm price of Dec. 1.

1866	$14.17	1872	$14.86	1878	$10.37	1884	$9.95
1867	15.09	1873	14.19	1879	13.26	1885	9.72
1868	14.17	1874	13.25	1880	13.01	1886	9.41
1869	14.67	1875	12.20	1881	13.10	1887	10.14
1870	15.40	1876	10.80	1882	12.93	1888	10.30
1871	15.74	1877	12.00	1883	10.93	1889	8.99
						1890	11.03
						1891	11.76
						1892	10.10
						1893	9.50
						1894	9.06
						1895	8.12
						1896	7.94
						1897	9.07

1898	$9.00	1901	11.43	1904	13.26	1907	14.74
1899	9.13	1902	12.07	1905	13.28	1908	15.32
1900	10.31	1903	12.62	1906	13.46	1909	16.00
						1910	15.53
						1911	15.36

1912	$16.09	1916	22.58	1920	23.26
1913	16.49	1917	33.27	1921	14.45
1914	16.44	1918	33.73	1922	19.23
1915	17.18	1919	35.74	1923	21.52
				1924	23.86

RANK OF STATES IN AGRICULTURAL IMPORTANCE.

[Federal census report.]

In the following table the value of all farm property includes the value of land and buildings, implements and machinery, and live stock. The value of all farm crops comprises the value of all cultivated crops, including hay and forage, and the value of fruits and nuts, but does not include the value of forest products or of nursery and greenhouse products. The value of live-stock products is made up of the value of dairy products, eggs and chickens, wool and mohair, and honey and wax. The value of domestic animals sold and slaughtered is not included.

State.	Farm property. Jan. 1, 1920.
1. Iowa	$8,524,871,000
2. Illinois	6,666,767,000
3. Texas	4,447,420,000
4. Nebraska	4,201,656,000
5. Minnesota	3,787,420,000
6. Missouri	3,591,068,000
7. California	3,431,022,000
8. Kansas	3,302,806,000
9. Ohio	3,095,666,000
10. Indiana	3,042,311,000
11. S. Dakota	2,823,870,000
12. Wisconsin	2,677,283,000
13. New York	1,908,483,000
14. Michigan	1,763,335,000
15. N. Dakota	1,759,743,000
16. Pennsylv'nia	1,729,353,000
17. Oklahoma	1,660,424,000
18. Kentucky	1,511,901,000
19. Georgia	1,356,685,000
20. Tennessee	1,251,965,000
21. N. Carolina	1,250,167,000
22. Virginia	1,196,556,000
23. Colorado	1,076,795,000
24. Washington	1,057,430,000
25. Montana	985,961,000
26. Mississippi	964,752,000
27. S. Carolina	953,065,000
28. Arkansas	924,395,000
29. Oregon	818,560,000
30. Idaho	716,138,000
31. Alabama	690,849,000
32. Louisiana	589,827,000
33. W. Virginia	496,440,000
34. Maryland	463,638,000
35. Wyoming	334,411,000
36. Florida	330,302,000
37. New Mexico	325,186,000
38. New Jersey	311,848,000
39. Utah	311,275,000
40. Mas'chusetts	300,472,000
41. Maine	270,527,000
42. Arizona	233,593,000
43. Connecticut	226,992,000
44. Vermont	222,737,000
45. New Hamp.	$118,656,000
46. Nevada	99,780,000
47. Delaware	80,138,000
48. Rhode Island	33,637,000
49. Dist. of Col.	6,928,000
U. S.	77,924,100,000

State.	Farm crops. 1919.
1. Texas	$1,071,542,000
2. Iowa	890,391,000
3. Illinois	864,736,000
4. Ohio	607,038,000
5. California	589,757,000
6. Kansas	588,923,000
7. Missouri	559,048,000
8. Oklahoma	550,085,000
9. Georgia	540,614,000
10. Nebraska	519,730,000
11. Minnesota	506,020,000
12. N. Carolina	503,229,000
13. Indiana	497,230,000
14. Wisconsin	445,348,000
15. S. Carolina	437,122,000
16. New York	417,047,000
17. Pennsylv'nia	409,969,000
18. Michigan	404,015,000
19. Kentucky	347,339,000
20. Arkansas	340,813,000
21. Mississippi	336,207,000
22. Tennessee	318,285,000
23. S. Dakota	311,007,000
24. Alabama	304,349,000
25. N. Dakota	301,783,000
26. Virginia	292,824,000
27. Washington	227,212,000
28. Louisiana	206,183,000
29. Colorado	181,065,000
30. Oregon	131,885,000
31. Idaho	126,495,000
32. Maryland	109,859,000
33. Maine	100,152,000
34. W. Virginia	96,537,000
35. New Jersey	87,484,000
36. Florida	$80,257,000
37. Montana	69,975,000
38. Utah	58,067,000
39. Mas'chusetts	53,701,000
40. Vermont	48,000,000
41. Connecticut	44,473,000
42. Arizona	42,481,000
43. New Mexico	40,620,000
44. Wyoming	30 271,000
45. New Hamp.	23,510,000
46. Delaware	23,059,000
47. Nevada	13,980,000
48. Rhode Island	5,340,000
49. Dist. of Col.	308,000
U. S.	14,755,365,000

State.	Live stock products. 1919.
1. New York	$225,466,000
2. Wisconsin	213,022,000
3. Pennsylvania	156,012,000
4. Ohio	155,588,000
5. Illinois	142,351,000
6. Iowa	130,250,000
7. Minnesota	113,237,000
8. Michigan	111,076,000
9. Missouri	105,601,000
10. California	103,932,000
11. Indiana	99,350,000
12. Texas	87,762,000
13. Kansas	80,323,000
14. Nebraska	54,612,000
15. Tennessee	50,961,000
16. Kentucky	50,928,000
17. Oklahoma	49,888,000
18. Virginia	46,311,000
19. Washington	44,066,000
20. Georgia	36,401,000
21. N. Carolina	35,860,000
22. S. Dakota	35,739,000
23. Oregon	35,147,000
24. Massachusetts	33,851,000
25. Vermont	31,573,000

State.	Live stock products, 1919.
26. New Jersey ..	$31,483,000
27. N. Dakota....	30,980,000
28. Alabama	30,427,000
29. Arkansas	30,084,000
30. Mississippi ..	27,328,000
31. Colorado	26,921,000
32. W. Virginia...	26,333,000
33. Maine	26,075,000
34. Maryland	25,522,000

State.	Live stock products, 1919.
35. Montana	$24,809,000
36. Idaho	22,225,000
37. Connecticut .	20,862,000
38. S. Carolina...	20,354,000
39. New Hamp..	14,681,000
40. Wyoming	14,004,000
41. Utah	13,736,000
42. Louisiana ...	13,613,000
43. New Mexico..	8,448,000

State.	Live stock products, 1919.
44. Florida	$7,622,000
45. Arizona	6,295,000
46. Delaware	5,779,000
47. Rhode Island.	5,368,000
48. Nevada	4,695,000
49. Dist of Col..	119,000
U. S.	2,667,072,000

FARM CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES (1919 AND 1909).
CROPS AND FRUIT AND FOREST PRODUCTS.

The following tables constitute a summary of the most important statistics for the United States as a whole relating to crops, fruit products and forest products:

Value of All Farm Crops.

Crop.	1919.	1909.	Increase—Amount.	Increase—Pct.
Cereals, total	$6,941,257,254	$2,665,539,714	$4,275,717,540	160.4
Corn	3,507,797,102	1,438,553,919	2,069,243,183	143.8
Wheat	2,074,078,801	657,656,801	1,416,422,000	215.4
Oats	855,255,468	414,697,422	440,558,046	106.2
Other cereals	504,125,883	154,631,572	349,494,311	226.0
Hay and forage, total	2,523,050,224	.....	.....	.....
Hay and forage, ex. corn cut for forage*	2,316,115,574	826,401,175	1,489,714,399	180.3
Vegetables, total	1,302,199,688	418,110,154	884,089,534	211.4
Potatoes	639,440,521	166,423,910	473,016,611	284.2
Sweet potatoes and yams	124,844,475	35,429,176	89,415,299	252.4
Other vegetables†	537,914,692	216,257,068	321,657,624	148.7
Tobacco	444,047,481	104,502,856	339,744,625	325.7
Cotton, including cottonseed	2,355,169,365	824,696,287	1,530,473,078	185.6
All other crops	1,189,640,882	392,800,497	796,840,385	202.9
Total	14,755,364,894	5,231,850,683	9,523,514,211	182.0

*Corn cut for forage was not reported to any extent in 1909; for comparison the 1919 figure for hay and forage should be used.

†The figures for 1909 represent the value of vegetables raised for sale plus the value of the products of the farm garden.

Acreage and Production of Principal Crops.

Item.		1919.	1909.	Increase*—Amount.	Increase*—Pct.
Cereals—Corn	acres	87,771,600	98,382,665	—10,611,065	—10.8
	bushels	2,345,832,507	2,552,189,630	—206,357,123	—8.1
Wheat	acres	73,099,421	44,262,592	28,836,829	65.1
	bushels	945,403,215	683,379,259	262,023,956	38.3
Oats	acres	37,991,002	35,159,441	2,831,561	8.1
	bushels	1,055,182,798	1,007,142,980	48,039,818	4.8
Barley	acres	6,472,888	7,698,706	—1,225,818	—15.9
	bushels	122,024,773	173,344,212	—51,319,439	—29.6
Rye	acres	7,679,005	2,195,561	5,483,444	249.8
	bushels	75,992,223	29,520,457	46,471,766	157.4
Buckwheat	acres	742,627	878,048	—135,421	—15.4
	bushels	12,690,384	14,849,332	—2,158,948	—14.5
Rice	acres	911,272	610,175	301,097	49.3
	bushels	35,330,912	21,838,580	13,492,332	61.8
Hay and forage, total	acres	96,121,228	.....	.....	.....
	tons	146,343,241	.....	.....	.....
Hay and forage, ex. forage corn	acres	81,618,296	72,402,173	9,216,123	12.7
	tons	128,549,499	97,755,296	30,794,203	31.5
Hay crops	acres	72,779,888	68,227,310	4,552,578	6.7
	tons	90,355,540	87,216,351	3,139,189	3.6
Silage and miscellaneous forage crops	acres	8,750,075	4,152,169	.....	.....
	tons	37,595,014	10,253,080	.....	.....
Silage crops	acres	4,003,226	.....	.....	.....
	tons	29,682,041	.....	.....	.....
Kafir, sorghum, etc., for forage	acres	4,746,849	.....	.....	.....
	tons	7,912,973	.....	.....	.....
Corn cut for forage†	acres	14,502,932	.....	.....	.....
	tons	17,793,742	.....	.....	.....
Root crops for forage	acres	88,333	22,694	65,639	289.2
	tons	598,945	285,865	313,080	109.5
Vegetables—Potatoes	acres	3,251,703	3,668,855	—417,152	—11.4
	bushels	290,427,580	389,194,965	—98,767,385	—25.4
Sweet potatoes and yams	acres	803,727	641,255	162,472	25.3
	bushels	78,091,913	59,232,070	18,859,843	31.8
Miscellaneous crops—Tobacco	acres	1,864,080	1,294,911	569,169	44.0
	pounds	1,372,993,261	1,055,764,806	317,228,455	30.0
Cotton	acres	33,740,106	32,043,838	1,696,268	5.3
	bales	11,376,130	10,649,268	726,862	6.8
Cotton seed (estimated)	tons	5,327,721	5,324,622	3,099	0.1
Peanuts	acres	1,125,100	869,887	255,213	29.3
	bushels	27,449,930	19,415,816	8,034,114	41.4

*A minus sign (—) denotes decrease. †Corn cut for forage was not reported to any extent in 1909; for comparison, the 1919 figures for hay and forage should be used.

Vegetables Raised for Sale (1919).
Other than potatoes and sweet potatoes.

Vegetable.	Acreage.	Value.
Asparagus	30,244	$5,102,135
Beans (green)	71,970	8,031,449
Cabbages	123,994	21,848,112
Cantaloupes, muskmelon	78,436	10,766,591
Celery	20,148	9,462,277
Corn (sweet)	271,584	17,297,561
Cucumbers	51,643	8,579,102
Lettuce	21,544	8,535,092
Onions	64,338	21,387,221
Peas (green)	103,686	7,164,988
Spinach	10,027	1,715,869
Tomatoes	316,399	38,675,496
Watermelons	159,088	10,466,133
All other vegetables	152,173	24,216,938
Total	1,475,274	193,248,964

Sugar Crops.

Item.	1919.	1909.
Sugar cane.....acres	372,938	478,849
Production .....tons	3,544,679	6,240,260
Sirup made on farms .....gallons	21,240,960	21,633,579
Sugar beets grown for sugar .....acres	636,434	360,433
Production ..... tons	5,993,409	3,902,071
Sorghum grown for sirup ..... acres	482,043	326,352
Production ..... tons	1,644,100	1,376,487
Sirup made....gallons	21,523,025	16,532,382
Maple sugar and sirup .....trees tapped	17,457,144	18,899,533
Sugar made...pounds	9,691,854	14,024,206
Sirup made...gallons	3,507,745	4,106,418

Small Fruits.

Item.	Acreage 1919.	Acreage 1909.	Production (quarts) 1919.	Production (quarts) 1909.
Strawberries	119,395	143,045	176,931,550	255,702,035
Raspberries	50,278	48,668	49,210,447	60,918,196
Loganberries	3,978		12,123,062	
Blackberries and dewberries	46,165	49,004	39,945,078	55,343,570
Cranberries	16,804	18,431	35,260,291	38,243,060
Currants	7,379	7,862	7,614,817	10,448,532
Other berries	5,085	5,450	3,903,723	5,910,470
Total	249,084	272,460	324,988,968	426,565,863

Apples, Peaches, Pears and Plums and Prunes.

Item.		Apples.	Peaches.	Pears.	Plums and prunes.
Production (bushels)	1919	136,560,997	50,686,082	14,204,265	19,083,942
	1909	145,412,318	35,470,276	8,840,733	15,480,170
Trees of bearing age	1920	115,309,165	65,646,101	14,647,412	20,452,293
	1910	151,322,840	94,506,657	15,171,524	23,445,009
Trees not of bearing age	1920	36,195,085	21,617,862	6,052,247	9,375,268
	1910	65,791,848	42,266,243	8,803,885	6,923,581

Production of Selected Crops and Quantity Sold.

Crop.	Production 1919.	Production 1909.	Quantity sold 1919.	Quantity sold 1909.	Pct. sold 1919.	Pct. sold 1909.
Corn, bu.	2,345,832,507	2,552,189,630	460,997,139	460,572,574	19.7	18.0
Oats, bu.	1,055,182,798	1,007,142,980	277,214,402	261,325,372	26.3	25.9
Barley, bu.	122,024,773	173,344,212	44,945,358	75,297,901	36.8	43.4
Potatoes, bu.	290,427,580	.....	169,523,734	.....	58.4	....
Apples, bu.	136,560,997	.....	98,582,854	.....	72.2	....
Hay, tons.	90,355,540	87,216,351	13,137,181	10,679,399	14.5	12.2

Fruit Products of Farms.

Product.	1919.	1909.
Cider made on farms.....gallons	13,365,805	32,583,998
Cider made, or to be made, into vinegar.....gallons	6,470,060	*7,246,632
Grape juice made on farms.....gallons	2,202,848	†18,636,225
Dried fruits, total.....pounds	612,700,626	385,039,552
Raisins and dried grapes.....pounds	301,035,519	169,245,101
Other dried fruits.....pounds	311,665,107	215,794,451

*Vinegar made on farms. †Wine and grape juice.

Forest Products of Farms.

Item.	1919.	1909.
Farms reporting forest products	2,014,696	2,409,853
Per cent of all farms	31.2	37.9
Value of all forest products	$394,321,828	$195,306,283
Value of products sold	$217,716,046	$92,524,205
Value of products used on farms	$176,605,782	$102,782,078

GROSS VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS (1919 AND 1909).

[Census bureau report.]

The "gross value of farm products" which is shown in the accompanying table is the sum of the values of live-stock products, domestic animals sold or slaughtered, farm crops, forest products of farms, and nursery and greenhouse products. This gross value contains a large element of duplication, resulting mainly from the fact that the greater part of some of the most important crops is fed to live stock. For many purposes, nevertheless, it forms a fairly satisfactory index to the relative importance of agriculture in different areas. In making comparisons between 1909 and 1919, allowance should be made for the much higher prices prevailing in 1919.

Division and state.	Gross value of farm products. 1919.	Gross value of farm products. 1909.	Increase, 1909-1919. Amount.	Increase, 1909-1919. Pct.
Maine	$154,076,196	$61,318,188	$92,758,008	151.3
New Hampshire	51,771,331	28,883,566	22,887,765	79.2
Vermont	99,473,142	49,706,224	49,766,918	100.1
Massachusetts	109,223,194	59,874,639	49,348,555	82.4
Rhode Island	13,682,138	8,085,786	5,596,352	69.2
Connecticut	77,171,038	37,456,580	39,714,458	106.0
New England	506,397,039	245,324,983	260,072,056	106.0

Division and state.	Gross value of farm products. 1919.	1909.	Increase, 1909-1919. Amount.	Pct.
New York	$743,823,392	$352,396,646	$391,426,746	111.1
New Jersey	135,000,544	62,894,826	72,105,718	114.6
Pennsylvania	682,334,848	281,649,059	400,685,789	142.3
Middle Atlantic	1,561,158,784	696,940,531	864,218,253	124.0
Ohio	941,729,697	388,190,729	553,538,968	142.6
Indiana	782,101,167	341,312,962	440,788,205	129.1
Illinois	1,298,906,947	586,483,959	712,422,988	121.5
Michigan	606,886,581	253,749,286	353,137,295	139.2
Wisconsin	780,616,288	267,641,447	512,974,841	191.7
East North Central	4,410,240,680	1,837,378,383	2,572,862,297	140.0
Minnesota	734,485,441	279,063,342	455,422,099	163.2
Iowa	1,447,938,473	598,798,749	849,139,724	141.8
Missouri	952,663,253	429,669,778	522,993,475	121.7
North Dakota	368,055,889	204,914,024	163,141,865	79.6
South Dakota	411,111,307	177,513,492	233,597,815	131.6
Nebraska	784,677,206	327,145,309	457,531,897	139.9
Kansas	882,365,863	389,412,793	492,953,070	126.6
West North Central	5,581,297,432	2,406,517,487	3,174,779,945	131.9
Delaware	32,182,526	13,355,761	18,826,765	141.0
Maryland	158,178,779	64,171,069	94,007,710	146.5
District of Columbia	1,019,770	713,126	306,644	43.0
Virginia	425,199,212	150,872,046	274,327,166	181.8
West Virginia	169,066,516	70,770,172	98,296,344	138.9
North Carolina	614,084,854	176,261,942	437,822,912	248.4
South Carolina	489,979,710	156,350,420	333,629,290	213.4
Georgia	638,430,053	257,351,095	381,078,958	148.1
Florida	101,204,046	43,689,425	57,514,621	131.6
South Atlantic	2,629,345,466	933,535,056	1,695,810,410	181.7
Kentucky	512,469,424	218,456,263	294,003,161	134.6
Tennessee	492,407,214	192,931,905	299,475,309	155.2
Alabama	383,178,279	170,939,250	212,239,029	124.2
Mississippi	407,499,799	172,702,838	234,796,961	136.0
East South Central	1,795,544,716	755,030,256	1,040,514,460	137.8
Arkansas	424,486,802	153,834,875	270,651,927	175.9
Louisiana	237,628,052	90,401,857	147,226,195	162.8
Oklahoma	707,895,000	214,868,112	493,026,888	229.5
Texas	1,369,471,705	430,005,899	939,465,806	218.5
West South Central	2,739,481,559	889,110,743	1,850,370,816	208.1
Montana	142,597,141	64,066,171	78,530,970	122.6
Idaho	181,709,556	54,963,112	126,746,444	230.6
Wyoming	68,153,818	34,480,518	33,673,300	97.7
Colorado	280,295,333	84,871,022	195,424,311	230.3
New Mexico	75,172,758	24,901,620	50,271,138	201.9
Arizona	59,771,694	13,112,666	46,659,028	355.8
Utah	87,764,314	30,801,598	56,962,716	184.9
Nevada	26,418,019	12,683,895	13,734,124	108.3
Mountain	921,882,633	319,880,602	602,002,031	188.2
Washington	301,271,159	104,688,632	196,582,527	187.8
Oregon	209,459,266	80,842,010	128,617,256	159.1
California	770,544,880	224,981,624	545,563,256	242.5
Pacific	1,281,275,305	410,512,266	870,763,039	212.1
United States	21,425,623,614	8,494,330,307	12,931,393,307	152.2

GROSS VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS BY CLASSES (1919).

Division and state.	Live stock.	Animals sold or slaughtered (est.).	Crops.	Forest products.	Nursery and greenhouse products.
Maine	$26,075,219	$15,700,000	$100,152,324	$11,728,114	$420,539
New Hampshire	14,681,368	7,700,000	23,509,665	5,532,115	348,183
Vermont	31,573,340	13,300,000	47,999,600	6,377,580	222,622
Massachusetts	33,850,892	10,900,000	53,700,925	4,491,522	6,279,855
Rhode Island	5,367,881	1,300,000	5,340,378	470,077	1,203,802
Connecticut	20,862,330	6,600,000	44,472,644	2,753,292	2,482,772
New England	132,411,030	55,500,000	275,175,536	31,352,700	10,957,773
New York	225,465,739	71,000,000	417,046,864	19,311,211	10,999,578
New Jersey	31,482,945	8,700,000	87,484,186	1,219,810	6,113,603
Pennsylvania	156,012,081	90,500,000	409,968,877	16,587,327	9,266,563
Middle Atlantic	412,960,765	170,200,000	914,499,927	37,118,348	26,379,744
Ohio	155,587,919	159,400,000	607,037,562	11,364,709	8,339,507
Indiana	99,350,023	171,100,000	497,229,719	10,955,856	3,465,569
Illinois	142,351,262	274,800,000	864,737,833	6,259,154	10,758,698
Michigan	111,076,235	75,600,000	404,014,810	12,649,621	3,545,915
Wisconsin	213,022,023	103,300,000	445,347,868	16,587,974	2,358,423
East North Central	721,387,462	784,200,000	2,818,367,792	57,817,314	28,468,112

Division and state.	Live stock.	Animals sold or slaughtered (est.).	Crops.	Forest products.	Nursery and greenhouse products.
Minnesota	$113,236,965	$104,000,000	$506,020,233	$9,067,015	$2,161,228
Iowa	130,250,447	420,300,000	890,391,299	4,404,555	2,592,172
Missouri	105,601,436	270,800,000	559,047,854	13,938,458	3,275,505
North Dakota	30,979,932	34,900,000	301,782,935	206,317	186,705
South Dakota	35,739,209	63,700,000	311,006,809	238,462	426,827
Nebraska	54,612,075	208,700,000	519,729,771	933,276	702,084
Kansas	80,322,550	210,200,000	588,923,248	1,672,077	1,247,988
West North Central	550,742,614	1,312,600,000	3,676,902,149	30,460,160	10,592,509
Delaware	5,778,747	2,400,000	23,058,906	777,176	167,697
Maryland	25,522,172	16,800,000	109,858,608	4,673,536	1,324,463
District of Columbia	119,263	50,000	307,614	200	542,693
Virginia	46,311,494	61,100,000	292,824,260	24,142,423	821,035
West Virginia	26,332,970	34,600,000	96,537,459	11,346,421	249,666
North Carolina	35,860,056	41,600,000	503,229,313	32,735,263	660,222
South Carolina	20,354,060	18,000,000	437,121,837	14,256,764	247,049
Georgia	36,401,316	39,000,000	540,613,626	21,657,200	757,911
Florida	7,621,885	8,000,000	80,256,806	4,035,934	1,289,421
South Atlantic	204,301,963	221,550,000	2,083,808,429	113,624,917	6,060,157
Kentucky	50,928,217	96,800,000	347,338,888	16,606,621	785,698
Tennessee	50,960,694	101,000,000	318,285,307	20,868,262	1,292,951
Alabama	30,426,993	29,100,000	304,348,638	18,803,353	499,295
Mississippi	27,327,885	29,600,000	336,207,156	14,132,270	232,488
East South Central	159,643,789	256,500,000	1,306,179,989	70,410,506	2,810,432
Arkansas	30,083,950	39,400,000	340,813,256	13,805,907	383,689
Louisiana	13,613,465	12,100,000	206,182,548	5,480,619	251,420
Oklahoma	49,887,518	103,800,000	550,084,742	3,508,813	613,927
Texas	87,761,715	196,900,000	1,071,542,103	11,601,597	1,666,290
West South Central	181,346,648	352,200,000	2,168,622,649	34,396,936	2,915,326
Montana	24,809,029	46,000,000	69,975,185	1,253,217	559,710
Idaho	22,225,355	30,500,000	126,495,111	2,329,244	159,846
Wyoming	14,004,109	23,700,000	30,270,630	156,837	22,242
Colorado	26,921,292	70,600,000	181,065,239	563,476	1,145,326
New Mexico	8,447,826	25,700,000	40,619,634	326,820	78,478
Arizona	6,294,886	10,900,000	42,481,230	67,754	27,824
Utah	13,735,823	15,600,000	58,067,067	120,262	241,162
Nevada	4,694,649	7,700,000	13,980,303	37,437	5,630
Mountain	121,132,969	230,700,000	562,954,399	4,855,047	2,240,218
Washington	44,066,349	23,900,000	227,212,008	4,738,116	1,354,686
Oregon	35,146,671	36,200,000	131,884,639	5,299,123	928,833
California	103,932,013	67,500,000	589,757,377	4,248,661	5,106,829
Pacific	183,145,033	127,600,000	948,854,024	14,285,900	7,390,348
United States	2,667,072,273	3,511,050,000	14,755,364,894	394,321,828	97,814,619

ESTIMATED VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS (1924).

In millions of dollars, i. e., 000,000 omitted.

Products.	Value.	Pct.*
Cereals—Barley	$155	1.4
Corn	2,890	25.4
Grain sorghums	109	1.0
Oats	799	7.0
Rice	47	.4
Rye	61	.5
Wheat	1,131	9.9
Other	28	.2
Total cereals	5,220	45.8
Cotton—Lint	1,506	13.2
Seed	195	1.7
Total cotton	1,701	14.9
Flax, fiber and seed	72	.6
Fruits—Apples	223	1.9
Grapes	74	.7
Oranges	64	.6
Peaches	79	.7
Pears	30	.3
Strawberries	39	.3
Other	117	1.0
Total fruits	626	5.5
Hay and forage	1,733	15.2
Legume seeds—Beans, dry edible	57	.5
Cowpeas	36	.3
Peanuts	36	.3
Soy beans	22	.2
Other	9	.1
Total legume seeds	160	1.4
Seeds for planting (clover, etc.)	$48	.4
Sugar crops—Maple sirup and sugar	9	.1
Sorghum sirup	26	.2
Sugar beets for sugar	53	.5
Sugar cane and sirup	43	.4
Total sugar crop	131	1.2
Tobacco	256	2.3
Vegetables—Potatoes	349	3.0
Sweet potatoes	106	.9
Other	258	2.3
Farm garden crops	305	2.7
Total vegetables	1,018	8.9
Farm-forest products	311	2.7
Other crops	128	1.1
Total crops	11,404	100.0
Animals raised—Cattle	944	15.9
Horses	124	2.1
Mules	36	.6
Sheep	148	2.5
Swine	1,008	16.9
Other	7	.1
Total animals raised	2,267	38.1
Bee products	12	.2
Dairy products—Milk sold†	1,714	28.8
Butter made	237	4.0
Cheese made	1	(‡)
Cream sold	71	1.2
Butter fat sold	394	6.6

Products.	Value.	Pct.*
Buttermilk	$7	.1
Skim milk	162	2.7
Total dairy products	2,586	43.4
Poultry products—Eggs produced	525	8.8
Poultry raised	469	7.9
Total poultry products	994	16.7

Products.	Value.	Pct.*
Wool	$88	1.5
Other animal products	4	.1
Total animal products	5,951	100.0

*Of total. †Includes milk consumed on farms. ‡Too small to be expressed.

LIVE STOCK IN THE UNITED STATES.

Department of agriculture estimate of live stock on farms and ranges of the United States on Jan. 1 of the years specified.

Horses—	Number.	Per head.	Total value.
1925	17,589,000	$62.95	$1,107,248,000
1924	18,263,000	64.41	1,176,282,000
1923	18,627,000	69.83	1,300,729,000
1922	19,056,000	70.48	1,346,154,000
1921	19,208,000	84.31	1,619,423,000
1920*	19,766,000	96.51	1,907,646,000
1919	21,534,000	98.48	2,120,709,000
1918	21,555,000	104.24	2,246,970,000
1917	21,210,000	102.89	2,182,307,000
1916	21,159,000	101.60	2,149,786,000
1915	21,195,000	103.33	2,190,102,000
1914	20,962,000	109.32	2,291,638,000
Mules—			
1925	5,411,000	80.60	436,122,000
1924	5,436,000	84.20	457,697,000
1923	5,485,000	85.94	472,735,000
1922	5,467,000	88.09	481,578,000
1921	5,455,000	116.69	636,568,000
1920*	5,427,000	148.42	805,495,000
1919	4,925,000	135.59	667,767,000
1918	4,873,000	128.81	627,679,000
1917	4,723,000	118.15	558,006,000
1916	4,598,000	113.83	523,834,000
1915	4,479,000	112.36	503,271,000
1914	4,449,000	123.85	551,017,000
Milk cows—			
1925	25,319,000	50.50	1,278,714,000
1924	24,437,000	52.16	1,287,044,000
1923	24,675,000	50.83	1,242,113,000
1922	24,082,000	50.98	1,227,703,000
1921	23,594,000	64.22	1,515,249,000
1920*	23,722,000	85.86	2,036,750,000
1919	23,467,000	78.24	1,836,055,000
1918	23,310,000	70.54	1,644,231,000
1917	22,894,000	59.63	1,365,251,000
1916	22,108,000	53.92	1,191,955,000
1915	21,262,000	55.33	1,176,338,000
1914	20,737,000	53.94	1,118,487,000

Other cattle—	Number.	Per head.	Total value.
1925	39,609,000	$24.49	$970,117,000
1924	42,126,000	24.99	1,052,599,000
1923	42,803,000	25.57	1,094,469,000
1922	41,550,000	23.80	988,760,000
1921	41,993,000	31.36	1,316,727,000
1920*	43,398,000	43.21	1,875,043,000
1919	44,399,000	44.16	1,960,670,000
1918	44,112,000	40.88	1,803,482,000
1917	41,689,000	35.92	1,497,621,000
1916	39,812,000	33.53	1,334,928,000
1915	37,067,000	33.38	1,237,376,000
1914	35,855,000	31.13	1,116,333,000
Sheep—			
1925	39,134,000	9.53	372,909,000
1924	38,361,000	7.88	302,092,000
1923	37,223,000	7.51	279,464,000
1922	36,327,000	4.80	174,545,000
1921	37,452,000	6.30	235,855,000
1920*	39,025,000	10.47	408,586,000
1919	49,863,000	11.61	579,016,000
1918	48,603,000	11.82	574,575,000
1917	47,616,000	7.13	339,529,000
1916	48,625,000	5.17	251,594,000
1915	49,956,000	4.50	224,687,000
1914	49,719,000	4.02	200,045,000
Swine—			
1925	54,234,000	12.34	669,402,000
1924	65,501,000	9.75	638,793,000
1923	68,427,000	11.58	792,565,000
1922	57,834,000	10.07	582,448,000
1921	56,097,000	12.97	727,380,000
1920*	59,344,000	19.07	1,131,674,000
1919	75,587,000	22.04	1,665,987,000
1918	70,978,000	19.54	1,387,261,000
1917	67,503,000	11.75	792,898,000
1916	67,766,000	8.40	569,573,000
1915	64,618,000	9.87	637,479,000
1914	58,933,000	10.40	612,951,000

*United States census.

AVERAGE VALUE PER HEAD OF FARM ANIMALS.

	1925.	1924.	1923.	1922.	1921.	1920.	1900-9.	1890-9.	1880-9.
Horses	$62.95	$64.41	$69.75	$70.48	$84.31	$96.51	$71.99	$48.24	$67.78
Mules	80.60	84.20	85.86	88.26	116.69	148.42	84.98	58.79	76.63
Milk cows	50.50	52.16	50.83	50.97	64.22	85.86	30.12	23.35	26.65
Other cattle	24.49	24.99	25.67	23.78	31.36	43.21	18.09	16.53	19.77
Sheep	9.53	7.88	7.50	4.80	6.30	10.47	3.13	2.23	2.21
Swine	12.34	9.75	11.46	10.06	12.97	19.07	6.46	4.81	5.18

LIVE STOCK BY STATES.

Number, Jan. 1, 1925.

State.	Horses.	Mules.	Cows.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.
Maine	88,000	.....	206,000	57,000	63,000	94,000
New Hampshire	32,000	.....	121,000	32,000	28,000	18,000
Vermont	73,000	.....	377,000	83,000	50,000	48,000
Massachusetts	44,000	.....	178,000	34,000	55,000	14,000
Rhode Island	5,000	.....	27,000	7,000	8,000	3,000
Connecticut	34,000	.....	144,000	39,000	35,000	8,000
New York	485,000	7,000	1,595,000	373,000	446,000	570,000
New Jersey	67,000	6,000	153,000	29,000	113,000	10,000
Pennsylvania	466,000	54,000	1,081,000	486,000	994,000	492,000
Delaware	24,000	9,000	40,000	10,000	40,000	3,000
Maryland	132,000	33,000	206,000	101,000	254,000	97,000
Virginia	276,000	96,000	435,000	420,000	576,000	362,000
West Virginia	157,000	15,000	224,000	343,000	261,000	514,000
North Carolina	158,000	260,000	383,000	253,000	1,000,000	82,000
South Carolina	62,000	215,000	240,000	165,000	484,000	20,000
Georgia	86,000	375,000	540,000	632,000	1,485,000	60,000
Florida	36,000	43,000	100,000	698,000	570,000	61,000
Ohio	748,000	32,000	1,101,000	823,000	2,462,000	2,178,000
Indiana	655,000	101,000	772,000	763,000	3,143,000	714,000
Illinois	1,125,000	167,000	1,194,000	1,468,000	4,348,000	540,000

State.	Horses.	Mules.	Cows.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.
Michigan	542,000	6,000	997,000	599,000	932,000	1,194,000
Wisconsin	605,000	4,000	2,261,000	849,000	1,294,000	351,000
Minnesota	843,000	10,000	1,775,000	1,200,000	3,116,000	462,000
Iowa	1,229,000	97,000	1,303,000	3,204,000	8,958,000	891,000
Missouri	793,000	369,000	825,000	1,898,000	3,481,000	1,181,000
North Dakota	765,000	8,000	581,000	790,000	586,000	297,000
South Dakota	745,000	14,000	487,000	1,396,000	2,727,000	682,000
Nebraska	857,000	116,000	605,000	2,696,000	4,545,000	726,000
Kansas	920,000	272,000	752,000	2,486,000	2,146,000	314,000
Kentucky	334,000	272,000	536,000	433,000	859,000	715,000
Tennessee	291,000	326,000	505,000	521,000	1,071,000	319,000
Alabama	121,000	314,000	516,000	422,000	893,000	90,000
Mississippi	180,000	308,000	536,000	530,000	850,000	128,000
Louisiana	150,000	180,000	220,000	504,000	565,000	108,000
Texas	980,000	854,000	1,063,000	5,212,000	1,542,000	3,246,000
Oklahoma	633,000	330,000	565,000	1,044,000	841,000	83,000
Arkansas	218,000	328,000	516,000	402,000	847,000	80,000
Montana	593,000	9,000	220,000	1,285,000	292,000	2,536,000
Wyoming	180,000	3,000	49,000	746,000	119,000	2,808,000
Colorado	384,000	36,000	271,000	1,202,000	466,000	2,616,000
New Mexico	167,000	21,000	47,000	1,009,000	60,000	2,360,000
Arizona	130,000	12,000	47,000	1,027,000	48,000	1,155,000
Utah	119,000	3,000	101,000	385,000	97,000	2,246,000
Nevada	44,000	2,000	25,000	332,000	25,000	1,108,000
Idaho	252,000	7,000	194,000	510,000	340,000	2,391,000
Washington	223,000	22,000	298,000	250,000	201,000	526,000
Oregon	221,000	13,000	243,000	531,000	209,000	2,012,000
California	317,000	62,000	664,000	1,330,000	709,000	2,621,000
Total	17,582,000	5,411,000	25,319,000	39,609,000	54,234,000	39,134,000

AVERAGE FARM WAGES SINCE 1875.

Year.	By the month. With board.	By the month. Without board.	Year.	By the month. With board.	By the month. Without board.	Year.	By the month. With board.	By the month. Without board.	Year.	By the month. With board.	By the month. Without board.
1875	$12.72	$19.87	1898	$13.43	$19.38	1914	$21.05	$29.88	1920	$46.89	$64.95
1885	12.34	17.97	1899	14.07	20.23	1915	21.26	30.15	1921	30.14	43.32
1890	12.45	18.33	1902	16.40	22.14	1916	23.25	32.83	1922	29.17	41.79
1892	12.54	18.60	1910	19.21	27.50	1917	28.87	40.43	1923	33.18	46.91
1893	13.29	19.10	1911	20.18	28.77	1918	34.92	47.07	1924	34.34	48.02
1894	12.16	17.74	1912	20.81	29.58	1919	39.82	56.29	1925	34.94	48.55
1895	12.02	17.69	1913	21.38	30.31						

Increase from year to year is shown by the United States average July rate by the day with board. The rates were $1.84 in 1923, $1.87 in 1924, and $1.89 in 1925. On the contrary, the United States average July rate per day without board declined from $2.44 in 1923 to $2.43 in 1924, and again to $2.40 in 1925.

STATE PRISONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Alabama—Wetumpka.
Alaska—Sitka (U. S. jail).
Arizona—Florence.
Arkansas—Little Rock.
California—Folsom.
  San Quentin.
Colorado—Canon City.
Connecticut—Weathersfield.
Delaware—Wilmington
  (workhouse).
District of Columbia—U.S. jail.
Florida—Tallahassee (commission).
Georgia—Atlanta (commission).
Idaho—Boise.
Illinois—Joliet, Chester.
Indiana—Michigan City.
  Indianapolis (women).
Iowa—Fort Madison, Anamosa.
Kansas—Lansing.
Kentucky—Frankfort.
  Eddyville (branch).
Louisiana—Baton Rouge.
Maine—Thomaston.
Maryland—Baltimore.
Massachusetts—Charlestown.
  Bridgewater.
  South Framingham (women).
Michigan—Jackson.
  Marquette (branch).
Minnesota—Stillwater.
Mississippi—Jackson (commission)
Missouri—Jefferson City.
Montana—Deer Lodge.
Nebraska—Lincoln.
Nevada—Carson City.
New Hampshire—Concord.
New Jersey—Trenton.
New Mexico—Santa Fe.
New York—Auburn.
  Dannemora (Clinton).
  Great Meadows (Comstock).
  Sing Sing (Ossining).
North Carolina—Raleigh.
North Dakota—Bismarck.
Ohio—Columbus.
Oklahoma—McAlester.
Oregon—Salem.
Pennsylvania—Philadelphia.
  Allegheny (Pittsburgh).
Rhode Island—Howard.
South Carolina—Columbia.
South Dakota—Sioux Falls.
Tennessee—Nashville.
  Petros (branch).
Texas—Huntsville.
  Rusk.
Utah—Salt Lake City.
Vermont—Windsor.
Virginia—Richmond.
Washington—Walla Walla.
West Virginia—Moundsville.
Wisconsin—Waupun.
Wyoming—Rawlins.

United States Prisons.

Atlanta, Ga.—Penitentiary.
Fort Leavenworth, Kas.—Penitentiary.
McNeil's Island, Wash.—Penitentiary.
Mare Island, Cal.—Naval prison.
Boston, Mass.—Naval prison.
Portsm'th, N.H.—Naval prison.

WAR TIME EXPORTS OF HORSES AND MULES.

Year.*	Horses. No.	Horses. Value.	Mules. No.	Mules. Value.
1915	289,340	$64,046,534	65,788	$12,726,143
1916	357,553	73,531,146	111,915	22,960,312
1917	278,674	59,525,329	136,689	27,800,854
1918.	84,765	14,923,663	28,879	4,885,406

Year.*	Horses. No.	Horses. Value.	Mules. No.	Mules. Value.
1918†	19,257	$2,896,632	8,894	$1,826,780
To'l	1,029,589	214,923,604	352,165	70,199,695

*Fiscal year. †July to November inclusive.

STATES, CAPITALS, GOVERNORS AND LEGISLATURES.

State or territory.	Capital.	Governor.	Term, yrs.	Salary.	Term expires.	Next legislature.	Limit session.
Alabama	Montgomery	W. W. Brandon, D	4	$7,500	Jan. 1927	‡Jan. 1927	50 days
Alaska Territory	Juneau	†George A. Parks, R	4	7,000	Apr. 1929	•Mar. 1927	60 days
Arizona	Phoenix	G. W. P. Hunt, D	2	6,500	Jan. 1927	•Nov. 1927	None.
Arkansas	Little Rock	T. J. Terrall, D	2	4,000	Jan. 1927	•Jan. 1927	60 days
California	Sacramento	F. W. Richardson, R	4	10,000	Jan. 1927	•Jan. 1927	60 days
Colorado	Denver	C. J. Morley, R	2	5,000	Jan. 1927	•Jan. 1927	90 days
Connecticut	Hartford	Hiram Bingham, R	2	5,000	Jan. 1927	•Jan. 1927	None.
Delaware	Dover	R. P. Robinson, R	4	4,000	Jan. 1929	•Jan. 1927	None.
Dist. of Columbia	Washington						
Florida	Tallahassee	J. W. Martin, D	4	6,000	Jan. 1929	•Jan. 1927	60 days
Georgia	Atlanta	C. N. Walker, D	2	7,500	June 1927	June 1926	50 days
Hawaii	Honolulu	†W. R. Farrington, R	4	7,000	June 1926	•Jan. 1927	
Idaho	Boise City	Chas. C. Moore, R	2	5,000	Jan. 1927	•Jan. 1927	60 days
Illinois	Springfield	Len Small, R	4	12,000	Jan. 1929	•Jan. 1927	None.
Indiana	Indianapolis	Edward Jackson, R	4	8,000	Jan. 1929	•Jan. 1927	60 days
Iowa	Des Moines	John Hammill, R	2	6,200	Jan. 1927	•Jan. 1927	None.
Kansas	Topeka	B. S. Paulen, R	2	5,000	Jan. 1927	•Jan. 1927	40 days
Kentucky	Frankfort	William J. Fields, D	4	6,500	Dec. 1927	•Jan. 1926	60 days
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	Henry L. Fuqua, D	4	7,500	May 1928	•May 1926	60 days
Maine	Augusta	R. O. Brewster, R	2	5,000	Jan. 1927	•Jan. 1927	None.
Maryland	Annapolis	A. C. Ritchie, D	4	4,500	Jan. 1928	•Jan. 1926	90 days
Massachusetts	Boston	A. T. Fuller, R	2	10,000	Jan. 1927	•Jan. 1927	None.
Michigan	Lansing	A. J. Groesbeck, R	2	5,000	Jan. 1927	•Jan. 1927	None.
Minnesota	St. Paul	T. Christianson, R	2	7,000	Jan. 1927	•Jan. 1927	90 days
Mississippi	Jackson	Henry L. Whitfield, D	4	7,500	Jan. 1928	•Jan. 1926	60 days
Missouri	Jefferson City	S. A. Baker, R	4	5,000	Jan. 1929	•Jan. 1927	70 days
Montana	Helena	J. E. Ericson, D	4	7,500	Jan. 1929	•Jan. 1927	60 days
Nebraska	Lincoln	Adam McMullen, R	2	7,500	Jan. 1927	•Jan. 1927	60 days
Nevada	Carson City	J. G. Scrugham, D	4	7,000	Jan. 1927	•Jan. 1927	60 days
New Hampshire	Concord	J. G. Winant, R	2	3,000	Jan. 1927	•Jan. 1927	None.
New Jersey	Trenton	Geo. E. Silzer, D	3	10,000	Jan. 1926	Jan. 1926	None.
New Mexico	Santa Fe	A. T. Hannett, D	2	5,000	Jan. 1927	•Jan. 1926	60 days
New York	Albany	A. E. Smith, D	2	10,000	Jan. 1927	Jan. 1927	None.
North Carolina	Raleigh	A. W. McLean, D	4	6,500	Jan. 1929	•Jan. 1927	60 days
North Dakota	Bismarck	A. G. Sorlie, R	2	5,000	Jan. 1927	•Jan. 1927	60 days
Ohio	Columbus	A. V. Donahey, D	2	10,000	Jan. 1927	•Jan. 1926	None.
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	M. E. Trapp, D	4	4,500	Jan. 1927	•Jan. 1927	None.
Oregon	Salem	W. M. Pierce, D	4	7,500	Jan. 1927	•Jan. 1927	40 days
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	Gifford Pinchot, R	4	10,000	Jan. 1927	•Jan. 1927	None.
Philippines	Manila	†Leonard Wood, R		20,000	Indef.		
Porto Rico	San Juan	H. M. Towner, R		10,000	Indef.		
Rhode Island	Providence	A. J. Pothier, R	2	8,000	Jan. 1927	Jan. 1926	None.
South Carolina	Columbia	Thos. G. McLeod, D	2	5,000	Jan. 1927	Jan. 1926	None.
South Dakota	Pierre	Carl Gunderson, R	2	3,000	Jan. 1927	•Jan. 1927	60 days
Tennessee	Nashville	A. Peay, D	2	4,000	Jan. 1927	•Jan. 1927	75 days
Texas	Austin	Mrs. M. A. Ferguson, D	2	4,000	Jan. 1927	•Jan. 1927	90 days
Utah	Salt Lake City	G. H. Dern, D	4	6,000	Jan. 1929	•Jan. 1927	60 days
Vermont	Montpelier	F. S. Billings, R	2	3,000	Jan. 1927	•Jan. 1927	None.
Virginia	Richmond	E. L. Trinkle, D	4	5,000	Feb. 1926	•Jan. 1927	90 days
Washington	Olympia	R. H. Hartley, R	4	6,000	Jan. 1929	•Jan. 1927	60 days
West Virginia	Charleston	Howard M. Gore, R	4	10,000	Mar. 1929	•Jan. 1927	45 days
Wisconsin	Madison	J. J. Blaine, R	2	5,000	Jan. 1927	•Jan. 1927	None.
Wyoming	Cheyenne	Mrs. Nellie T. Ross, D	4	6,000	Jan. 1927	•Jan. 1927	40 days

•Biennial sessions. †Appointed by the president. ‡Quadrennial sessions.

PORK PACKING STATISTICS.

Number of hogs packed in places named in years ending March 1, 1924 and 1923:

City.	1924.	1923.
Chicago	8,893,875	6,968,933
Kansas City	3,678,760	3,241,171
Omaha	2,910,628	2,448,975
St. Louis	3,891,184	2,648,451
St. Joseph	1,784,497	1,841,339
Indianapolis	1,823,721	1,653,603
Milwaukee—Cudahy	1,668,942	1,477,099
Cincinnati	823,072	655,259
Ottumwa	767,752	619,475
Cedar Rapids	663,846	512,141
Cleveland	1,251,934	1,082,499
Louisville	349,051	245,432
Sioux City	1,744,701	1,308,465
St. Paul	2,947,514	2,217,080
Nebraska City	301,166	257,428
Wichita	696,489	564,892
Detroit	1,209,909	997,621
Fort Worth	347,261	341,715
Other places	7,506,057	7,454,845
Total	43,260,359	36,535,963

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

Capital punishment prevails in all of the states of the union except Arizona, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, North Dakota, Rhode Island and Wisconsin. In Michigan the only crime punishable by death is treason. The death penalty was abolished in the state of Washington in 1913 and restored in 1919. It was abolished in Iowa in 1872 and restored in 1878. It was abolished in Colorado in 1897, but was restored in 1901. It was abolished in Oregon in 1914, but was restored by a vote of the people in June, 1920. Hanging is the ordinary mode of execution, but in Arkansas, District of Columbia, Indiana, Massachusetts, New York, Nebraska, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Virginia and Oklahoma electrocution is the legal method. In Nevada an act was passed in 1921 providing for the use of lethal gas in carrying out the death penalty. The first execution under this law took place in Carson City Feb. 8, 1924. In Utah persons under sentence of death may, if they so desire, be shot by a firing squad.

HISTORICAL DATA AS TO STATES AND TERRITORIES.

State or Territory.	Admitted to the union.	Population, 1920.	Area. Sq. M.	Settled at.	Date	By whom.	Rep. in cong.	Electoral vote.
Alabama	Dec. 14, 1819..	2,348,174	51,998	Mobile	1702	French	10	12
Alaska Territory	†July 27, 1868..	54,899	590,884	Sitka	1801	Russians	‡1	.....
Arizona	Feb. 14, 1912..	334,162	113,956	Tucson	1580	Spaniards	1	3
Arkansas	June 15, 1836..	1,752,204	53,335	Ark'nsas Post	1685	French	7	9
California	Sept. 9, 1850..	3,426,861	158,297	San Diego	1769	Spaniards	11	13
Colorado	Aug. 1, 1876..	939 629	103,948	Near Denver	1858	Americans	4	6
Connecticut	*Jan. 9, 1788..	1,380,631	4,965	Windsor	1635	English	5	7
Delaware	*Dec. 7, 1787..	223,003	2,370	C. Henlopen	1627	Swedes	1	3
District of Columbia	†July 16, 1790..	437,571	70		1660	English	.....	.....
Florida	March 3, 1845.	968,470	58,666	St. Augustine	1565	Spaniards	4	6
Georgia	*Jan. 2, 1788..	2,895,832	59,265	Savannah	1733	English	12	14
Guam Colony	¶Aug. 12, 1898.	13,275	150	Agana	.....	Spaniards	.....	.....
Hawaii Territory	†April 30, 1900.	255,912	6,449		.....		‡1	.....
Idaho	July 3, 1890..	431,866	83,888	Cœur d'Alene	1842	Americans	2	4
Illinois	Dec. 3, 1818..	6,485,280	56,655	Kaskaskia	1720	French	27	29
Indiana	Dec. 11, 1816..	2,930,390	36,354	Vincennes	1730		13	15
Iowa	March 3, 1845.	2,404,021	56,147	Burlington	1788	French	11	13
Kansas	Jan. 29, 1861..	1,769,257	82,158		1831	Americans	8	10
Kentucky	Feb. 4, 1792..	2,416,630	40,598	Lexington	1765	From Va	11	13
Louisiana	April 8, 1812..	1,798,509	48,506	Iberville	1699	French	8	10
Maine	March 3, 1820.	768,014	33,040	Bristol	1624	English	4	6
Maryland	*April 28, 1788..	1,449,661	12,327	St. Mary's	1634	English	6	8
Massachusetts	*Feb. 6, 1788..	3,852,356	8,266	Plymouth	1620	English	16	18
Michigan	Jan. 26, 1837.	3,668,412	57,980	Near Detroit	1650	French	13	15
Minnesota	May 11, 1858..	2,387,125	84,682	St. Peter's R.	1805	Americans	10	12
Mississippi	Dec. 10, 1817..	1,790,618	46,865	Natchez	1716	From S. C	8	10
Missouri	March 2, 1821.	3,404,055	69,420	St. Louis	1764	French	16	18
Montana	Nov 8, 1889..	548,889	146,997		1809	Americans	2	4
Nebraska	March 1, 1867.	1,296,372	77,520	Bellevue	1847	Americans	6	8
Nevada	Oct. 13, 1864..	77,407	110,690	Genoa	1850	Americans	1	3
New Hampshire	*June 21, 1788..	443,083	9,341	‡‡Dover	1623	English	2	4
New Jersey	*Dec. 18, 1787..	3,155,900	8,224	Bergen	1620	Swedes	12	14
New Mexico	Jan. 6, 1912..	360,350	122,634	Santa Fe	1537	Spaniards	1	3
New York	*July 26, 1788..	10,385,227	49,204	Manhattan I.	1614	Dutch	43	45
North Carolina	*Nov. 21, 1789..	2,559,123	52,426	Albemarle	1650	English	10	12
North Dakota	Nov. 2, 1889..	646,872	70,837	Pembina	1780	French	3	5
Ohio	Nov. 29, 1802..	5,759,394	41,040	Marietta	1788	Americans	22	24
Oklahoma	Nov. 16, 1907..	2,028,283	70,057		1889	Americans	8	10
Oregon	Feb. 14, 1859..	783,389	96,699	Astoria	1810	Americans	3	5
Pennsylvania	*Dec. 12, 1787..	8,720,017	45,126	Delaware R.	1682	English	36	38
Philippines	**Nov. 28, 1898.	10,607,872	114,000	Manila	1570	Spaniards	.....	.....
Porto Rico	¶Aug. 12, 1898.	1,309,172	3,435	Caparra	1510	Spaniards	††1	.....
Rhode Island	*May 29, 1790..	604,397	1,248	Providence	1636	English	3	5
South Carolina	*May 23, 1788..	1,683,724	30,989	Port Royal	1670	Huguenots	7	9
South Dakota	Nov. 2, 1889..	636,547	77,615	Sioux Falls	1856	Americans	3	5
Tennessee	June 1, 1796..	2,337,885	42,022	Ft. Loudon	1757	English	10	12
Texas	Dec. 29, 1845..	4,663,228	265,896	Matagorda B.	1686	French	18	20
Utah	Jan 4, 1896..	449.396	84,990	Salt Lake City	1847	Americans	2	4
Vermont	Feb. 18, 1791..	352,428	9,564	Ft. Dummer	1764	English	2	4
Virginia	*June 26, 1788..	2,309,187	42,627	Jamestown	1607	English	10	12
Washington	Nov. 11, 1889..	1,356,621	69,127	Astoria	1811	Americans	5	7
West Virginia	Dec. 31, 1862..	1,463,701	24,170	Wheeling	1774	English	6	8
Wisconsin	May 29, 1848..	2,632,067	56,066	Green Bay	1670	French	11	13
Wyoming	July 11, 1890..	194,402	97,914	Ft. Laramie	1834	Americans	1	3

*Ratified the constitution. †Organized as territory. ‡Delegate. ¶Signing of protocol relinquishing sovereignty. **Yielding sovereignty. Population in 1903. ††Commissioner. ‡‡Also Portsmouth.

Historians do not all agree as to some of the dates in the above table. The dates given are from the Statistical Abstract of the United States published by the government and are well supported in all disputed cases.

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE.

Cong.	Years.	Name.	Born.	Died.
1	..1789-91	F. A. Muhlenberg (Pa.)	1750	1801
2	1791-93	J. Trumbull (Conn.)	1740	1809
3	1793-95	F. A. Muhlenberg (Pa.)	1750	1801
4-5	..1795-99	J. Dayton (N. J.)	1760	1824
6	1799-01	T. Sedgwick (Mass.)	1746	1813
7-9	..1801-07	N. Macon (N. C.)	1757	1837
10-11	1807-11	J. B. Varnum (Mass.)	1750	1821
12-13	1811-14	Henry Clay (Ky.)	1777	1852
13	..1814-15	Langdon Cheves (S. C.)	1776	1857
14-16	1815-20	Henry Clay (Ky.)	1777	1852
16	..1820-21	J. W. Taylor (N. Y.)	1784	1854
17	..1821-23	P. P. Barbour (Va.)	1783	1841
18	..1823-25	Henry Clay (Ky.)	1777	1852
19	..1825-27	J. W. Taylor (N. Y.)	1784	1854
20-23	1827-34	A. Stevenson (Va.)	1784	1857
23	..1834-35	John Bell (Tenn.)	1797	1869
24-25	1835-39	J. K. Polk (Tenn.)	1795	1849
26	..1839-41	R. M. T. Hunter (Va.)	1809	1887
27	..1841-43	John White (Ky.)	1805	1845
28	..1843-45	J. W. Jones (Va.)	1805	1848
29	..1845-47	J. W. Davis (Ind.)	1799	1850
30	..1847-49	R. C. Winthrop (Mass.)	1809	1894
31	..1849-51	Howell Cobb (Ga.)	1815	1868
32-33	1851-55	Linn Boyd (Ky.)	1800	1859
34	..1856-57	N. P. Banks (Mass.)	1816	1894
35	..1857-59	James L. Orr (S. C.)	1822	1873
36	..1860-61	W. Pennington (N. J.)	1796	1862
37	..1861-63	G. A. Grow (Pa.)	1823	1907
38-40	1863-69	S. Colfax (Ind.)	1823	1885
41-43	1869-75	J. G. Blaine (Me.)	1830	1893
44	..1875-76	M. C. Kerr (Ind.)	1827	1876
44-46	1876-81	S. J. Randall (Pa.)	1828	1890
47	..1881-83	J. W. Keifer (O.)	1836	....
48-50	1883-89	J. G. Carlisle (Ky.)	1835	1910
51	..1889-91	Thos. B. Reed (Me.)	1839	1902
52-53	1891-95	C. F. Crisp (Ga.)	1845	1896
54-55	1895-99	Thos. B. Reed (Me.)	1839	1902
56-57	1899-03	D. B. Henderson (Ia.)	1840	1906
58-61	1903-11	J. G. Cannon (Ill.)	1836	....
62-65	1911-19	Champ Clark (Mo.)	1850	1921
66-68	1919-24	F. H. Gillett (Mass.)	1851	....

PAST POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF THE STATES (1828-1920).

R., republican; W., whig; D., democratic; U., union; A., American; A. M., anti-Masonic; N. R., national republican; P., populist; Pr., progressive.

STATE.	1828.	1832.	1836.	1840.	1844.	1848.	1852.	1856.	1860.	1864.	1868.	1872.	1876.	1880.	1884.	1888.	1892.	1896.	1900.	1904.	1908.	1912.	1916.	1920.	1924.
Alabama	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D	D.	....	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Arizona	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	D.	D.	R.	R.
Arkansas	....	....	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	....	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
California	....	....	....	....	....	....	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	Pr	D.	R.	R.
Colorado	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R.	R.	R.	R.	P.	D.	D.	R.	R.	D.	D.	R.	R.
Connecticut	R.	N. R.	D.	W.	W.	W.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.
Delaware	R.	N. R.	W.	W.	W.	W.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.
Florida	....	....	....	....	....	W.	D.	D.	D.	....	R.	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Georgia	D.	D.	W.	W.	D.	W.	D.	D.	D.	....	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Idaho	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	P.	D.	D.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.
Illinois	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.
Indiana	D.	D.	W.	W.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.
Iowa	....	....	....	....	....	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	P.	D.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.
Kansas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	P.	D.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.
Kentucky	D.	N. R.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	D.	U.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Louisiana	D.	D.	D.	W.	D.	W.	D.	D.	D.	....	D.	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Maine	R.	D.	D.	W.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.
Maryland	R.	N. R.	W.	W.	W.	W.	D.	A.	D.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Massachusetts	R.	N. R.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.
Michigan	....	....	D.	W.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	Pr	R.	R.	R.
Minnesota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	Pr	R.	R.	R.
Mississippi	D.	D.	D.	W.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	....	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Missouri	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.
Montana	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R.	D.	D.	R.	R.	D.	D.	R.	R.
Nebraska	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	D.	D.	R.	R.
Nevada	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.	P.	D.	D.	R.	R.	D.	D.	R.	R.
New Hampshire	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.
New Jersey	R.	D.	W.	W.	W.	W.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.
New Mexico	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	D.	D.	R.	R.
New York	D.	D.	D.	W.	D.	W.	D.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.
North Carolina	D.	D.	D.	W.	W.	W.	D.	D.	D.	....	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
North Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	P.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	D.	R.	R.
Ohio	D.	D.	W.	W.	W.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.
Oklahoma	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	D.	D.	R.	D.
Oregon	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.
Pennsylvania	D.	D.	D.	W.	D.	W.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	Pr	R.	R.	R.
Rhode Island	R.	N. R.	D.	W.	W.	W.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.
South Carolina	D.	W.	W.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	....	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
South Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	Pr	R.	R.	R.
Tennessee	D.	D.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	D.	U.	....	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	D.
Texas	....	....	....	....	....	D.	D.	D.	D.	....	....	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Utah	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.
Vermont	R.	A. M.	W	W.	W.	W.	W.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R	R.	R.	R.
Virginia	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	U.	....	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Washington	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R.	D.	R.	R.	Pr	D.	R.	R.	R.
West Virginia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.
Wisconsin	....	....	....	....	....	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.	Pr
Wyoming	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	D.	D.	R.	R.

In five states in 1892 the electoral vote was divided: California gave 8 electoral votes for Cleveland and 1 for Harrison and Ohio gave 1 for Cleveland and 22 for Harrison; in Michigan, by act of the legislature, each congressional district voted separately for an elector; in Oregon 1 of the 4 candidates for electors on the people's party ticket was also on the democratic ticket; in North Dakota 1 of the 2 people's party electors cast his vote for Cleveland, this causing the electoral vote of the state to be equally divided among Cleveland, Harrison and Weaver. In 1896 California gave 8 electoral votes to McKinley and 1 to Bryan; Kentucky gave 12 to McKinley and 1 to Bryan. In Maryland in 1904 7 of the presidential electors chosen were democrats and 1 republican. In 1908 Maryland elected 6 democratic and 2 republican electors. In 1912 California elected 11 progressive and 2 democratic electors. In 1916 West Virginia elected 1 democratic and 7 republican electors.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION IN WASHINGTON.

The Smithsonian institution was established by statute in 1846, under the terms of the will of James Smithson, who bequeathed his fortune in 1826 to the United States for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." From the income of the fund a building, known as the Smithsonian building, was erected in Washington, D. C., on land given by the United States. The institution is legally an establishment having as its members the president and vice-president of the United States, the chief justice and the president's cabinet. It is governed by a board of regents consisting of the vice-president, the chief justice, three members of the United States senate, three members of the house of representatives and six citizens appointed by joint resolution of congress. It is under the immediate direction of the secretary of the Smithsonian institution, who is the executive officer of the board and the director of the institution's activities. The institution aids investigators by making grants for research and exploration, providing for lectures, initiating scientific projects and publishing scientific papers. It has administrative charge of the national museum, the national gallery of art, the international exchange service, the national zoological park, the astrophysical observatory and the regional bureau for the international catalogue of scientific literature. The institution's original endowment of $541,000 has been increased by gifts and accumulated interest. The secretary of the institution is Charles D. Walcott.

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[From census bureau report.]

The apportionment of representatives in congress, under the first six censuses—1790 to 1840, inclusive—was made by congress, each by a separate act. The law for taking the census of 1850, which was intended to be permanent, presented a rule of apportionment, fixed the number of members of the house at 233, and directed the secretary of the interior thereafter to make the apportionment. The apportionment of 1860 was also made under this law, but congress, on March 4, 1862, fixed the total number of representatives at 241, and the secretary of the interior apportioned the new quotas to the states. The apportionments from and after the census of 1870 were made by congress, each by a separate act; hence it may be assumed that the power conferred on the secretary of the interior by the act of May 23, 1850, was repealed by implication. The following shows the dates of the apportionment acts and the ratio of population to each representative:

Census. Date.	Ratio.
1920—(Not fixed up to November, 1924).	
1910—Aug. 8, 1911	211,877
1900—Jan. 16, 1901	194,182
1890—Feb. 7, 1891	173,901
1880—Feb. 25, 1882	151,911
1870—Feb. 2, 1872	131,425
1860—May 23, 1850	127,381
1850—May 23, 1850	93,423
1840—June 25, 1842	70,680
1830—May 22, 1832	47,700
1820—May 7, 1822	40,000
1810—Dec. 21, 1811	35,000
1800—Jan. 14, 1802	33,000
1790—April 14, 1792	33,000
....—Constitution, 1789	30,000

REPRESENTATIVES UNDER EACH APPORTIONMENT.

State.	1910.	1900.	1890.	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	1830.	1820.	1810.	1800.	1790.	1789.
Alabama	10	9	9	8	8	6	7	7	5	3	*1	....	....	....
Arizona	*1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Arkansas	7	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	*1	....	....	....	....	....
California	11	8	7	6	4	3	2	*2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Colorado	4	3	2	1	*1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Connecticut	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	6	7	7	7	5
Delaware	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Florida	4	3	2	2	2	1	1	*1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Georgia	12	11	11	10	9	7	8	8	9	7	6	4	2	3
Idaho	2	1	1	*1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Illinois	27	25	22	20	19	14	9	7	3	1	*1	....	....	....
Indiana	13	13	13	13	11	11	10	7	3	*1	....	....	....	....
Iowa	11	11	11	11	9	6	2	*2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kansas	8	8	8	7	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kentucky	11	11	11	11	10	9	10	10	13	12	10	6	2	....
Louisiana	8	7	6	6	6	5	4	4	3	3	*1	....	....	....
Maine	4	4	4	4	5	5	6	7	8	7	7	....	....	....
Maryland	6	6	6	6	6	5	6	6	8	9	9	9	8	6
Massach'ts	16	14	13	12	11	10	11	10	12	13	13	17	14	8
Michigan	13	12	12	11	9	6	4	3	*1	....	....	....	....	....
Minnesota	10	9	7	5	3	2	*2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mississippi	8	8	7	7	6	5	5	4	2	1	*1	....	....	....
Missouri	16	16	15	14	13	9	7	5	2	1	....	....	....	....
Montana	2	1	1	*1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nebraska	6	6	6	3	1	*1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nevada	1	1	1	1	1	*1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
N. Hamp're	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	5	6	6	5	4	3
New Jersey	12	10	8	7	7	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	5	4
New Mexico	*1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
New York	43	37	34	34	33	31	33	34	40	34	27	17	10	6
N. Carolina	10	10	9	9	8	7	8	9	13	13	13	12	10	5
N. Dakota	3	2	1	*1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ohio	22	21	21	21	20	19	21	21	19	14	6	*1	....	....
Oklahoma	8	*5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Oregon	3	2	2	1	1	1	*1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pennsylvania	36	32	30	28	27	24	25	24	28	26	23	18	13	8
Rhode Island	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
S. Carolina	7	7	7	7	5	4	6	7	9	9	9	8	6	5
S. Dakota	3	2	2	*2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tennessee	10	10	10	10	10	8	10	11	13	9	6	3	*1	....
Texas	18	16	13	11	6	4	2	*2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Utah	2	1	*1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Vermont	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	5	5	6	4	2	....
Virginia	10	10	10	10	9	11	13	15	21	22	23	22	19	10
Washington	5	3	2	*1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
W. Virginia	6	5	4	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wisconsin	11	11	10	9	8	6	3	*2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wyoming	1	1	1	*1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	433	386	356	325	292	241	234	223	240	213	181	141	105	65
Added*	2	5	1	7	1	2	3	9	2	....	5	1	1	....

*Assigned to new states after apportionment. Included in table, but not in total under apportionment.

CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Name.	Served.	Died.	Name.	Served.	Died.
John Jay, New York	1789-1795	May 17, 1829	Sal. P. Chase, Ohio	1864-1873	May 7, 1873
John Rutledge, S. C.	1795*	July 23, 1800	M. R. Waite, Ohio	1874-1888	Mar. 23, 1888
O. Ellsworth, Conn.	1796-1800	Nov. 26, 1807	Mel. W. Fuller, Ill.	1888-1910	July 4, 1910
John Marshall, Va.	1801-1834	July 6, 1835	Edward D. White, La.	1910-1921	May 19, 1921
Roger B. Taney, Md.	1836-1864	Oct. 12, 1864	Wm. H. Taft, Ohio	1921	....

*Appointed but not confirmed.

ELECTORAL VOTE BY STATES (1908-1924).

State.	1924 Coolidge, Rep.	1924 Davis, Dem.	1920 Harding, Rep.	1920 Cox, Dem.	1916 Wilson, Dem.	1916 Hughes, Rep.	1912 Wilson, Dem.	1912 R'velt, Prog.	1912 Taft, Rep.	1908 Taft, Rep.	1908 Bryan, Dem.
Alabama	....	12	....	12	12	....	12	....	....	....	11
Arizona	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....
Arkansas	....	9	....	9	9	....	9	....	....	....	9
California	13	....	13	....	13	....	2	11	....	10	....
Colorado	6	....	6	....	6	....	6	....	....	....	5
Connecticut	7	....	7	....	....	7	7	....	....	7	....
Delaware	3	....	3	....	....	3	3	....	....	3	....
Florida	....	6	....	6	6	....	6	....	....	....	5
Georgia	....	14	....	14	14	....	14	....	....	....	13
Idaho	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	....	3	....
Illinois	29	....	29	....	....	29	29	....	....	27	....
Indiana	15	....	15	....	....	15	15	....	....	15	....
Iowa	13	....	13	....	....	13	13	....	....	13	....
Kansas	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	....	10	....
Kentucky	13	....	....	13	13	....	13	....	....	....	13
Louisiana	....	10	....	10	10	....	10	....	....	....	9
Maine	6	....	6	....	....	6	6	....	....	6	....
Maryland	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	....	2	6
Massachusetts	18	....	18	....	....	18	18	....	....	16	....
Michigan	15	....	15	....	....	15	....	15	....	14	....
Minnesota	12	....	12	....	....	12	....	12	....	11	....
Mississippi	....	10	....	10	10	....	10	....	....	....	10
Missouri	18	....	18	....	18	....	18	....	....	18	....
Montana	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	....	3	....
Nebraska	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	....	....	8
Nevada	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	3
New Hampshire	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	....	4	....
New Jersey	14	....	14	....	....	14	14	....	....	12	....
New Mexico	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....
New York	45	....	45	....	....	45	45	....	....	39	....
North Carolina	....	12	....	12	12	....	12	....	....	....	12
North Dakota	5	....	5	....	5	....	5	....	....	4	....
Ohio	24	....	24	....	24	....	24	....	....	23	....
Oklahoma	....	10	10	....	10	....	10	....	....	....	7
Oregon	5	....	5	....	....	5	5	....	....	4	....
Pennsylvania	38	....	38	....	....	38	....	38	....	34	....
Rhode Island	5	....	5	....	....	5	5	....	....	4	....
South Carolina	....	9	....	9	9	....	9	....	....	....	9
South Dakota	5	....	5	....	....	5	....	5	....	4	....
Tennessee	....	12	12	....	12	....	12	....	....	....	12
Texas	....	20	....	20	20	....	20	....	....	....	18
Utah	4	....	4	....	4	....	....	....	4	3	....
Vermont	4	....	4	....	....	4	....	....	4	4	....
Virginia	....	12	....	12	12	....	12	....	....	....	12
Washington	7	....	7	....	7	....	....	7	....	5	....
West Virginia	8	....	8	....	1	7	8	....	....	7	....
Wisconsin	*	*	13	....	....	13	13	....	....	13	....
Wyoming	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	....	3	....
Total	382	136	404	127	277	254	435	88	8	321	162

*LaFollette, Prog., 13.

PARTY LINES IN CONGRESS SINCE 1881.

Congress.	Years.	Senate Rep.	Senate Dem.	Senate Ind.	House Rep.	House Dem.	House Ind.
47th	1881-1883	37	38	1	146	138	10
48th	1883-1885	40	36	..	124	198	1
49th	1885-1887	42	34	..	120	204	1
50th	1887-1889	39	37	..	153	168	4
51st	1889-1891	39	37	..	166	159	..
52d	1891-1893	47	39	2	88	236	8
53d	1893-1895	38	44	3	126	220	8
54th	1895-1897	42	39	5	246	104	7
55th	1897-1899	46	34	10	206	134	16
56th	1899-1901	53	26	11	185	163	9
57th	1901-1903	56	29	3	198	153	5
58th	1903-1905	58	32	..	206	174	2
59th	1905-1907	58	32	..	250	136	..
60th	1907-1909	61	31	..	222	164	..
61st	1909-1911	60	32	..	219	172	..
62d	1911-1913	51	41	..	162	228	*1
63d	1913-1915	51	44	†1	127	290	†18
64th	1915-1917	39	56	†1	193	231	§8
65th	1917-1919	42	53	†1	216	210	§9
66th	1919-1921	48	47	†1	237	191	§7
67th	1921-1923	59	37	..	307	127	§1
68th	1923-1925	51	43	**2	225	205	§5
69th	1925-1927	55	40	§1	246	184	§5

*Socialist. †Progressive. ‡Includes 9 progressives, 7 progressive republicans, 1 independent and 1 vacancy. §Includes progressives, socialists, farmer-labor and vacancies. Figures in table are for beginning of each congress.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

State.	Vote.	State.	Vote.
Alabama	12	Nevada	3
Arizona	3	New Hampshire	4
Arkansas	9	New Jersey	14
California	13	New Mexico	3
Colorado	6	New York	45
Connecticut	7	North Carolina	12
Delaware	3	North Dakota	5
Florida	6	Ohio	24
Georgia	14	Oklahoma	10
Idaho	4	Oregon	5
Illinois	29	Pennsylvania	38
Indiana	15	Rhode Island	5
Iowa	13	South Carolina	9
Kansas	10	South Dakota	5
Kentucky	13	Tennessee	12
Louisiana	10	Texas	20
Maine	6	Utah	4
Maryland	8	Vermont	4
Massachusetts	18	Virginia	12
Michigan	15	Washington	7
Minnesota	12	West Virginia	8
Mississippi	10	Wisconsin	13
Missouri	18	Wyoming	3
Montana	4	Total	531
Nebraska	8	Nec. to choice	266

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE (1828-1924).

Yr.	Candidate.	Party.	Popular vote.	Per cent	Electoral vote.
1828	Jackson	Democrat	647,231	55.97	178
1828	Adams	Federal	509,097	44.03	83
1832	Jackson	Democrat	687,502	54.96	219
1832	Clay	Whig	530,189	42.39	49
1832	Floyd	Whig	} 33,108	2.65	11
1832	Wirt	Anti-M			7
1836	Van Buren	Democrat	761,549	50.83	170
1836	Harrison	Whig	} 736,656	49.17	73
1836	White	Whig			26
1836	Webster	Whig			14
1836	Mangum	Whig			11
1840	Van Buren	Democrat	1,128,702	46.82	60
1840	Harrison	Whig	1,275,017	52.89	234
1840	Birney	Liberty	7,059	.39	.....
1844	Polk	Democrat	1,337,243	49.55	170
1844	Clay	Whig	1,299,068	48.14	105
1844	Birney	Liberty	62,300	2.31	.....
1848	Taylor	Whig	1,360,101	47.36	163
1848	Cass	Democrat	1,220,544	42.50	107
1848	Van Buren	Free Soil	291,263	10.14	.....
1852	Pierce	Democrat	1,601,474	51.03	254
1852	Scott	Whig	1,380,678	43.99	42
1852	Hale	Free Soil	156,149	4.98	.....
1856	Buchanan	Democrat	1,838,169	45.34	174
1856	Fremont	Republican	1,341,264	33.09	114
1856	Fillmore	American	874,534	21.57	8
1860	Douglas	Democrat	1,377,157	29.40	12
1860	Breckinridge	Democrat	845,763	18.08	72
1860	Lincoln	Republican	1,866,352	39.91	180
1860	Bell	Union	589,581	12.61	39
1864	McClellan	Democrat	1,808,725	44.94	21
1864	Lincoln	Republican	2,216,067	55.06	216
1868	Seymour	Democrat	2,709,613	47.33	80
1868	Grant	Republican	3,015,071	52.67	214
1872	Greeley	Democrat	2,834,079	43.83	*66
1872	O'Conor	Ind. Dem	29,408	.45	.....
1872	Grant	Republican	3,597,070	55.63	292
1872	Black	T'mpera'ce	5,608	.09	.....
1876	Tilden	Democrat	4,284,885	50.94	184
1876	Hayes	Republican	4,033,950	47.95	185
1876	Cooper	Greenback	81,740	.97	.....
1876	Smith	Prohibition	9,522	.11	.....
1876	Walker	American	2,636	.03	.....
1880	Hancock	Democrat	4,442,035	48.23	155
1880	Garfield	Republican	4,449,053	48.31	214
1880	Weaver	Greenback	307,306	3.34	.....
1880	Dow	Prohibition	10,487	.11	.....
1880	Phelps	American	707	.01	.....
1884	Cleveland	Democrat	4,911,017	48.89	219
1884	Blaine	Republican	4,848,334	48.27	182
1884	Butler	Greenback	133,825	1.35	.....
1881	St. John	Prohibition	151,809	1.51	.....
1888	Cleveland	Democrat	5,540,050	48.66	168
1888	Harrison	Republican	5,444,337	47.82	233
1888	Streeter	Union Lab	146,897	1.29	.....
1888	Fisk	Prohibition	250,125	2.20	.....
1888	Cowdrey	United Lab	2,808	.03	.....
1892	Cleveland	Democrat	5,554,414	46.04	277
1892	Harrison	Republican	5,190,802	43.02	145
1892	Bidwell	Prohibition	271,058	2.24	.....
1892	Weaver	People's	1,027,329	8.51	22
1892	Wing	Socialist	21,164	.18	.....
1896	McKinley	Republican	7,035,638	50.88	271
1896	Bryan	Democrat	6,467,946	46.77	176
1896	Levering	Prohibition	141,676	1.03	.....
1896	Bentley	National	13,969	.10	.....
1896	Matchett	Soc. Labor	36,454	.27	.....
1896	Palmer	Nat. Dem	131,529	.95	.....
1900	McKinley	Republican	7,219,530	51.69	292
1900	Bryan	Democrat	6,358,071	45.51	155
1900	Woolley	Prohibition	209,166	1.49	.....
1900	Barker	People's	50,232	.37	.....
1900	Debs	Soc. Dem	94,768	.67	.....
1900	Malloney	Soc. Lab	32,751	.23	.....
1900	Leonard	United Chr	518	.00	.....
1900	Ellis	Union R	5,098	.04	.....
1904	Roosevelt	Republican	7,628,834	56.41	336
1904	Parker	Democrat	5,084,491	37.60	140
1904	Swallow	Prohibition	259,257	1.91	.....
1904	Debs	Socialist	402,460	2.98	.....
1904	Watson	People's	114,753	.85	.....
1904	Corregan	Soc. Lab	33,724	.25	.....
1904	Holcomb	Continental	830	.00	.....
1908	Taft	Republican	7,679,006	51.58	321
1908	Bryan	Democrat	6,409,106	43.05	162
1908	Chafin	Prohibition	252,683	1.69	.....
1908	Debs	Socialist	420,820	2.83	.....
1908	Watson	People's	28,131	.19	.....
1908	Hisgen	Ind'p'nd'ce	83,562	.56	.....
1908	Gillhaus	Soc. Lab	13,825	.10	.....
1908	Turney	Untd. Chr	461	.00	.....
1912	Wilson	Democrat	6,286,214	41.82	435
1912	Roosevelt	Progressive	4,126,020	27.45	88
1912	Taft	Republican	3,483,922	23.17	8
1912	Debs	Socialist	897,011	5.97	.....
1912	Chafin	Prohibition	208,923	1.39	.....
1912	Reimer	Soc. Lab	29,079	.20	.....
1916	Wilson	Democrat	9,129,606	49.28	277
1916	Hughes	Republican	8,538,221	46.07	254
1916	Hanly	Prohibition	220,506	1.19	.....
1916	Benson	Socialist	585,113	3.16	.....
1916	Reimer	Soc.-Labor	13,403	.07	.....
1916		Progressive	41,894	.23	.....
1920	Harding	Republican	16,152,200	61.02	404
1920	Cox	Democrat	9,147,353	34.55	127
1920	Debs	Socialist	919,799	3.47	.....
1920	Christensen	Farmer-Lab	26,541	.10	.....
1920	Watkins	Prohibition	189,408	.72	.....
1920	Cox	Soc.-Labor	31,175	.12	.....
1920	Macauley	Single Tax	5,837	.02	.....
1924	Coolidge	Republican	15,721,464	54.19	382
1924	Davis	Democrat	8,382,445	28.89	136
1924	LaFollette	Progressive	4,801,258	16.54	13
1924	Johns	Soc. Labor	29,110	.10	.....
1924	Foster	Workers	37,377	.12	.....
1924	Faris	Prohibition	29,150	.10	.....
1924	Nations	American	16,044	.05	.....
1924	Wallace	Com. Land	1,937	.01	.....

*Owing to the death of Mr. Greeley, the 66 electoral votes were variously cast. Thomas A. Hendricks received 42, B. Gratz Brown 18, Horace Greeley 3, Charles J. Jenkins 2, David Davis 1.

PARTY PLURALITIES AND TOTAL VOTE.

Year.	Plurality Republican.	Plurality Democratic.	Total vote.
1828	.....	138,134	1,156,328
1832	.....	157,313	1,250,799
1836	.....	24,893	1,498,205
1840	146,315*	.....	2,410,778
1844	.....	38,175	2,698,611
1848	139,557*	.....	2,871,928
1852	.....	220,796	3,138,301
1856	.....	496,905	4,053,967
1860	491,195	.....	4,676,863
1864	407,342	.....	4,024,792
1868	305,458	.....	5,724,684
1872	762,991	.....	6,466,165
1876	.....	250,935	8,412,733
1880	7,018	.....	9,209,588
1884	.....	62,683	10,044,985
1888	.....	95,713	11,384,216
1892	.....	363,612	12,064,767
1896	567,692	.....	13,827,212
1900	861,459	.....	13,970,134
1904	2,544,343	.....	13,524,349
1908	1,269,900	.....	†14,887,594
1912	.....	2,160,194	15,031,169
1916	.....	591,385	18,528,743
1920	7,004,847	.....	‡26,742,313
1924	7,339,019	.....	‡29,018,685

*Whig. †Includes 461 votes cast for united Christian party. ‡Includes votes cast for all named candidates.

MINING DISASTER IN RUHR REGION.

By an explosion of dynamite and coal dust in the Dorstfeld mine near Dortmund, Germany, May 16, 1925, forty-two men were killed and twenty-seven injured. More than 250 men were entombed, but most of them managed to escape with their lives.

Election Returns.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT IN 1924.

State.	Rep. Coolidge.	Dem. Davis.	Prog. *LaFol't.	Soc. Johns.	Lab. Foster.	Work.	Pluralities Rep.	Pluralities Dem.	Total vote.
Alabama	45005	112966	8070	.....	.....		.....	67961	166610
Arizona	30481	26232	17148	.....	.....		4249	.....	73861
Arkansas	40584	84823	13169	.....	.....		.....	44239	138576
California	733250	105514	424649	.....	.....		308601	.....	1281778
Colorado	193956	75238	57368	313	562		118718	.....	328403
Connecticut	246322	110184	42416	1373	.....		136138	.....	400295
Delaware	52441	33445	4979	.....	.....		18996	.....	90865
Florida	30633	62083	8625	.....	.....		.....	31450	108776
Georgia	30300	123200	12691	.....	.....		.....	92900	166422
Idaho	69879	24256	54160	.....	.....		.....	15719	148295
Illinois	1453321	576975	432027	2334	2622		876346	.....	2470067
Indiana	697688	492247	70788	.....	987		205441	.....	1266126
Iowa	537635	162600	272243	.....	4037		265932	.....	976960
Kansas	407671	156319	98461	.....	.....		251352	.....	662451
Kentucky	398966	374855	38465	.....	.....		24111	.....	815332
Louisiana	24670	93218	.....	.....	.....		.....	68548	121951
Maine	138440	41964	11382	406	.....		96476	.....	192192
Maryland	162414	148072	47157	987	.....		14342	.....	358630
Massachusetts	703476	280831	141225	1668	2635		422645	.....	1131503
Michigan	874631	152038	122014	.....	.....		722593	.....	1148683
Minnesota	420759	55913	339192	1855	4427		81567	.....	822146
Mississippi	8494	100475	3494	.....	.....		.....	91981	112463
Missouri	650283	572753	84160	.....	.....		47530	.....	1307196
Montana	74240	33728	61162	247	5128		40512	.....	174505
Nebraska	218585	137289	106701	.....	.....		81296	.....	464169
Nevada	11243	5909	9569	.....	.....		1164	.....	26721
New Hampshire	100078	57576	9200	.....	.....		9200	.....	166854
New Jersey	675162	297743	108901	819	1540		377419	.....	1085502
New Mexico	54541	48461	9337	.....	.....		6080	.....	112339
New York	1820058	950796	474905	9928	8244		869262	.....	3263931
North Carolina	191753	284270	6651	.....	.....		.....	92517	482674
North Dakota	94816	13830	89733	.....	312		5083	.....	198691
Ohio	1176130	477888	357948	3025	.....		698242	.....	2016237
Oklahoma	225947	260815	40607	5134	.....		.....	34868	532503
Oregon	142579	67589	68403	917	.....		74176	.....	279488
Pennsylvania	1401481	409192	307567	634	2735		992289	.....	2144719
Rhode Island	125286	76606	7628	268	289		48680	.....	21507
South Carolina	1123	49008	620	.....	.....		.....	47885	50751
South Dakota	101299	27214	75199	.....	.....		26100	.....	203712
Tennessee	131064	158537	10732	.....	.....		.....	27473	300448
Texas	130023	484605	42881	.....	.....		.....	354582	657509
Utah	77327	47001	32662	.....	.....		30326	.....	156990
Vermont	80498	16124	5964	.....	.....		64374	.....	102912
Virginia	73328	139716	10377	189	.....		.....	66388	223610
Washington	221258	43257	150053	.....	.....		71205	.....	414568
West Virginia	288635	257232	36723	.....	.....		31403	.....	583662
Wisconsin	311614	68096	453678	.....	3759		†	†	840715
Wyoming	41858	12868	25174	.....	.....		16684	.....	79900
Total	15721464	8382445	4801258	29110	37277		7038532	1036511	‡29109899
Plurality	7339019								

*The LaFollette-Wheeler electors were variously designated as progressive, socialist, independent, etc., in different states. †LaFollette, Prog., had a plurality of 142,064 in Wisconsin. For president Faris, Pro., received 20,337 votes; Nations, Am., 2,236 and Wallace, Com. Land, 3,257. ‡Includes votes for other candidates and some scattering.

ALABAMA (Population, 1923, 2,423,912).

In this and the following tables county population figures marked with an asterisk (*) are those of 1920, no estimate for 1923 being made where there was a decrease between 1910 and 1920.

Pop in 1923.	Counties. (67)	President 1924 Dem. Davis.	Rep. Coolidge.	Prog. LaF'te.
*18908	Autauga	781	146	22
21651	Baldwin	1023	547	392
*32067	Barbour	1340	78	40
23372	Bibb	875	251	240
27010	Blount	2081	1517	103
*25333	Bullock	763	8	1
29711	Butler	1048	95	115
50962	Calhoun	1907	766	125
43056	Chambers	1922	146	43
21091	Cherokee	1360	842	45
*22770	Chilton	847	1595	75
21571	Choctaw	1021	19	2
*26409	Clarke	1058	78	12
23235	Clay	1596	1017	49
*13360	Cleburne	620	696	38
31494	Coffee	1592	323	20
34592	Colbert	1501	576	189
25732	Conecuh	955	92	31
*14839	Coosa	789	508	15
40258	Covington	1776	156	132
*23017	Crenshaw	1107	117	8
34733	Cullman	1808	1639	180
23107	Dale	1117	297	21
55163	Dallas	1948	50	121
36648	Dekalb	3003	3434	—
*28085	Elmore	1085	219	15
23753	Escambia	1217	152	46
50219	Etowah	3081	1664	243
19128	Fayette	1356	2977	30
22964	Franklin	1985	2230	65
30426	Geneva	1191	477	39
*18133	Greene	408	5	1
*24289	Hale	856	23	4

Pop.		Davis.	Coolidge.	LaF'te.
21764	Henry	816	179	37
39107	Houston	1731	242	80
36925	Jackson	1923	885	86
340185	Jefferson	15065	5678	2803
18387	Lamar	1087	262	18
42663	Lauderdale	2266	823	80
25144	Lawrence	989	467	12
*32821	Lee	1289	98	111
32948	Limestone	1415	136	50
*25406	Lowndes	602	5	20
*23561	Macon	538	48	2
52791	Madison	2166	366	49
*36065	Marengo	1243	17	2
23635	Marion	1355	—	12
34153	Marshall	2629	1718	81
107061	Mobile	4125	1800	380
29507	Monroe	1155	22	22
*80853	Montgomery	4422	233	375
42506	Morgan	2247	519	352
*25373	Perry	928	25	12
25458	Pickens	1044	131	15
31925	Pike	1831	29	15
27929	Randolph	1305	669	18
27991	Russell	473	14	31
24343	St. Clair	1280	1431	109
27150	Shelby	1882	1753	186
*25569	Sumter	837	28	19
42115	Talladega	1730	628	48
*29744	Tallapoosa	1665	209	51
55885	Tuscaloosa	2363	247	128
55487	Walker	3°51	2446	332
*14279	Washington	610	55	12
*31080	Wilcox	938	6	15
14925	Winston	649	1096	45
	Total	112966	45005	8070
	Plurality	67961		
	Per cent	67.80	27.01	4.84
	Total vote		166610	

For president in 1924 Faris, Pro., received 569 votes.

For president in 1920 Cox, Dem., received 159,965 votes; Harding, Rep., 74,556; Debs, Soc., 2,369, and Watkins, Pro., 748.

For United States Senator, 1924.

J. Thomas Heflin, Dem.....123,263
Frank H. Lathrop, Rep..... 38,881

For Representatives in Congress, 1924.

1. The counties of Choctaw, Clarke, Marengo, Mobile, Monroe and Washington.
   John McDuffie, Dem..... 9,932
   F. J. Thompson, Rep..... 1,604
2. The counties of Baldwin, Butler, Conecuh, Covington, Crenshaw, Escambia, Montgomery, Pike and Wilcox.
   Lester Hill, Dem..... 15,066
3. The counties of Barbour, Bullock, Coffee, Dale, Geneva, Henry, Houston, Lee and Russell.
   Henry B. Steagall, Dem..... 10,425
   Carlos E. Roberts, Rep..... 1,457
4. The counties of Calhoun, Chilton, Cleburne, Dallas, Shelby and Talladega.
   Lamar Jeffers, Dem..... 9,945
   J. O. Middleton, Rep..... 3,208
5. The counties of Autauga, Chambers, Clay, Coosa, Elmore, Lowndes, Macon, Randolph and Tallapoosa.
   W. B. Bowling, Dem..... 10,744
   John C. Walker, Rep..... 2,520
6. The counties of Bibb, Greene, Hale, Perry, Sumter and Tuscaloosa.
   W. B. Oliver, Dem..... 6,672
7. The counties of Cherokee, Cullman, Dekalb, Etowah, Blount, Marshall and St. Clair.
   M. C. Allgood, Dem..... 15,984
   B. S. Cooley, Rep..... 11,987
8. The counties of Colbert, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Limestone, Madison, Morgan and Jackson.
   E. B. Almon, Dem..... 13,353
   G. M. Huckaba, Rep..... 3,040
9. The county of Jefferson.
   George Huddleston, Dem..... 18,958
10. The counties of Pickens, Fayette, Franklin, Lamar, Marion, Winston and Walker.
   W. B. Bankhead, Dem..... 11,394
   W. A. McMurray, Rep..... 7,706

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Democrats	35	103	138
Republicans and independents	0	3	3

State Officers. (All democrats.)

Governor—W. W. Brandon.
Lieutenant-Governor—C. S. McDowell.
Secretary of State—S. H. Blan.
State Treasurer—George W. Ellis.
Attorney-General—H. G. Davis.
Auditor—William B. Allgood.

ARIZONA (Population, 1923, 380,960).

Pop. in 1923.	Counties. (14)	—President 1924— Dem. Davis.	Rep. Coolidge.	Prog. LaF'te.
14639	Apache	548	620	110
50746	Cochise	3496	3712	2491
10650	Coconino	691	1010	499
29043	Gila	2218	2193	1937
10364	Graham	1252	813	386
15690	Greenlee	768	404	176
109437	Maricopa	9182	10611	3970
5795	Mohave	475	738	729
17737	Navajo	684	1060	727
38955	Pima	2606	3559	2286
18863	Pinal	988	1075	568
14825	Santa Cruz	673	579	198
26908	Yavapai	1800	2827	2136
17488	Yuma	851	1280	935
	Total	26232	30481	17148
	Plurality		4249	
	Per cent	35.51	41.27	23.22
	Total vote		73861	

For president in 1920 Harding, Rep., received 37,016 votes; Cox, Dem., 29,546; Debs, Soc., 226; Christensen, Far.-Lab., 15; Watkins, Pro., 4.

For Governor, 1924.

George W. P. Hunt, Dem..... 38,582
Dwight B. Heard, Rep..... 37,625

For Representative in Congress, 1924.

Carl Hayden, Dem., elected.

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Democrats	17	38	55
Republicans	19	7	26

State Officers.

Governor—George W. P. Hunt, Dem.
Secretary of State—James H. Kerby, Dem.
State Auditor—Wayne Hubbs, Dem.
State Treasurer—Vernon S. Wright, Dem.
Attorney-General—John W. Murphy, Dem.
Supt. of Public Instruction—C. O. Case, Dem.
State Mine Inspector—T. C. Foster, Dem.

ARKANSAS (Population, 1923, 1,816,287).

Pop. in 1923.	Counties. (75)	—President 1924— Dem. Davis.	Rep. Coolidge.	Ind. LaF'te.
23423	Arkansas	772	488	90
*23410	Ashley	1048	506	95
*10216	Baxter	640	301	162
37287	Benton	2313	1694	566
16740	Boone	1350	937	212
16493	Bradley	1002	453	100
12497	Calhoun	553	150	42
18130	Carroll	1421	969	134
*21749	Chicot	708	325	17
26333	Clark	1223	483	204
28569	Clay	1429	1084	207

Pop.		Davis.	Coolidge.	LaF'te.
12981	Cleburne	569	238	93
*12260	Cleveland	613	174	31
29058	Columbia	1382	350	63
*22578	Conway	909	526	125
41116	Craighead	1711	812	271
26387	Crawford	1445	996	470
31782	Crittenden	777	77	20
20215	Cross	625	192	94
15074	Dallas	1068	400	34
22108	Desha	540	209	221
*21822	Drew	1018	563	22
29114	Faulkner	1436	536	160
*19364	Franklin	1188	422	221
*11182	Fulton	678	292	37
*25785	Garland	1501	1064	274
11174	Grant	628	133	96
26918	Greene	1148	456	331
32797	Hempstead	1458	715	180
18779	Hot Spring	793	392	155
19165	Howard	954	338	170
*23976	Independence	1311	534	195
*13871	Izard	728	241	31
26147	Jackson	1069	392	80
63067	Jefferson	1950	707	515
21552	Johnson	1028	311	232
16163	Lafayette	788	298	129
22854	Lawrence	689	261	176
30509	Lee	1103	596	4
20090	Lincoln	563	170	5
17274	Little River	546	276	46
*25866	Logan	1457	937	529
35353	Lonoke	962	321	62
*14918	Madison	1335	1263	98
*10154	Marion	825	282	201
25631	Miller	1460	397	440
53394	Mississippi	2039	703	86
22210	Monroe	838	330	101
*11112	Montgomery	431	360	91
22867	Nevada	719	386	186
11410	Newton	298	578	68
*20636	Ouachita	1318	952	42
10085	Perry	386	260	144
48493	Phillips	1785	454	70
*12397	Pike	731	378	73
23752	Poinsett	1182	393	148
*16412	Polk	861	501	229
28098	Pope	1581	479	196
18742	Prairie	730	386	65
117651	Pulaski	5744	2729	1187
*17713	Randolph	772	389	47
30489	St. Francis	972	433	62
16823	Saline	770	141	141
*13232	Scott	607	373	146
*14590	Searcy	415	797	109
58346	Sebastian	3148	1985	859
18907	Sevier	933	270	276
*11132	Sharp	729	210	56
*8779	Stone	386	210	56
*29691	Union	1967	452	256
13722	Van Buren	922	435	87
36035	Washington	2281	1466	336
36776	White	1488	682	285
22086	Woodruff	762	254	31
*25655	Yell	1314	334	96
	Total	84823	40584	13169
	Plurality	44239		
	Per cent	61.21	29.29	9.50
	Total vote		138576	

For president in 1920 Harding, Rep., received 37,016 votes; Cox, Dem., 107,409, and Debs, Soc., 5,111.

For United States Senator, 1924.

Joe T. Robinson, Dem. 100,408
Charles F. Cole, Rep. 36,163

For Governor, Oct. 7, 1924.

T. J. Terrall, Dem. 100,606
Grabiel, Rep. 25,154

For Representatives in Congress, 1924.

1. Counties of Clay, Craighead, Crittenden, Cross, Greene, Lee, Mississippi, Phillips, Poinsett, St. Francis and Woodruff.
W. J. Driver, Dem. 15,514
Virgil Greene, Rep. 4,580

2. Counties of Stone, Sharp, Randolph, Lawrence, Fulton, Izard, Independence, White, Cleburne, Jackson, Prairie and Monroe.
William A. Oldfield, Dem. 11,412
M. B. Bowers, Rep. 4,066

3. Counties of Washington, Benton, Madison, Carroll, Newton, Boone, Searcy, Baxter, Marion and Van Buren.
John N. Tillman, Dem. 13,192
J. S. Thompson, Rep. 8,789

4. Counties of Crawford, Logan, Sebastian, Scott, Polk, Sevier, Howard, Pike, Little River, Miller and Montgomery.
Otis Wingo, Dem. 15,935
C. A. Darland, Rep. 6,060

5. Counties of Franklin, Johnson, Pope, Yell, Conway, Faulkner, Perry and Pulaski.
Heartsill Ragon, Dem. 16,287
Powell Clayton, Rep. 4,892

6. Counties of Desha, Garland, Hot Springs, Saline, Dallas, Grant, Cleveland, Lincoln, Drew, Jefferson, Arkansas and Lonoke.
James B. Reed, Dem. 14,101
Martin A. Eisele, Rep. 4,219

7. Counties of Hempstead, Clark, Nevada, Columbia, Union, Ouachita, Calhoun, Bradley, Ashley, Chicot and Lafayette.
Tilman B. Parks, Dem. 14,046
J. K. Prescott, Rep. 4,302

The legislature is democratic.

State Officers. (All democrats.)

Governor—Tom J. Terrall.
Secretary of State—J. B. Higgins.
Auditor—John C. Cone.
Treasurer—S. S. Sloan.
Attorney-General—William B. Applegate.

CALIFORNIA (Population, 1923, 3,805,153).

Pop. in 1923.	Counties. (58)	President 1924 Rep. Coolidge.	Prog. LaFol'te.	Dem. Davis.
379525	Alameda	81454	41434	8020
*243	Alpine	52	1	5
*7793	Amador	719	787	316
31015	Butte	4382	4582	1299
*6183	Calaveras	872	975	333
9851	Colusa	1127	889	495
61899	Contra Costa	9061	6231	1114
2883	Del Norte	530	322	122
*6426	Eldorado	852	1749	361
147929	Fresno	15635	14836	4610
13541	Glenn	1444	1330	367
38694	Humboldt	6767	4148	845
54220	Imperial	3455	2549	759
7051	Inyo	950	779	256
61017	Kern	8646	6754	3159
24121	Kings	2812	1611	1109
*5402	Lake	795	658	261
9841	Lassen	1072	1164	356
1092314	Los Angeles	299675	117249	33554
13586	Madera	1518	1514	450
28144	Marin	5780	4230	656
*2775	Mariposa	344	332	168
24183	Mendocino	3465	1850	739
27978	Merced	3573	2301	710
*5425	Modoc	731	547	374
*960	Mono	166	98	45
29361	Monterey	4744	2035	886
20994	Napa	3605	2237	670
*10850	Nevada	1513	1682	307
71087	Orange	19913	6480	2565
18708	Placer	2192	3290	390
5832	Plumas	564	956	182
55920	Riverside	9619	4204	1318
99402	Sacramento	13400	16570	2285
9339	San Benito	1443	857	361
79418	San Bernardino	15974	8720	2634
130484	San Diego	22726	20200	2944

Pop.		Coolidge.	LaFol'te.	Davis.
539038	San Francisco.	73494	68864	9811
90423	San Joaquin....	11056	8885	2397
22797	San Luis Obispo	3804	3061	731
40457	San Mateo	8126	5694	771
45914	Santa Barbara.	8615	3292	1242
106854	Santa Clara....	20056	11474	2560
26315	Santa Cruz	5402	2557	801
*13361	Shasta	1951	2049	598
*1783	Sierra	276	350	73
*18545	Siskiyou	2437	2844	584
45303	Solano	4782	4123	957
53422	Sonoma	9535	5469	1767
51139	Stanislaus	7569	4125	1274
41481	Sutter	1617	1219	367
13415	Tehama.....	1943	1667	486
*2551	Trinity	336	414	154
67536	Tulare	9484	5504	3425
*7768	Tuolumne	1287	1327	357
32464	Ventura	5705	2029	911
18250	Yolo	2470	2097	797
10494	Yuba	1735	1454	426
	Total	733250	424649	105514
	Plurality	308601		
	Per cent	57.20	33.13	8.23
	Total vote		1281778	

For president in 1920 Harding, Rep., received 624,992 votes; Cox, Dem., 229,191; Debs, Soc., 64,076; Watkins, Pro., 25,085.

For Representatives in Congress. 1924.

1. Counties of Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, Glenn, Butte, Lake, Colusa, Yuba, Sutter, Sonoma and Marin.
   Clarence F. Lea, Dem..... 47,280
   Scattering 28
2. Counties of Modoc, Siskiyou, Trinity, Shasta, Placer, El Dorado, Amador, Lassen, Tehama, Plumas, Sierra, Nevada, Calaveras, Alpine, Tuolumne and Mariposa.
   John E. Raker, Dem..... 30,590
   Scattering 16
3. Counties of Yolo, Napa, Sacramento, Solano, Contra Costa and San Joaquin.
   Charles F. Curry, Rep..... 61,512
   J. H. Barkley, Soc..... 14,665
4. County of San Francisco (part).
   Julius Kahn, Rep..... 44,048
   W. McDevitt, Soc..... 12,175
5. County of San Francisco (part).
   Lawrence J. Flaherty, Rep..... 68,547
   Isabel C. King, Soc..... 12,175
6. County of Alameda.
   Albert E. Carter, Rep..... 68,547
   J. L. Davie, Ind. 42,873
   Elvira S. Beals, Soc..... 7,616
7. Counties of Stanislaus, Merced, Madera, Fresno, Kings, Tulare and Kern.
   H. E. Barbour, Rep..... 65,740
   Scattering 53
8. Counties of San Mateo, Santa Cruz, Santa Clara, San Benito, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and Ventura.
   Arthur M. Free, Rep..... 55,713
9. County of Los Angeles (part).
   W. F. Lineberger, Rep.....119,993
   Charles H. Randall, Pro., Soc. and Dem. 67,733
10. County of Los Angeles (part).
   J. D. Fredericks, Rep.....133,780
   R. D. Richardson, Dem..... 80,870
11. Counties of San Bernardino, Mono, Inyo, Riverside, Orange, San Diego and Imperial.
   Phil D. Swing, Rep..... 93,811

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	38	72	110
Democrats	2	8	10

State Officers. (All republicans.)
Governor—Friend William Richardson.
Lieutenant-Governor—C. C. Young.
Secretary of State—Frank C. Jordan.
Treasurer—Charles G. Johnson.
Attorney-General—U. S. Webb.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Will C. Wood.

COLORADO (Population, 1923, 990,320).

Pop. in 1923.	Counties. (63)	President 1924 Rep. Coolidge.	Dem. Davis.	Prog. LaF'te.
16426	Adams	2955	1209	893
5329	Alamosa	1012	625	812
15028	Arapahoe	4222	1209	997
3693	Archuleta	453	269	291
10959	Baca	1125	653	559
11386	Bent	1475	804	417
32412	Boulder	7614	3273	1839
7800	Chaffee	1322	612	1017
3768	Cheyenne	837	236	399
*2891	Clear Creek.....	726	284	80
8711	Conejos	1463	995	137
5208	Costilla	744	665	92
7082	Crowley	1079	667	324
2254	Custer	415	281	221
*13668	Delta.....	2689	1345	781
272031	Denver	59047	15764	13054
1460	Dolores	100	157	169
3634	Douglas	869	383	248
3530	Eagle	680	431	414
7575	Elbert	1396	506	539
44280	El Paso.....	9965	4140	3636
*17883	Fremont	4422	1550	1135
*9304	Garfield	1927	917	808
*1364	Gilpin	361	161	124
2947	Grand	658	308	239
*5590	Gunnison	1125	598	744
*538	Hinsdale	133	79	53
18161	Huerfano	2802	1219	1570
1457	Jackson	385	111	72
14461	Jefferson	4861	1271	1312
4064	Kiowa	781	431	430
9431	Kit Carson.....	2030	720	574
*6630	Lake	1024	613	510
11364	La Plata	1474	1516	930
28811	Larimer	6486	1970	533
40897	Las Animas.....	5721	2758	2936
9120	Lincoln	1647	634	384
21627	Logan	2898	946	1315
22309	Mesa	4053	2388	2291
*779	Mineral	150	101	70
5985	Moffat	1012	647	151
6702	Montezuma	686	721	557
12413	Montrose	2071	1239	1106
18483	Morgan	3267	757	370
25099	Otero	4624	1938	1106
*2620	Ouray	496	256	307
*1977	Park	645	316	158
6334	Phillips	1058	397	635
*2707	Pitkin	437	204	121
15403	Prowers	2566	1042	505
59589	Pueblo	10609	4917	3460
3422	Rio Blanco.....	741	407	64
8321	Rio Grande.....	1588	922	391
10441	Routt	1824	1116	229
4810	Saguache	1211	591	234
*1700	San Juan.....	215	206	55
5490	San Miguel.....	673	567	251
4621	Sedgwick	799	372	297
*1724	Summit	343	241	124
*6696	Teller	1262	592	616
13084	Washington	1771	720	681
59423	Weld	10211	3406	2169
15843	Yuma.....	2721	865	832
	Total	193956	75238	57368
	Plurality	118718		
	Per cent.....	59.06	22.91	17.41
	Total vote.....		328403	

For president in 1924 Johns, Soc.-Lab., received 313 votes; Foster, Work., 562, and Faris, Pro., 966.

For president in 1920 Harding, Rep., received 173,248 votes; Cox, Dem., 104,936; Debs, Soc., 8,046; Watkins, Pro., 2,807; Christensen, Far.-Lab., 3,016.

For United States Senator, 1924.

For United States senator in 1924 Lawrence C. Phipps, Rep., was re-elected by a vote of 159,698, and Rice W. Means, Rep., was elected to succeed Alva D. Adams, Dem., by a vote of 159,353.

For Governor, 1924.

Clarence J. Morley, Rep., was elected governor by a vote of 177,298.

For Representatives in Congress, 1924.

1. City and county of Denver.
   William N. Vaile, Rep..... 47,155
2. Counties of Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Cheyenne, Douglas, El Paso, Kit Carson, Larimer, Lincoln, Logan, Morgan, Phillips, Sedgwick, Washington, Weld and Yuma.
   Charles B. Timberlake, Rep..... 51,028
3. Counties of Alamosa, Baca, Bent, Clear Creek, Conejos, Costilla, Crowley, Custer, Fremont, Gilpin, Huerfano, Jefferson, Kiowa, Mineral, Otero, Park, Powers, Pueblo, Rio Grande, Saguache and Teller.
   Guy U. Hardy, Rep..... 53,877
4. Counties of Archuleta, Chaffee, Delta, Dolores, Eagle, Garfield, Grand, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Jackson, Lake, La Plata, Mesa, Moffat, Montezuma, Montrose, Ouray, Pitkin, Rio Blanco, Routt, San Juan, San Miguel and Summit.
   Edward T. Taylor, Dem..... 33,262

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Republicans	21	52	73
Democrats	14	13	27

State Officers.

Governor—Clarence J. Morley, Rep.
Secretary of State—Carl S. Milliken, Rep.
Treasurer—William MacGinnis, Rep.
Attorney-General—William L. Bootright, Rep.
Supt. of Public Instruction—Mary C. C. Bradford, Dem.
Auditor—Charles Davis, Rep.

CONNECTICUT (Population, 1923, 1,476,483).

Pop. in 1923.	Counties. (8)	President 1924 Rep. Coolidge.	Dem. Davis.	Prog. LaF'te.
348196	Fairfield	58041	18815	10440
366975	Hartford	61381	28139	9199
78427	Litchfield	15499	6645	3095
48240	Middlesex	9383	4009	973
443310	New Haven	69164	36247	14591
109426	New London	18205	8615	2331
27489	Tolland	5161	2239	854
64420	Windham	9488	5475	933
	Total	246322	110184	42416
	Plurality	136138		
	Per cent	61.53	27.52	10.59
	Total vote	400295		

For president in 1924 Johns, Soc.-Lab., received 1,373 votes.

For president in 1920 Harding, Rep., received 229,238 votes; Cox, Dem., 120,721; Debs, Soc., 10,352; Christensen, Far.-Lab., 1,947; Watkins, Pro., 1,771.

For United States Senator, 1924.

Hiram Bingham, Rep..... 112,400
Hamilton Holt, Dem..... 71,871

For Representatives in Congress, 1924.

1. County of Hartford.
   E. Hart Fenn, Rep..... 61,451
   Johnstone Vance, Dem..... 29,381
2. Counties of Tolland, Windham, New London and Middlesex.
   Richard P. Freeman, Rep..... 42,161
   Frank P. Fenton, Dem..... 22,258
3. County of New Haven (except twelve towns).
   John Q. Tilson, Rep..... 48,963
   William T. Hoyt, Dem..... 21,858
4. County of Fairfield.
   Schuyler Merritt, Rep..... 57,966
   William E. Walling, Dem..... 22,031
5. County of Litchfield and twelve towns of New Haven county.
   Patrick B. O'Sullivan, Dem..... 24,715
   James P. Glynn, Rep..... 34,548

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	33	240	273
Democrats	2	22	24

State Officers. (All republicans.)

Governor—Hiram Bingham.
Lieutenant-Governor—John H. Trumbull.
Secretary of State—Francis A. Pallotti.
Treasurer—Ernest E. Rogers.
Comptroller—Frederick M. Salmon.
Attorney-General—Frank E. Healy.

DELAWARE (Population, 1923, 230,460).

Pop. in 1923.	Counties. (3)	President 1924 Dem. Davis.	Rep. Coolidge.	Prog. LaF'te.
*31023	Kent	6935	6894	192
157271	New Castle	17842	35427	4562
*43741	Sussex	8668	10120	225
	Total	33445	52441	4979
	Plurality		18996	
	Per cent	36.81	57.71	5.48
	Total vote		90865	

For president in 1920 Cox, Dem., received 39,911 votes; Harding, Rep., 52,858; Debs, Soc., 1,002, and Watkins, Pro., 998.

For United States Senator, 1924.

T. Coleman du Pont, Rep..... 52,731
James M. Tunnell, Dem. and Prog.... 36,085

For Representative in Congress, 1924.

William H. Boyce, Dem..... 35,943
Robert G. Houston, Rep..... 51,536

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Democrats	9	8	17
Republicans	13	22	35

State Officers.

Governor—Robert P. Robinson, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—James Hall Anderson, Rep.
Treasurer—Thomas S. Foreacre, Rep.
Auditor—J. M. Harrington, Rep.

FLORIDA (Population, 1923, 1,046,287).

Pop. in 1923.	Counties. (63)	President 1924 Dem. Davis.	Rep. Coolidge.	Prog. LaF'te.
*31689	Alachua	1995	528	174
5917	Baker	215	124	25
12567	Bay	838	318	45
*12503	Bradford	539	94	17
9872	Brevard	872	515	88
6387	Broward	421	407	86
9347	Calhoun	406	56	37
.....	Charlotte	321	167	30
*5220	Citrus	423	30	49
*5621	Clay	339	171	71
.....	Collier	148	15	5
*14290	Columbia	776	85	61
53180	Dade	3474	2753	1014
29485	De Soto	641	230	10
.....	Dixie	257	14	—
127377	Duval	5908	3291	1210
53480	Escambia	2290	1274	615
2649	Flagler	202	75	65
5360	Franklin	417	109	16
24022	Gadsden	681	47	65
.....	Glades	212	83	25
*9873	Hamilton	619	143	33

Pop.		Davis.	Coolidge.	LaF'te.
.....	Hardee	795	264	67
.....	Hendry	132	21	11
*4548	Hernando	300	59	36
.....	Highlands	457	265	58
98673	Hillsborough ...	4470	1585	765
13316	Holmes	658	377	117
31728	Jackson	1771	320	82
*14502	Jefferson	566	66	43
*6242	Lafayette	358	33	11
13910	Lake	1381	948	158
10709	Lee	845	552	80
*18059	Leon	947	92	44
*9921	Levy	524	214	55
5115	Liberty	193	18	10
*16516	Madison	538	23	30
22013	Manatee	1064	629	181
*23968	Marion	1528	359	94
*19550	Monroe	835	262	113
11634	Nassau	617	106	32
9723	Okaloosa	642	183	83
2652	Okeechobee	182	57	19
22623	Orange	1883	1653	216
8950	Osceola	884	589	65
23204	Palm Beach	1543	1726	375
9270	Pasco	780	472	143
31601	Pinellas	2633	2872	302
43894	Polk	3070	1530	461
15097	Putnam	889	574	89
14170	St. Johns.....	1023	517	187
9809	St. Lucie	722	524	150
14201	Santa Rosa.....	693	229	38
.....	Sarasota	204	187	47
12495	Seminole	945	372	253
8266	Sumter	481	108	73
20217	Suwanee	977	111	70
12703	Taylor	476	100	7
.....	Union	322	16	7
25359	Volusia	2042	1631	204
5245	Wakulla	332	34	15
12590	Walton	825	220	56
13031	Washington	562	206	37
	Total	62083	30633	8625
	Plurality	31350		
	Per cent.....	57.08	28.16	6.83
	Total vote.....		108776	

For president in 1924 Faris, Pro., received 5,498 votes and Nations, Am., 1,937.

For president in 1920 Cox, Dem., received 90,515 votes; Harding, Rep., 44,853; Debs, Soc., 5,189; Watkins, Pro., 5,124.

For Governor, 1924.

John W. Martin, Dem..... 84,181
W. R. O'Neal, Rep..... 17,499

For Representatives in Congress, 1924.

1. Counties of Lee, De Soto, Manatee, Polk, Hillsborough, Pinellas, Pasco, Hernando, Citrus, Sumter, Lake, Charlotte, Hardee, Highlands, Glades and Sarasota.

H. J. Drane, Dem..... 23,244
A. W. Gage, Rep..... 5,816

2. Counties of Nassau, Baker, Hamilton, Columbia, Suwanee, Bradford, Alachua, Marion, Levy, Lafayette, Taylor, Madison, Jefferson, Union and Dixie.

R. A. Green, Dem..... 11,021
H. O. Brown, Rep..... 1,137

3. Counties of Okaloosa, Leon, Gadsden, Wakulla, Liberty, Franklin, Calhoun, Jackson, Holmes, Washington, Bay, Walton, Santa Rosa and Escambia.

J. H. Smithwick, Dem..... 12,660
J. H. Drummond, Rep..... 2,389

4. Counties of Broward, Monroe, Dade, Palm Beach, St. Lucie, Osceola, Brevard, Orange, Seminole, Volusia, Putnam, St. Johns, Clay, Duval, Flagler and Okeechobee.

W. J. Sears, Dem..... 25,318
G. W. Bingham, Rep..... 12,183

Legislature.

The legislature is democratic.

State Officers. (All democrats.)

Governor—John W. Martin.
Secretary of State—H. Clay Crawford.
Attorney-General—Rivers Buford.
Comptroller—Ernest Amos.
State Treasurer—J. C. Luning.
State Superintendent of Public Instruction—W. S. Cawthon.
Commissioner of Agriculture—Nathan Mayo.

GEORGIA (Population, 1923, 2,999,196).

Pop. in 1923.	Counties. (160)	President 1924 Dem. Davis.	Rep. Cool'ge.	Prog. LaF'te.
11348	Appling	350	60	2
7971	Atkinson	400	80	20
6920	Bacon	702	8	7
8415	Baker	290	31	3
20310	Baldwin	865	88	31
12018	Banks	479	320	25
13600	Barrow	604	320	180
*24527	Bartow	1112	502	102
15585	Ben Hill	575	200	245
16409	Berrien	540	20	12
76588	Bibb	3647	455	283
*10532	Bleckley	313	28	16
.....	Brantley	—	—	—
24791	Brooks	800	210	82
*6343	Bryan	280	10	8
27523	Bulloch	582	40	36
32122	Burke	560	12	5
*12327	Butts	502	50	35
*10225	Calhoun	265	10	12
*6969	Camden	177	2	5
12011	Campbell	480	26	23
9719	Candler	350	10	6
36157	Carroll	1233	183	48
*6677	Catoosa	626	28	14
*4536	Charlton	182	35	10
107366	Chatham	3797	450	380
*5266	Chattahoochee ..	88	3	2
14565	Chattooga	887	215	24
19257	Cherokee	855	210	85
27134	Clarke	1571	253	57
*7557	Clay	210	9	20
11412	Clayton	520	41	61
8313	Clinch	200	60	40
31173	Cobb	1224	375	325
19421	Coffee	450	250	65
32772	Colquitt	1320	180	280
*11718	Columbia	199	45	48
11780	Cook	—	—	—
29136	Coweta	1095	65	70
9104	Crawford	400	10	20
19811	Crisp	449	42	13
*3918	Dade	520	38	45
*4204	Dawson	440	185	125
32773	Decatur	1250	350	300
49880	De Kalb	1502	440	400
23409	Dodge	700	60	95
*20522	Dooly	1112	49	26
21517	Dougherty	1128	167	88
11028	Douglas	236	15	24
19292	Early	203	11	9
3314	Echols	350	10	10
9990	Effingham	355	31	28
*23905	Elbert	1350	89	200
27238	Emanuel	602	48	35
6945	Evans	405	8	4
*12103	Fannin	300	820	200
11551	Fayette	215	30	40
40960	Floyd	1340	325	102
*11755	Forsyth	668	319	11

Pop.		Davis.	Cool'ge.	LaF'te.
20699	Franklin	1200	750	50
252388	Fulton	8081	3307	1545
*8406	Gilmer	480	690	45
*4192	Glascock	160	40	82
20686	Glynn	750	362	115
18412	Gordon	1000	120	105
20971	Grady	550	85	65
19137	Greene	950	100	52
31273	Gwinnett	1250	250	125
10944	Habersham	306	148	11
27214	Hall	1624	230	152
*18357	Hancock	480	62	58
14773	Haralson	220	485	74
*15775	Harris	324	8	6
18567	Hart	800	50	200
*11126	Heard	439	25	12
20597	Henry	360	30	82
*21964	Houston	1600	90	105
13465	Irwin	500	30	25
25423	Jackson	788	107	75
*16362	Jasper	925	92	12
7780	Jeff Davis	215	35	12
23043	Jefferson	462	99	69
15340	Jenkins	212	25	36
13778	Johnson	640	65	52
13328	Jones	100	34	6
.....	Lamar	—	—	—
.....	Lanier	—	—	—
41084	Laurens	1202	180	85
*10904	Lee	210	40	18
*12707	Liberty	70	35	8
10107	Lincoln	280	30	40
.....	Long	—	—	—
27272	Lowndes	1650	165	350
*5240	Lumpkin	400	102	65
18623	Macon	702	80	103
19507	Madison	525	175	75
*7604	Marion	273	30	20
26523	Meriwether	212	22	137
11935	McDuffie	150	72	5
*5119	McIntosh	250	65	180
10132	Miller	—	—	—
*6885	Milton	232	40	12
26839	Mitchell	850	95	63
*20138	Monroe	603	55	38
10036	Montgomery	269	148	38
20296	Morgan	750	68	44
*9490	Murray	825	516	112
47065	Muscogee	2064	218	169
22843	Newton	720	85	125
*11067	Oconee	420	16	8
20865	Oglethorpe	840	52	41
*14025	Paulding	602	20	15
*8222	Pickens	398	832	51
12783	Pierce	400	75	15
21831	Pike	632	40	66
20411	Polk	902	608	48
*11587	Pulaski	323	24	21
15610	Putnam	—	—	—
*3417	Quitman	123	3	44
5813	Rabun	545	102	65
*16721	Randolph	314	28	45
65424	Richmond	3146	1246	306
9738	Rockdale	359	33	48
5254	Schley	264	10	2
24760	Screven	740	420	85
.....	Seminole	178	24	26
22689	Spalding	450	48	12
11751	Stephens	523	40	21
*12089	Stewart	413	24	33
29836	Sumter	1227	122	115
*11158	Talbot	430	22	12
8866	Taliaferro	—	—	—
15274	Tattnall	1800	250	20
11701	Taylor	360	120	45
16012	Telfair	650	35	20
*19601	Terrell	160	8	10
34476	Thomas	820	60	81
15575	Tift	160	32	45
14867	Toombs	380	35	25
3937	Towns	310	450	62
8391	Treutlen	—	—	—
39653	Troup	849	136	72
13327	Turner	520	315	44
*10407	Twiggs	615	30	3
*6455	Union	620	480	95
15518	Upson	457	35	52
25055	Walker	1752	840	88
24972	Walton	250	162	48
30380	Ware	850	250	148
*11828	Warren	345	54	125
*28147	Washington	—	—	—
14854	Wayne	480	45	220
*5342	Webster	127	9	10
10748	Wheeler	350	101	45
6462	White	440	110	25
17244	Whitfield	1020	880	150
16239	Wilcox	—	—	—
24487	Wilkes	1100	74	225
11842	Wilkinson	224	39	2
25562	Worth	588	48	52
	Total	123200	30300	12691
	Plurality	92900		
	Per cent	74.03	18.20	7.63
	Total vote		166422	

For president in 1924 Faris, Pro., received 231 votes.

For president in 1920 Cox, Dem., received 107,162 votes; Harding, Rep., 41,089, and Debs, Soc., 465.

For United States Senator, 1924.

William J. Harris, Dem. 145,178
No opposition.

For Governor, 1924.

Clifford N. Walker (unopposed).

For Representatives in Congress, 1924.

1. Counties of Bryan, Bulloch, Burke, Candler, Chatham, Effingham, Evans, Jenkins, Liberty, McIntosh, Screven and Tattnall.
   Charles G. Edward, Dem. 13,210
   A. G. Aaron, Rep. 558
2. Counties of Baker, Calhoun, Colquitt, Decatur, Dougherty, Early, Grady, Miller, Mitchell, Tift, Thomas and Worth.
   F. E. Cox, Dem. 10,667
3. Counties of Ben Hill, Clay, Crisp, Dooly, Lee, Macon, Randolph, Quitman, Schley, Stewart, Sumter, Taylor, Terrell, Turner and Webster.
   Charles R. Crisp, Dem. 7,479
4. Counties of Carroll, Chattahoochee, Coweta, Harris, Heard, Marion, Meriwether, Muscogee, Talbot and Troup.
   W. C. Wright, Dem. 10,630
5. Counties of Campbell, DeKalb, Douglas, Fulton and Rockdale.
   William D. Upshaw, Dem. 16,608
6. Counties of Bibb, Butts, Clayton, Crawford, Fayette, Henry, Jasper, Jones, Monroe, Pike, Spalding and Upson.
   Samuel Rutherford, Dem. 12,448
7. Counties of Bartow, Catoosa, Chattooga, Cobb, Dade, Floyd, Gordon, Haralson, Murray, Paulding, Polk, Walker and Whitfield.
   Gordon Lee, Dem. 16,387
8. Counties of Clarke, Elbert, Franklin, Greene, Hart, Madison, Morgan, Newton, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Putnam, Walton and Wilkes.
   Charles H. Brand, Dem. 10,582
9. Counties of Banks, Cherokee, Dawson, Fannin, Forsyth, Gilmer, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hall, Jackson, Lumpkin, Milton, Pickens, Rabun, Stephens, Towns, Union and White.
   Thomas M. Bell, Dem. 17,240
   J. M. Johnson, Rep. 1,850
10. Counties of Baldwin, Columbia, Glascock, Hancock, Jefferson, Lincoln, McDuffie, Richmond, Taliaferro, Warren, Washington and Wilkinson.
    Carl Vinson, Dem. 9,208

11. Counties of Appling, Bacon, Berrien, Brooks, Camden, Charlton, Clinch, Coffee, Echols, Glynn, Irwin, Jeff Davis, Lowndes, Pierce, Wayne and Ware.

W. C. Lankford, Dem..... 12,480

12. Counties of Bleckley, Dodge, Emanuel, Houston, Johnson, Laurens, Montgomery, Pulaski, Telfair, Toombs, Twiggs, Wilcox and Wheeler.

W. W. Larsen, Dem..... 11,754

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Democrats	51	201	252
Republicans	0	5	5

State Officers. (All democrats.)

Governor—Clifford M. Walker.
Secretary of State—S. Guyt McLendon.
Treasurer—W. J. Speer.
Comptroller—W. A. Wright.
Attorney-General—George M. Napier.

IDAHO (Population 1923, 470,179).

Pop. in 1923.	Counties. (45)	President 1924 Rep. Coolidge.	Dem. Davis.	Prog. LaF'te.
37423	Ada	7220	2255	3780
3077	Adams	422	208	369
31032	Bannock	4520	1612	3914
9163	Bear Lake	1611	881	481
7213	Benewah	1158	218	989
20430	Bingham	2693	696	1649
4991	Blaine	732	543	485
1979	Boise	388	198	316
13987	Bonner	1714	543	2008
19527	Bonneville	2880	431	2060
4830	Boundary	829	244	692
3280	Butte	409	196	284
1930	Camas	226	113	302
29256	Canyon	3820	965	5163
2469	Caribou	508	148	208
17472	Cassia	2031	538	1336
2104	Clark	496	43	175
5078	Clearwater	946	322	725
3747	Custer	585	394	293
5197	Elmore	789	381	906
9652	Franklin	1361	540	723
11582	Fremont	1662	530	1477
6981	Gem	1072	380	1143
8930	Gooding	1097	422	896
12763	Idaho	1363	779	1429
10534	Jefferson	1393	305	1084
6778	Jerome	1117	376	896
18430	Kootenai	3289	790	3256
•18092	Latah	3053	838	1949
5300	Lemhi	1005	442	401
5951	Lewis	650	601	753
4077	Lincoln	692	154	427
10229	Madison	1417	601	615
10689	Minidoka	1046	204	1370
15514	Nez Perce	2250	1212	1842
7502	Oneida	956	530	747
4930	Owyhee	564	309	671
7627	Payette	1160	401	887
5696	Power	757	314	684
14352	Shoshone	3034	835	2078
4375	Teton	665	186	343
33753	Twin Falls	4630	1641	2800
2742	Valley	486	214	498
9775	Washington	1183	623	1056
	Total	69879	24256	54160
	Plurality	15719		
	Per cent	47.12	16.35	36.53
	Total vote		148295	

For president in 1920 Harding, Rep., received 88,975 votes; Cox., Dem., 46,579; Debs, Soc., 38.

For United States Senator, 1924.

William E. Borah, Rep..... 99,846
Frank Martin, Dem..... 25,199
Eugene F. Gary, Soc..... 554

For Governor, 1924.

Charles C. Moore, Rep..... 65,508
A. L. Freehafer, Dem..... 25,081
H. F. Samuels, Prog..... 58,167

For Representatives in Congress, 1924.

1. Counties of Adams, Benewah, Boise, Bonner, Boundary, Canyon, Clearwater, Custer, Gem, Idaho, Kootenai, Latah, Lemhi, Lewis, Nez Perce, Payette, Shoshone, Valley and Washington.

Burton L. French, Rep..... 33,347
Perry Mitchell, Dem..... 20,234

2. Counties of Ada, Bannock, Bear Lake, Bingham, Blaine, Bonneville, Butte, Camas, Caribou, Cassia, Clark, Elmore, Franklin, Fremont, Gooding, Jefferson, Jerome, Lincoln, Madison, Minidoka, Oneida, Owyhee, Power, Teton and Twin Falls.

Addison T. Smith, Rep..... 44,365
Abner B. Wilson, Dem..... 13,470
William A. Shuldberg, Prog..... 23,357

Legislature.

The legislature is republican.

State Officers.

Governor—Charles C. Moore, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—H. C. Baldridge, Rep.
Secretary of State—F. A. Jeter, Rep.
State Treasurer—D. F. Banks, Rep.
Attorney-General—A. H. Conner, Rep.
Auditor—E. G. Gallet, Rep.

ILLINOIS (Population, 1923, 6,790,524).

Pop. in 1923.	Counties. (102)	President, 1924 Rep. Coolidge.	Dem. Davis.	Prog. La'Ftte.	S.-L. Johns.	Governor, 1924 Rep. Small.	Dem. Jones.	Soc. Lafin.	S.-L. Koch.
•62188	Adams	9985	8628	5693	41..	10592	12412	147	32
24424	Alexander	4465	2639	573	1..	4226	3362	20	1
•16045	Bond	3644	2143	585	4..	3388	2873	31	3
•15322	Boone	4872	348	1235	6..	3781	2397	20	5
•9336	Brown	1637	2149	139	3..	1422	2531	8	3
•42648	Bureau	9457	1995	4169	17..	10723	4145	65	4
•8245	Calhoun	1136	1115	100	—..	993	1346	8	—
19817	Carroll	4559	603	2301	4..	5063	1784	17	5
18085	Cass	3139	2909	1547	4..	2896	4603	28	2
58808	Champaign	14244	5221	3149	16..	12455	9995	103	6
39851	Christian	7398	5826	2741	19..	7357	7991	92	16
•21165	Clark	4731	4203	211	—..	4195	4881	15	—
•17684	Clay	3432	2987	479	—..	3457	3380	25	1
22988	Clinton	2358	1693	3876	4..	4531	2779	31	3
35320	Coles	8342	5544	1275	4..	7370	7746	41	3
3286552	Cook	688973	226141	19614	865..	633478	447136	8537	1102
•22771	Crawford	4830	4223	364	2..	4584	4794	25	2
•12858	Cumberland	2698	2384	190	3..	2572	2827	9	1
•31339	DeKalb	10500	1540	1654	8..	7965	5112	34	5

Pop.		Coolidge.	Davis.	LaF'tte.	Johns.	Small.	Jones.	Lafin.	Koch.
19375	DeWitt	5173	2752	846	1..	4730	4046	25	1
19608	Douglas	4046	2315	874	8..	3697	3403	25	6
45253	DuPage	16917	1893	4378	10..	11064	10736	99	15
*25769	Edgar	6297	5222	500	1..	5663	6075	26	—
*9431	Edwards	2750	1047	140	1..	2436	1532	9	—
*19556	Effingham	3159	3814	1070	9..	3272	4647	17	9
*26187	Fayette	5010	4668	627	4..	4390	5935	8	2
*16466	Ford	4672	1093	849	2..	3626	2931	9	1
68595	Franklin	6779	5791	4304	51..	10051	7395	120	46
*48163	Fulton	8664	5011	4150	38..	9697	7094	224	37
*12856	Gallatin	1792	2385	368	3..	2232	2321	9	3
23069	Greene	3527	4648	687	6..	2344	6639	13	4
*18580	Grundy	4337	742	1681	11..	4773	1583	30	3
*15920	Hamilton	2659	3168	200	2..	2632	3350	17	1
*28523	Hancock	6678	5189	963	7..	5577	7007	67	6
7719	Hardin	1378	1358	70	1..	1399	1395	21	1
9785	Henderson	2879	803	257	1..	2389	1481	21	—
46397	Henry	13159	1944	3027	21..	12123	5068	105	21
*34841	Iroquois	7498	2303	1873	4..	6792	5680	25	2
37792	Jackson	6424	4707	1845	8..	7236	5675	38	5
*16064	Jasper	3030	3144	201	—..	3096	3402	17	—
*28480	Jefferson	5406	6258	436	6..	5346	7215	86	5
*12682	Jersey	2460	2723	335	3..	2023	3486	8	2
*21917	Jo Daviess	4864	1477	3279	25..	5161	3528	59	19
*12022	Johnson	2468	1408	188	1..	2459	1625	10	2
102251	Kane	32717	3517	6517	32..	26062	14386	150	25
46449	Kankakee	12462	2488	3438	24..	13720	4613	41	19
*10074	Kendall	3513	432	455	2..	2700	1569	5	1
46931	Knox	12968	2617	4044	20..	11289	7764	79	9
81216	Lake	18229	2008	3671	103..	15412	8671	236	41
93930	LaSalle	21417	6216	7686	53..	24328	11381	123	29
*21380	Lawrence	4607	4103	167	3..	4480	4379	23	2
28096	Lee	8363	2367	1289	6..	7274	4736	36	1
*39070	Livingston	9695	2911	2387	11..	8756	5937	28	9
*29562	Logan	7063	3708	1537	10..	6946	6222	46	5
69137	Macon	16458	6670	4120	23..	13444	13173	121	24
59648	Macoupin	8571	6134	6959	32..	10332	9321	503	38
113041	Madison	19926	12863	8965	18..	20369	18521	108	21
38362	Marion	5889	4768	2671	—..	7453	6104	78	29
*14760	Marshall	3776	1836	823	6..	3505	2760	14	3
*16634	Mason	3522	2536	604	7..	3132	3547	12	1
*13559	Massac	3227	920	350	6..	3044	1451	21	2
27141	McDonough	7505	4016	746	8..	6700	5477	57	5
33399	McHenry	8751	1372	2864	16..	7940	4250	41	6
70864	McLean	16550	6826	6132	16..	15025	13019	97	14
*11694	Menard	2931	1954	319	1..	2179	2942	5	1
*18800	Mercer	5618	1699	890	5..	4661	3382	23	5
*12839	Monroe	2390	1369	1173	3..	3053	1628	11	3
43598	Montgomery	8022	5622	3225	13..	8103	7592	126	6
*33567	Morgan	8223	5721	877	6..	6589	8470	40	3
14913	Moultrie	3001	2403	225	—..	2873	2742	7	—
*26830	Ogle	8449	1591	1727	3..	6207	4973	23	3
115840	Peoria	25243	6343	11306	152..	26081	14391	275	105
23193	Perry	3693	3007	2536	21..	4564	3814	60	27
*15714	Piatt	3799	1733	354	5..	3173	2680	14	4
*26866	Pike	4989	5424	481	6..	4458	6360	44	6
*9625	Pope	2161	978	106	2..	2033	1204	18	2
*14629	Pulaski	3355	1700	390	2..	3170	2250	13	5
7584	Putnam	1364	260	586	4..	1642	488	17	2
*29109	Randolph	4527	3734	2591	9..	5746	4744	34	6
*14044	Richland	3082	2749	295	4..	3154	2964	15	4
100190	Rock Island	20563	3631	11320	32..	20481	12609	164	33
142523	St. Clair	23380	14921	12468	108..	28511	18049	581	135
41290	Saline	6084	4037	2743	27..	7864	4831	65	19
103591	Sangamon	23443	12640	9054	62..	21915	22455	282	49
*13285	Schuyler	2729	2860	298	2..	2366	3562	6	2
*9489	Scott	2227	1994	180	1..	1997	2443	5	1
*29601	Shelby	5605	5265	717	9..	4963	6559	74	3
*9693	Stark	2698	784	310	3..	2401	1439	15	4
38075	Stephenson	8638	2452	5088	10..	9093	5711	125	12
40167	Tazewell	7488	3375	3470	5..	7741	5804	42	6
*20249	Union	2579	3783	216	1..	2459	4033	49	1
89106	Vermilion	17822	6424	8073	84..	18795	11636	204	58
*14034	Wabash	2564	2442	589	3..	2750	2785	25	2
*21488	Warren	6912	2440	1225	18..	5276	4963	39	18
*18035	Washington	3444	1717	917	7..	3450	2466	57	4
*22772	Wayne	4937	4247	164	—..	4455	4984	29	—
*20081	White	3780	4377	278	1..	3753	4672	11	1
36773	Whiteside	11532	1957	2057	3..	8884	6098	23	3
95988	Will	22780	4707	7902	34..	23143	10220	158	30
66857	Williamson	9366	6117	5114	27..	11164	8126	82	26
100943	Winnebago	21978	2228	6434	35..	17159	11411	211	50

Pop.	Coolidge.	Davis.	LaF'tte.	Johns.	Small.	Jones.	Lafin.	Koch.
*19340 Woodford	4290	1828	1326	5..	3963	3304	56	4
Total	1453321	576975	432027	2334..	1366436	1021408	15191	2312
Plurality	876346				345028			
Per cent.	58.84	23.36	17.49	.09 ..	56.72	42.39	.63	.09
Total vote			2470067	..		2409115		

For president in 1924 Foster, Work., received 2,622 votes; Wallace, Com. Land., 421, and Faris, Pro., 2,367.

For president in 1920 Harding, Rep., received 1,420,480 votes; Cox, Dem., 534,395; Debs, Soc., 74,747; Christensen, Far.-Lab., 49,630; Watkins, Pro., 11,216; Cox, Soc.-Lab., 3,471; Macaulay, S. Tax, 775.

For governor in 1924 Dunne, Work., received 2,329 votes; Lychenheim, Com. Land, 414, and Logan, Ind.-Rep., 1,025.

For United States Senator, 1924.

Charles S. Deneen, Rep.	1,449,180
Albert A. Sprague, Dem.	806,702
George Koop, Soc.	18,708
Albert Wirth, Soc.-Lab.	2,966
J. Louis Engdahl, Work.	2,518
Louis Dana Spaulding, Com. Land.	391

For Secretary of State, 1924.

Louis L. Emmerson, Rep.	1,578,456
Andrew Olson, Dem.	655,109
Thomas L. Slater, Soc.	16,584
W. F. Alexander, Soc.-Lab.	2,448
Moritz J. Loeb, Work.	2,285
Thomas J. Lyons, Ind.-Rep.	774
William A. Wittick, Com. Land.	420

For Attorney-General, 1924.

Oscar E. Carlstrom, Rep.	1,474,692
Thomas F. Donovan, Dem.	755,223
Samuel Block, Soc.	16,956
John L. Lindsay, Soc.-Lab.	2,440
David J. Bentall, Work.	2,221
Harry Jenkins, Ind.-Rep.	779
Joseph W. Vistain, Com. Land.	379

For Auditor of Public Accounts, 1924.

Oscar Nelson, Rep.	1,511,858
Edward J. Hughes, Dem.	688,603
Ansel M. Brooks, Soc.	16,816
Otto Boneze, Soc.-Lab.	2,440
Emery J. Hall, Ind.-Rep.	778
James F. Cronin, Com. Land.	446

For State Treasurer, 1924.

Omer N. Custer, Rep.	1,498,925
John C. Martin, Dem.	693,658
John T. Whitlock, Soc.	17,397
Abe Cohen, Soc.-Lab.	2,443
Hugh W. O'Toole, Ind.-Rep.	786
Robert T. Aiston, Com. Land.	433

For Lieutenant-Governor, 1924.

Fred E. Sterling, Rep.	1,502,517
Ferdinand A. Garesche, Dem.	727,390
Tilden Bozarth, Soc.	16,235
G. A. Jenning, Soc.-Lab.	2,426
John Watt, Work.	2,310

For Trustees University of Illinois, 1924.

(Three to be elected.)

Fred L. Wham, Rep.	1,476,300
George A. Barr, Rep.	1,468,727
Anna Wilmarth Ickes, Rep.	1,458,902
Beulah Wilson Campbell, Dem.	695,621
Harvey D. McCollum, Dem.	683,665
Louis C. Moschel, Dem.	679,782
Ella M. Roberts, Soc.	19,333
Mary O'Reilly, Soc.	18,728
Bertha Hale White, Soc.	18,670
James O'Rourke, Soc.-Lab.	2,519
H. R. Bloomsma, Soc.-Lab.	2,368
Henry Schilling, Soc.-Lab.	2,399
Hulda L. Potter Loomis, Com. Land	401
Clayton J. Ewing, Com. Land.	381
Albert Henniges, Com. Land.	367

For Representatives in Congress, 1924.

At Large—Richard Yates, Rep.	1,519,021
Henry R. Rathbone, Rep.	1,513,708
Mary Ward Hart, Dem.	669,555
Allen D. Albert, Dem.	658,265
Gus C. Sandberg, Soc.	17,580
John C. Flora, Soc.	17,438
J. E. Procum, Soc.-Lab.	2,437
Charles E. Clouse, Soc.-Lab.	2,368
Robert Minor, Work.	2,235
E. B. Hewlett, Work.	2,160
Patrick H. Morrissey, Ind.-Rep.	752
Dora Welty, Com. Land.	393
James W. Hill, Com. Land.	363
1. City of Chicago (part).	
Martin B. Madden, Rep.	43,661
James F. Doyle, Dem.	13,623
Samuel A. T. Watkins	2,232
Elmer Whitmore, Soc.	220
Gordon Owens	32
2. City of Chicago (part).	
Morton D. Hull, Rep.	113,349
Frank A. Wright, Dem.	37,482
William Frank, Soc.	1,271
3. City of Chicago (part) and towns of Lemont, Palos, Worth, Orland, Bremen, Thornton, Rich, Bloom and Calumet in Cook county.	
Elliott W. Sproul, Rep.	87,563
Joseph F. Timmis, Dem.	42,278
Kellam Foster, Soc.	910
4. City of Chicago (part).	
Thomas A. Doyle, Dem.	30,955
Stanley Jankowski, Rep.	23,947
John Krause, Soc.	380
Joseph Podkulski	42
5. City of Chicago (part).	
Adolph J. Sabath, Dem.	20,588
Bernard A. Weaver, Rep.	14,730
Leon Hanock, Soc.	301
6. City of Chicago (part) and towns of Proviso, Cicero, Oak Park, Berwyn, Riverside, Stickney and Lyons in Cook county.	
John J. Gorman, Rep.	116,066
James R. Buckley, Dem.	53,463
Edward Hangsen, Soc.	1,677
7. City of Chicago (part) and towns of Hanover, Schaumberg, Elk Grove, Maine, Leyden, Barrington, Palatine, Wheeling and Norwood Park in Cook county.	
M. A. Michaelson, Rep.	133,563
Hynek M. Howell, Dem.	46,253
Edward A. Russell, Ind. Rep.	13,040
John M. Collins, Soc.	3,901
Samuel T. Hammersmark, Ind. Rep.	503
8. City of Chicago (part).	
Ernest D. Potts, Rep.	13,853
Stanley Henry Kunz, Dem.	17,799
Gerard Kasmarek	1,675
William L. Long, Soc.	171
George Maurer	13
9. City of Chicago (part).	
Fred A. Britten, Rep.	42,829
Urban A. Lavery, Dem.	12,541
Evar Anderson, Soc.	471
John W. Johnstone	84
10. City of Chicago (part), Lake county and towns of Evanston, Niles, New Trier and Northfield in Cook county.	
Carl R. Chindblom, Rep.	126,383
John P. Reed, Dem.	30,474
Mrs. Kunia Sissman, Soc.	1,142

11. Counties of DuPage, Kane, McHenry and Will.
Frank R. Reid, Rep..... 83,696
Charles L. Schwartz, Dem..... 15,246
George Chant, Soc..... 519

12. Counties of Boone, DeKalb, Grundy, Kendall, LaSalle and Winnebago.
Charles E. Fuller, Rep..... 68,696
Marvin C. Parsons, Pro..... 12,105
Fred N. Hale, Soc..... 533

13. Counties of Carroll, Lee, Jo Daviess, Ogle, Stephenson and Whiteside.
William R. Johnson, Rep..... 49,717
William G. Curtiss, Dem..... 13,887
Xavier Gehant, Soc..... 281
John Erefeldt, Ind. Rep..... 46

14. Counties of Hancock, Henderson, McDonough, Mercer, Rock Island and Warren.
John C. Allen, Rep..... 48,920
Willard A. Schaeffer, Dem..... 26,680

15. Counties of Adams, Fulton, Henry, Knox and Schuyler.
Edward J. King, Rep..... 53,123
Henry E. Schmiedeskamp, Dem.... 23,051
John C. Sjodin, Soc..... 627

16. Counties of Bureau, Marshall, Peoria, Putnam, Stark and Tazewell.
William E. Hull, Rep..... 43,098
Charles C. Hatcher, Dem..... 34,185
James Lofthouse, Soc..... 499

17. Counties of Ford, Livingston, Logan, McLean and Woodford.
Frank H. Funk, Rep..... 40,226
Frank Gillespie, Dem..... 26,497
Harry A. Crawford, Soc..... 253

18. Counties of Clark, Cumberland, Edgar, Iroquois, Kankakee and Vermilion.
William P. Holaday, Rep..... 52,992
Andrew B. Dennis, Dem..... 29,034
James P. Miller, Soc..... 299

19. Counties of Champaign, Coles, DeWitt, Douglas, Macon, Moultrie, Shelby and Piatt.
Charles Adkins, Rep..... 55,605
Edward F. Poorman, Dem..... 42,490
John R. Hefner, Soc..... 400

20. Counties of Brown, Calhoun, Cass, Greene, Jersey, Mason, Menard, Morgan, Pike and Scott.
Henry T. Rainey, Dem..... 36,669
Guy L. Shaw, Rep..... 32,569

21. Counties of Christian, Macoupin, Montgomery and Sangamon.
Loren E. Wheeler, Rep..... 45,588
J. Earl Major, Dem..... 44,414
Max P. Heinz, Soc..... 1,144

22. Counties of Bond, Madison, Monroe, St. Clair and Washington.
Dr. Ed M. Irwin, Rep..... 56,525
Edward E. Campbell, Rep..... 40,604
Roy F. Boyd, Soc..... 803

23. Counties of Clinton, Crawford, Effingham, Fayette, Jasper, Jefferson, Lawrence, Marion, Richland and Wabash.
Charles J. Metzger, Rep..... 38,670
William W. Arnold, Dem..... 45,644
Howard Lee Bolinger, Soc..... 316

24. Counties of Clay, Edwards, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Johnson, Massac, Pope, Saline, Wayne and White.
Thomas S. Williams, Rep..... 35,356
H. Robert Fowler, Dem..... 29,954

25. Counties of Alexander, Franklin, Jackson, Perry, Pulaski, Randolph, Union and Williamson.
Edward E. Denison, Rep..... 47,080
Philip N. Lewis, Dem..... 33,638
David W. Kennedy, Soc..... 304

Vote on Propositions.

Statewide System of Hard Roads—Highest legislative vote, 2,192,130; yes, 1,561,637; no, 544,250.

Amendment of Section 9 of Banking Law—Yes, 1,088,153; no, 517,827.

Amendments of Sections 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 11 and 17 of Banking Law—Yes, 709,975; no, 364,165.

Gateway Amendment—Total vote, 2,579,861; for, 704,665; against, 397,835.

Lease of Illinois and Michigan Canal—Total vote, 2,579,861; for, 1,030,272; against, 505,024.

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Republicans	37	96	133
Democrats	14	57	71

State Officers. (All republicans.)

Governor—Len Small.
Lieutenant-Governor—Fred E. Sterling.
Secretary of State—Louis L. Emmerson.
Auditor—Oscar Nelson.
Treasurer—Omer N. Custer.
Attorney-General—Oscar E. Carlstrom.

INDIANA (Population, 1923, 3,013,134).

Pop. in 1923.	Counties. (92)	—President 1924— Rep. Coolidge.	Dem. Davis.	Prog. LaF'te.
*20503	Adams	3330	4300	391
121842	Allen	25207	17244	3889
*23887	Bartholomew	6606	4760	272
*12206	Benton	3250	2104	216
*14084	Blackford	3553	3094	264
*23575	Boone	6256	5466	156
*7019	Brown	756	1229	47
*16315	Carroll	4543	3660	254
39040	Cass	9939	5276	2480
*29381	Clark	5944	5218	315
*29447	Clay	5955	5349	843
28118	Clinton	7469	6070	261
*11201	Crawford	1917	2384	123
*26856	Daviess	6427	5558	488
*20033	Dearborn	4588	4330	582
*17813	Decatur	4907	4092	246
25796	DeKalb	6093	4133	872
58165	Delaware	14411	7830	767
19939	Dubois	2708	5651	504
59041	Elkhart	13096	4729	2343
18124	Fayette	5284	2940	244
30792	Floyd	6733	6971	738
*18823	Fountain	4796	4282	249
*14806	Franklin	3296	3915	190
*16478	Fulton	4329	3244	192
*29201	Gibson	7100	6149	993
*51353	Grant	11173	7086	1884
*36770	Greene	6670	5996	1832
*24222	Hamilton	7463	3785	192
*17210	Hancock	4063	4364	113
*18656	Harrison	3896	4005	147
*20291	Hendricks	5766	3489	168
36457	Henry	8800	5376	205
47854	Howard	10438	5451	1378
32641	Huntington	7437	5506	1446
*24228	Jackson	4187	5332	506
14291	Jasper	3679	1744	281
*23318	Jay	5753	4812	269
20790	Jefferson	5192	3914	221
*13280	Jennings	3506	2730	184
20862	Johnson	4954	4699	90
48723	Knox	8493	8603	1986
*27120	Kosciusko	6819	4384	419
*14009	Lagrange	3081	1566	203
187750	Lake	30990	10918	5822
52117	Laporte	11597	5214	2078
*28228	Lawrence	7438	4414	376
70566	Madison	18447	12061	1282
378487	Marion	95135	59498	5842
*23744	Marshall	5354	4277	377
*11865	Martin	2470	2669	134
*28668	Miami	6796	4976	1335
24912	Monroe	6247	4689	327

Pop.		Coolidge.	Davis.	LaF'te.
*28490	Montgomery	8366	5708	186
*20010	Morgan	5328	4042	184
*10144	Newton	2705	1523	240
*22470	Noble	5793	4163	398
*4024	Ohio	989	1058	43
*16974	Orange	4538	3374	161
*12760	Owen	2627	2670	225
*18875	Parke	4877	2898	415
*16692	Perry	3240	3895	170
*18684	Pike	3885	3604	442
*20256	Porter	5613	1640	1009
*19334	Posey	4173	4115	227
*12385	Pulaski	2725	1953	253
*19880	Putnam	4930	4759	326
*26484	Randolph	7397	3768	262
*18694	Ripley	4694	4257	605
*19241	Rush	5958	3415	110
*7424	Scott	1532	1824	64
*25982	Shelby	6664	5976	228
*18400	Spencer	4395	4409	211
*10278	Starke	2329	1555	501
*13360	Steuben	4046	1610	216
110151	St. Joseph	23682	15056	2202
*31630	Sullivan	5139	5213	1610
*9311	Switzerland	2346	2414	73
43804	Tippecanoe	12161	7619	976
*16152	Tipton	4583	3660	261
*6021	Union	1907	1284	40
97649	Vanderburg	25907	17186	3640
30783	Vermilion	4489	2779	1800
104639	Vigo	19545	12999	4320
27340	Wabash	7277	4054	610
*9699	Warren	3035	1150	159
*19862	Warrick	4437	3297	343
*16645	Washington	3479	3944	64
49715	Wayne	11487	6211	1445
*20509	Wells	3932	4537	210
*17351	White	4475	3138	305
*15660	Whitley	4420	3484	128
	Total	697688	492247	70788
	Plurality	205441		
	Per cent	55.10	38.88	5.59
	Total vote		1266126	

For president in 1924 Faris, Pro., received 4,416 votes; Foster, Work., 987.

For president in 1920 Harding, Rep., received 696,370 votes; Cox, Dem., 511,364; Debs, Soc., 24,703; Watkins, Pro., 13,462; Christensen, Far.-Lab., 16,499.

For Governor, 1924.

Ed Jackson, Rep. 654,184
Carleton B. McCulloch, Dem. 572,303
Francis M. Wampler, Soc. 5,984
Basil L. Allen, Pro. 3,808

For Representatives in Congress, 1924.

1. The counties of Gibson, Pike, Posey, Spencer, Vanderburg and Warrick.
   Harry E. Rowbottom, Rep. 48,203
   William E. Wilson, Dem. 44,335

2. The counties of Daviess, Greene, Knox, Monroe, Martin, Morgan, Owen and Sullivan.
   John E. Sedwick, Rep. 43,073
   Arthur H. Greenwood, Dem. 43,690

3. The counties of Clark, Crawford, Dubois, Floyd, Harrison, Lawrence, Orange, Perry, Scott and Washington.
   Lindley Barlow, Rep. 39,446
   Frank Gardner, Dem. 44,376

4. The counties of Bartholomew, Brown, Dearborn, Decatur, Jackson, Jefferson, Jennings, Johnson, Ohio, Ripley and Switzerland.
   James W. Hill, Rep. 39,446
   Harry C. Canfield, Dem. 48,803

5. The counties of Clay, Hendricks, Parke, Putnam, Vermilion and Vigo.
   Noble J. Johnson, Rep. 46,264
   J. E. Shannon, Dem. 28,573

6. The counties of Fayette, Franklin, Hancock, Henry, Rush, Shelby, Union and Wayne.
   Richard N. Elliott, Rep. 46,094
   Lawrence A. Handley, Dem. 37,309

7. The county of Marion.
   Ralph E. Updike, Rep. 94,751
   Joseph P. Turk, Dem. 62,279

8. The counties of Adams, Delaware, Jay, Madison, Randolph and Wells.
   Albert H. Vestal, Rep. 51,864
   John A. M. Adair, Dem. 41,119

9. The counties of Boone, Carroll, Clinton, Fountain, Hamilton, Howard, Montgomery and Tipton.
   Fred S. Purnell, Rep. 51,280
   James P. Davis, Dem. 41,973

10. The counties of Benton, Jasper, Lake, Newton, Porter, Tippecanoe, Warren and White.
    Will R. Wood, Rep. 67,143
    Harry O. Rhodes, Dem. 33,344

11. The counties of Blackford, Cass, Grant, Huntington, Miami, Pulaski and Wabash.
    Albert R. Hall, Rep. 49,978
    Samuel E. Cook, Dem. 39,998

12. The counties of Allen, DeKalb, Lagrange, Noble, Steuben and Whitley.
    David Hogg, Rep. 49,921
    Charles W. Branstrator, Dem. 35,565

13. The counties of Elkhart, Fulton, Kosciusko, Laporte, Marshall, St. Joseph and Starke.
    Andrew J. Hickey, Rep. 69,042
    James L. Harmon, Dem. 42,895

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	33	84	117
Democrats	17	16	33

State Officers.

Governor—Ed Jackson, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—Fred Harold Van Orman, Rep.
Secretary of State—Frederick E. Schortemeier, Rep.
Auditor—Lewis S. Bowman, Rep.
Treasurer—Bernhardt H. Urbahns, Rep.
Attorney-General—Arthur L. Gilliom, Rep.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Henry N. Sherwood, Rep.
Reporter of Supreme Court—Emma Eaton White, Rep.

IOWA (Population, 1923, 2,468,643).

Pop. in 1923.	Counties. (99)	President 1924 Rep. Coolidge.	Dem. Davis.	Prog. LaF'te.
*14259	Adair	4043	688	1285
*10521	Adams	2547	897	1247
*17285	Allamakee	2755	1286	3110
31196	Appanoose	6421	2032	2722
*12520	Audubon	2475	965	1152
24414	Benton	5314	1459	2329
60789	Black Hawk	15813	2981	5397
30709	Boone	4980	702	4953
17048	Bremer	3636	911	2858
19941	Buchanan	5479	1780	1409
19485	Buena Vista	3812	1683	2771
18107	Butler	3823	667	1921
18033	Calhoun	3529	714	2328
22065	Carroll	3590	1994	3159
19555	Cass	5721	1099	1488
*17560	Cedar	4625	1498	1520
38159	Cerro Gordo	8410	1343	4509
18129	Cherokee	3240	904	2028
15451	Chickasaw	3416	1736	2190
*10506	Clarke	2554	743	1563
16704	Clay	3549	378	1853
*25032	Clayton	4168	1556	4314
*43371	Clinton	10371	3787	5462
20821	Crawford	2882	1255	3638
25656	Dallas	6359	933	2959

Pop.		Coolidge.	Davis.	LaF'te.
*12574	Davis	2804	1802	1142
16644	Decatur	3221	1693	1917
18288	Delaware	4938	1146	1546
*35520	Des Moines	7995	2616	4128
10997	Dickinson	2967	435	1017
58553	Dubuque	8280	5718	10576
13639	Emmet	2739	407	1987
29731	Fayette	5974	1272	4634
19487	Floyd	5011	5529	2048
16176	Franklin	3064	360	1704
*15447	Fremont	3309	2525	386
16625	Greene	4599	790	1497
14725	Grundy	3322	615	1801
17676	Guthrie	4315	840	2027
19634	Hamilton	4401	490	2348
15441	Hancock	3183	550	1605
24208	Hardin	4714	634	2435
24965	Harrison	5062	3179	1674
*18298	Henry	4537	1339	1497
13988	Howard	2850	1604	1521
13228	Humboldt	2841	370	1543
11829	Ida	2033	685	1956
18667	Iowa	3549	1458	1806
*19931	Jackson	4218	2352	1755
28150	Jasper	6565	1214	3764
16616	Jefferson	4062	1249	1279
26658	Johnson	5741	4572	2553
*18607	Jones	4518	2212	1182
*20983	Keokuk	4795	2568	1966
26202	Kossuth	3806	1369	3562
40748	Lee	9999	4903	3448
78793	Linn	22374	5941	6335
*12179	Louisa	2952	643	945
16488	Lucas	3288	824	2130
15722	Lyon	2082	481	2162
*15020	Madison	4191	1367	1330
*26270	Mahaska	5810	1673	3010
25664	Marion	5058	2383	3154
33478	Marshall	9010	1516	2584
*15422	Mills	3348	1750	727
14096	Mitchell	2892	400	2858
17301	Monona	3195	1271	1802
*23467	Monroe	4100	1388	2514
17206	Montgomery	4617	805	1732
*29042	Muscatine	7731	1963	2091
19696	O'Brien	4064	734	2124
10679	Osceola	1876	386	1459
24185	Page	6023	1633	1511
16078	Palo Alto	2943	593	2393
23748	Plymouth	3803	1605	3628
15887	Pocahontas	2537	819	2934
169744	Polk	37491	6665	15567
63612	Pottawattamie	13380	5305	6637
20026	Poweshiek	4514	1433	2379
12923	Ringgold	3147	872	1257
17840	Sac	3970	674	1889
78982	Scott	18360	4347	7487
*16065	Shelby	3252	2297	1201
26893	Sioux	4960	900	2556
26941	Story	6916	1310	2554
*21861	Tama	5177	2180	2003
*15514	Taylor	4254	1138	1579
17503	Union	4250	1166	2432
*14060	Van Buren	3622	1209	1132
38007	Wapello	9870	3039	4402
*18047	Warren	4683	1269	1579
20600	Washington	5053	1868	1450
*15378	Wayne	3322	1826	1486
38686	Webster	6641	2076	5279
14057	Winnebago	2445	2497	225
22221	Winneshiek	4154	1510	3763
101023	Woodbury	16689	5676	12719
12235	Worth	2344	180	2069
21213	Wright	4323	501	2707
	Total	537635	162600	272243
	Plurality	265932		
	Per cent.	55.03	16.64	27.87
	Total vote		976960	

For president in 1924 Foster, Work., received 4,037 votes.

For president in 1920 Harding, Rep., received 634,674 votes; Cox, Dem., 227,921; Debs, Soc., 16,981; Christensen, Far.-Lab., 10,321; Cox, Soc.-Lab., 982; Watkins, Pro., 4,197.

For United States Senator, 1924.

Smith W. Brookhart, Rep. 447,706
Daniel Steck, Dem. 446,951

For Representatives in Congress, 1924.

1. Counties of Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Lee, Louisa, Van Buren and Washington.
   W. F. Kopp, Rep. 42,711
   J. M. Bell, Dem. 17,111
2. Counties of Clinton, Iowa, Jackson, Johnson, Muscatine and Scott.
   F. D. Letts, Rep. 49,117
   R. U. Thompson, Dem. 32,893
3. Counties of Black Hawk, Bremer, Buchanan, Butler, Delaware, Dubuque, Franklin, Hardin and Wright.
   T. J. Robinson, Rep. 54,921
   Willis N. Birdsall, Dem. 25,215
4. Counties of Allamakee, Cerro Gordo, Chickasaw, Clayton, Fayette, Floyd, Howard, Mitchell, Winneshiek and Worth.
   Gilbert N. Haugen, Rep. 50,850
   J. M. Berry, Dem. 20,636
5. Counties of Benton, Cedar, Grundy, Jones, Linn, Marshall and Tama.
   Cyrenus Cole, Rep. 52,237
   W. N. Townsend, Dem. 22,175
6. Counties of Davis, Jasper, Keokuk, Mahaska, Monroe, Poweshiek and Wapello.
   C. W. Ramseyer, Rep. 42,843
   James V. Curran, Dem. 19,028
7. Counties of Dallas, Madison, Marion, Polk, Story and Warren.
   Cassius C. Dowell, Rep. 66,550
   William M. Wade, Dem. 18,454
   Charles Gay, Ind. 606
8. Counties of Adams, Appanoose, Clarke, Decatur, Fremont, Lucas, Page, Ringgold, Taylor, Union and Wayne.
   Lloyd Thurston, Rep. 42,319
   LeRoy Munyon, Dem. 25,414
9. Counties of Adair, Audubon, Cass, Guthrie, Harrison, Mills, Montgomery, Pottawattamie and Shelby.
   William R. Green, Rep. 49,057
   C. F. Paschel, Dem. 22,741
10. Counties of Boone, Calhoun, Carroll, Crawford, Emmet, Greene, Hamilton, Hancock, Humboldt, Kossuth, Palo Alto, Pocahontas, Webster and Winnebago.
    L. J. Dickinson, Rep. 59,954
    R. F. Mitchell, Dem. 19,566
11. Counties of Buena Vista, Cherokee, Clay, Dickinson, Ida, Lyon, Monona, O'Brien, Osceola, Plymouth, Sac, Sioux and Woodbury.
    William D. Boies, Rep. 56,151
    A. Sykes, Dem. 35,116

Legislature.

The legislature is republican in both branches.

State Officers. (All republicans.)

Governor—John Hamill.
Lieutenant-Governor—C. F. Kimball.
Secretary of State—Walter C. Ramsay.
Auditor of State—James C. McClune.
Treasurer of State—Roy E. Johnson.
Attorney-General—Ben J. Gibson.

KANSAS (Population, 1923, 1,797,489).

Pop. in 1923.	Counties. (105)	President 1924 Coolidge. Rep.	Davis. Dem.	LaF'te. Prog.
*23509	Allen	6101	2181	441
*12986	Anderson	3101	1421	563
*23411	Atchison	6243	2199	1341
*9739	Barber	2218	909	681
18620	Barton	4109	1605	1560
*23198	Bourbon	4209	2848	1538
*20949	Brown	5645	1866	678

Pop.		Coolidge.	Davis.	La Fl'te.
51332	Butler	7367	3642	1707
*7144	Chase	1822	758	330
11658	Chautauqua	2439	1086	540
*33609	Cherokee	5437	3071	1770
6069	Cheyenne	1119	485	617
5311	Clark	969	410	259
*14365	Clay	3769	1417	802
*17714	Cloud	4340	1238	1359
*14254	Coffey	3551	1631	503
6030	Comanche	1049	431	260
36366	Cowley	8527	3161	2887
65630	Crawford	9063	3433	5509
*8121	Decatur	1621	1217	618
26286	Dickinson	6177	1690	1698
*13438	Doniphan	3787	1072	345
*23998	Douglas	8050	1922	725
7065	Edwards	1929	548	402
*9034	Elk	2443	1104	255
14845	Ellis	1763	842	1197
*10379	Ellsworth	2286	950	654
7951	Finney	1753	614	476
15310	Ford	3446	1551	948
22328	Franklin	6005	2324	628
13729	Geary	2678	723	636
*4748	Gove	1211	400	176
*7624	Graham	1631	629	773
1087	Grant	439	148	77
5283	Gray	959	463	194
*1028	Greeley	357	75	124
*14715	Greenwood	1179	1794	556
*2586	Hamilton	610	307	250
*13656	Harper	2280	1321	681
21300	Harvey	4496	1743	1387
1620	Haskell	493	167	97
4023	Hodgeman	899	367	216
*15495	Jackson	4390	1419	367
*14750	Jefferson	4418	1320	340
*16240	Jewell	4341	1861	495
18322	Johnson	6102	2518	603
*2617	Kearny	635	199	269
*12119	Kingman	2416	1077	954
*6164	Kiowa	1541	498	160
34993	Labette	6591	2969	2369
2936	Lane	693	281	199
*38402	Leavenworth	9428	2982	1445
*9894	Lincoln	2277	615	941
*13815	Linn	3159	1683	614
*3223	Logan	942	286	249
26596	Lyon	6290	2750	1934
23106	Marion	4008	1520	1581
*22730	Marshall	5809	2369	1139
21961	McPherson	5128	1530	1113
5718	Meade	1290	471	165
*19809	Miami	4788	1994	971
*13886	Mitchell	3161	1470	656
49705	Montgomery	11158	4178	1824
*12005	Morris	3089	1040	615
3843	Morton	669	286	261
*18487	Nemaha	4091	1846	857
24088	Neosho	5106	2274	1319
8068	Ness	1628	541	350
*11423	Norton	2778	1261	643
*18621	Osage	4956	2049	836
*12441	Osborne	3333	905	420
*10714	Ottawa	2475	854	777
9489	Pawnee	2407	1111	331
*12505	Phillips	2647	1376	792
*16154	Pottawatomie	4340	1470	545
13540	Pratt	2761	1203	847
6950	Rawlins	1213	742	694
46789	Reno	10337	3675	1837
*15855	Republic	3671	1616	835
*14832	Rice	3920	1303	497
22404	Riley	5452	1646	689
*9966	Rooks	2442	930	324
8553	Rush	1780	787	542
*10748	Russell	2637	687	777
26820	Saline	6533	1966	2005
3146	Scott	733	445	264
99133	Sedgwick	21141	8709	7087
6987	Seward	1184	676	417
71785	Shawnee	20111	5096	2646
*5484	Sheridan	1320	542	371
5967	Sherman	1122	528	795
*14985	Smith	3226	1634	777
*11559	Stafford	3100	957	463
*908	Stanton	379	158	70
4479	Stevens	913	302	157
*29213	Sumner	5551	2554	1997
5539	Thomas	1436	822	477
6052	Trego	1120	399	407
*11424	Wabaunsee	2742	633	786
*2424	Wallace	603	171	349
*17984	Washington	4120	1528	1107
*1856	Wichita	482	147	140
21640	Wilson	4596	1735	739
*8984	Woodson	2412	1026	380
130202	Wyandotte	23879	8909	7353
	Federal service	83	27	10
	Total	407671	156319	98461
	Plurality	251352		
	Per cent.	61.54	23.59	14.87
	Total vote	662451		

For president in 1920 Harding, Rep., received 369,195 votes; Cox, Dem., 185,447, and Debs, Soc., 15,510.

For United States Senator, 1924.

Arthur Capper, Rep. 428,494
James Malone, Dem. 154,189
F. J. Fraley, Ind. 23,266

For Governor, 1924.

Ben S. Paulen, Rep. 323,403
Jonathan M. Davis, Dem. 182,861
William Allen White, Ind. 149,696

For Representatives in Congress, 1924.

1. Counties of Atchison, Brown, Doniphan, Jackson, Jefferson, Leavenworth, Nemaha and Shawnee.
   D. R. Anthony, Jr., Rep. 49,675
   Lee Eppinger, Dem. 20,474
2. Counties of Allen, Anderson, Bourbon, Douglas, Franklin, Johnson, Linn, Miami and Wyandotte.
   Russell Dyer, Rep. 39,523
   Chauncey Little, Dem. 43,285
3. Counties of Chautauqua, Cherokee, Cowley, Crawford, Elk, Labette, Montgomery, Neosho and Wilson.
   W. H. Sproul, Rep. 49,482
   Charles Stephens, Dem. 36,876
4. Counties of Chase, Coffey, Greenwood, Lyon, Marion, Morris, Osage, Pottawatomie, Wabaunsee and Woodson.
   Homer Hoch, Rep. 34,731
   R. W. Woodside, Dem. 18,728
5. Counties of Clay, Cloud, Geary, Dickinson, Marshall, Ottawa, Republic, Riley, Saline and Washington.
   James G. Strong, Rep. 38,754
   Clarence E. Hatfield, Dem. 25,842
6. Counties of Cheyenne, Decatur, Ellis, Ellsworth, Gove, Graham, Jewell, Lincoln, Logan, Mitchell, Norton, Osborne, Phillips, Rawlins, Rooks, Russell, Sheridan, Sherman, Smith, Thomas, Trego and Wallace.
   Hays B. White, Rep. 35,690
   John R. Connelley, Dem. 32,285
7. Counties of Barber, Barton, Clark, Comanche, Edwards, Finney, Ford, Grant, Gray, Greeley, Hamilton, Harper, Hodgeman, Haskell, Kingman, Kiowa, Kearny, Lane, Meade, Morton, Ness, Pawnee, Pratt, Reno, Rice, Rush, Scott, Seward, Stafford, Stevens, Stanton and Wichita.
   J. N. Tincher, Rep. 48,826
   Nellie Cline, Dem. 40,583
8. Counties of Butler, Harvey, McPherson, Sedgwick and Sumner.
   Chester I. Long, Rep. 28,868
   W. A. Ayers, Dem. 44,312

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	33	91	124
Democrats	7	32	39
Independents	0	3	3

State Officers.

Governor—Ben S. Paulen, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—D. A. N. Chase, Rep.
Secretary of State—Frank J. Ryan, Rep.
Attorney-General—Charles B. Griffith, Rep.
Auditor—N. A. Turner, Rep.
Treasurer—Carl R. White, Rep.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Jess W. Miley, Rep.

KENTUCKY (Population, 1923, 2,462,317).

Pop. in 1923.	Counties. (120)	—President 1924— Dem. Davis.	Rep. Cool'ge.	Prog. LaF'te.
17572	Adair	2269	2725	30
17436	Allen	2373	3092	27
*9982	Anderson	2089	1398	30
*12045	Ballard	3128	751	81
25377	Barren	4449	3431	73
*11996	Bath	2095	1723	20
35983	Bell	2166	5371	333
9625	Boone	2204	1173	127
18762	Bourbon	4034	3679	93
31385	Boyd	4079	6042	660
15117	Boyle	3197	2656	293
*10210	Bracken	1485	1749	125
21721	Breathitt	2826	1708	10
*19652	Breckinridge	3230	3814	104
*9328	Bullitt	1789	942	125
*15197	Butler	1177	2597	32
*13975	Caldwell	2183	2475	148
21139	Calloway	3790	936	130
62768	Campbell	5564	12242	6882
*8231	Carlisle	2250	467	29
8431	Carroll	2243	1298	18
22656	Carter	2552	4414	231
17836	Casey	1797	3090	31
*35883	Christian	6585	7150	101
*17901	Clark	3857	2686	44
20516	Clay	1144	3551	108
8745	Clinton	543	2047	11
*13125	Crittenden	1869	2486	54
10935	Cumberland	918	2113	18
*40733	Daviess	8116	7202	161
11046	Edmonson	1183	2005	0
*8887	Elliott	1702	591	26
16756	Estill	2052	2071	195
57168	Fayette	10433	11632	245
*15614	Fleming	2590	2543	30
30599	Floyd	4220	3685	562
*19357	Franklin	4678	2811	59
15586	Fulton	3336	891	56
*4664	Gallatin	1007	749	22
12722	Garrard	2126	2575	26
*10435	Grant	1923	1424	208
*32483	Graves	7266	3279	247
*19927	Grayson	2858	3149	56
*11391	Green	1548	1909	8
20633	Greenup	1932	2490	813
*6945	Hancock	1323	1313	59
24860	Hardin	4296	2712	152
39110	Harlan	2133	9632	1263
*15798	Harrison	3924	2129	87
18677	Hart	2862	2687	83
*27609	Henderson	4046	4828	186
*13411	Henry	3706	1910	30
*10244	Hickman	2270	614	13
*34133	Hopkins	5864	5231	604
12030	Jackson	284	2586	75
294822	Jefferson	50409	61475	5032
*12205	Jessamine	2470	2144	25
20392	Johnson	1480	3025	408
74570	Kenton	7948	13444	8897
11967	Knott	2286	866	16
24912	Knox	1537	3761	290
*10004	Larue	1993	1368	25
*19814	Laurel	1451	3211	202
*17643	Lawrence	2445	2509	73
12778	Lee	1348	1319	29
10500	Leslie	223	2035	17
29458	Letcher	1912	3112	650
*15829	Lewis	1445	3002	172
*16481	Lincoln	3100	3002	240
*9732	Livingston	1768	1250	60
*23633	Logan	4772	3680	108
*8795	Lyon	1696	976	38
*26284	Madison	4895	5253	90
13933	Magoffin	1757	2182	21
*15527	Marion	3055	1956	94
*15215	Marshall	2752	1175	59
7784	Martin	364	1481	186
*17760	Mason	3525	3372	108
38032	McCracken	6028	4956	1218
11871	McCreary	533	2283	234
*12502	McLean	2284	1838	94
*9442	Meade	1802	1082	44
*5779	Menifee	873	445	7
15058	Mercer	2698	2510	33
*10075	Metcalfe	1262	1430	15
14411	Monroe	970	2434	34
*12245	Montgomery	2347	1942	27
16609	Morgan	3311	1792	28
35066	Muhlenberg	4379	5210	841
*16137	Nelson	3863	2066	76
*9894	Nicholas	2235	1333	35
*26473	Ohio	3817	4909	294
7847	Oldham	1954	899	35
*12554	Owen	3155	914	36
*7820	Owsley	323	1409	23
*11719	Pendleton	2028	2117	141
31373	Perry	2658	4307	342
55893	Pike	5835	6990	574
6917	Powell	939	724	25
34578	Pulaski	3158	6464	655
*3871	Robertson	680	485	9
15742	Rockcastle	1277	2679	105
9478	Rowan	1092	1305	53
12211	Russell	1224	2258	24
*15318	Scott	3805	2315	38
18707	Shelby	4092	2936	46
*11150	Simpson	2688	1285	48
7862	Spencer	1320	943	10
12334	Taylor	2052	2227	19
*15694	Todd	2679	1935	57
*14208	Trigg	2625	2108	32
*6911	Trimble	1676	335	2
*18040	Union	3493	1768	242
30956	Warren	7005	5568	106
15072	Washington	2238	2268	10
16479	Wayne	2020	2397	25
*20762	Webster	3449	3160	—
28213	Whitley	1413	4676	730
*8783	Wolfe	1597	821	17
*11784	Woodford	2472	2077	7
	Total	374855	398966	38465
	Plurality		24111	
	Per cent	45.97	48.87	4.72
	Total vote		815332	

For president in 1920 Harding, Rep., received 452,486 votes and Cox, Dem., 456,497. For president in 1924 the socialists cast 1,499 votes, the American party 1,299 and the commonwealth land party 248.

For United States Senator, 1924.

Fred M. Sackett, Rep. 406,123
A. O. Stanley, Dem. 381,605

For Representatives in Congress, 1924.

1. The counties of Ballard, Caldwell, Calloway, Carlisle, Crittenden, Fulton, Graves, Hickman, Lyon, Livingston, Marshall, McCracken and Trigg.
   A. W. Barkley, Dem. 41,861
   Myre, Rep. 20,659
2. The counties of Christian, Daviess, Hancock, Henderson, Hopkins, McLean, Union and Webster.
   David H. Kincheloe, Dem. 35,717
3. The counties of Allen, Barren, Butler, Edmonson, Logan, Metcalfe, Muhlenburg, Simpson, Todd and Warren.

R. T. Thomas, Jr., Dem..... 33,084
Baker, Rep..... 29,753

4. The counties of Breckinridge, Bullitt, Grayson, Green, Hardin, Hart, Larue, Marion, Meade, Nelson, Ohio, Taylor and Washington.
Ben Johnson, Dem..... 34,954
Z. T. Proctor, Rep..... 26,338

5. The county of Jefferson.
Maurice H. Thatcher, Rep..... 60,403
H. M. McMeekin, Dem..... 50,508

6. The counties of Boone, Campbell, Carroll, Gallatin, Grant, Kenton, Pendleton and Trimble.
A. B. Rouse, Dem..... 36,400
Landrum, Rep..... 21,951
W. R. Barnhorst, Prog..... 15,219

7. The counties of Bourbon, Clark, Estill, Fayette, Franklin, Henry, Lee, Oldham, Owen, Powell, Scott and Woodford.
Virgil Chapman, Dem..... 40,651

8. The counties of Adair, Anderson, Boyle, Casey, Garrard, Jessamine, Lincoln, Madison, Mercer, Shelby, Spencer.
Ralph Gilbert, Dem..... 29,887

9. The counties of Bracken, Bath, Boyd, Carter, Elliott, Fleming, Greenup, Harrison, Lewis, Lawrence, Mason, Menefee, Morgan, Nicholas, Robertson, Rowan, Wolfe, Montgomery, Breathitt.
Fred Vinson, Dem..... 45,899
George Osborn, Rep..... 38,295

10. The counties of Floyd, Jackson, Johnson, Knott, Letcher, Martin, Magoffin, Owsley, Pike and Perry.
John W. Langley, Rep..... 31,057
Ratcliffe, Dem..... 20,557

11. The counties of Bell, Clay, Clinton, Cumberland, Harlan, Knox, Leslie, McCreary, Monroe, Pulaski, Russell, Rockcastle, Wayne, Whitley and Laurel.
J. M. Robinson, Rep..... 51,065
J. N. Sewell, Dem..... 17,365

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Democrats	25	68	93
Republicans	13	32	45

State Officers.

Governor—William J. Fields, Dem.
Secretary of State—Mrs. Emma G. Cromwell, Dem.
Treasurer—Edward B. Dishman, Dem.
Auditor—W. H. Shanks, Dem.
Attorney-General—Frank E. Daugherty, Dem.

LOUISIANA (Population, 1923, 1,849,746).

Pop. in 1923.	Parishes. (64)	—President 1924— Dem. Davis.	Rep. Coolidge.	†Scattering.
35893	Acadia	1481	691	116
20436	Allen	1012	410	—
*22155	Ascension	679	277	—
*17912	Assumption	305	601	—
35732	Avoyelles	1010	314	—
23087	Beauregard	1191	235	1
*20977	Bienville	774	67	3
22456	Bossier	751	48	23
92301	Caddo	4517	1062	411
36472	Calcasieu	2494	1129	33
9847	Caldwell	442	77	4
*3952	Cameron	353	20	—
11311	Catahoula	218	78	—
28907	Claiborne	1252	54	—
*12466	Concordia	319	46	—
29983	De Soto	1146	118	11
48094	E. Baton Rouge	2764	611	19
*11231	East Carroll	277	71	—
*17487	East Feliciana	504	25	—
24444	Evangeline	603	153	1
28465	Franklin	678	143	—
*14403	Grant	595	167	—
*26855	Iberia	740	679	—
*26806	Iberville	556	391	7
14725	Jackson	682	88	—
22757	Jefferson	1663	296	216
21122	Jefferson Davis	973	883	—
31601	Lafayette	978	531	324
*30344	Lafourche	678	611	—
10019	LaSalle	456	102	11
*16962	Lincoln	1005	157	—
12007	Livingston	657	110	—
10882	Madison	274	13	—
19500	Morehouse	582	141	—
39376	Natchitoches	1132	200	14
404575	Orleans	37785	7865	2141
31937	Ouachita	1532	480	86
*10194	Plaquemines	432	119	20
*24697	Pointe Coupee	369	146	13
64814	Rapides	2159	1022	109
16705	Red River	579	34	34
22694	Richland	678	116	—
21014	Sabine	1176	217	10
*4968	St. Bernard	526	13	—
*8586	St. Charles	388	132	—
*8427	St. Helena	185	18	—
*21228	St. James	615	278	3
*11896	St. John the Bap.	336	194	—
53808	St. Landry	1354	357	—
*21990	St. Martin	461	172	—
*30754	St. Mary	639	633	28
21268	St. Tammany	969	269	73
32260	Tangipahoa	1626	479	—
*12085	Tensas	338	21	—
*26974	Terrebonne	482	415	—
*19621	Union	875	7	1
26514	Vermilion	598	416	—
21614	Vernon	1372	142	33
26065	Washington	1278	179	189
26695	Webster	929	52	52
*11092	W. Baton Rouge	191	92	41
9796	West Carroll	342	68	9
*12303	West Feliciana	347	15	—
*16119	Winn	797	120	—
	Total	93218	24670	4063
	Plurality	68548		
	Per cent	76.44	20.23	3.33
	Total vote		121951	

†Votes for LaFollette and other presidential candidates were listed by the secretary of state as scattering.

For president in 1920 Cox, Dem., received 87,354 votes and Harding, Rep., 38,538.

For United States Senator, 1924.

Joseph E. Ransdell of Lake Providence was elected without opposition.

For Representatives in Congress, 1924.

1. Parishes of Orleans (half), St. Bernard and Plaquemines.
James O'Connor, Dem.; no opposition.

2. Parishes of Orleans (half), Jefferson, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist and St. James.
J. Zach Spearing, Dem.; no opposition.

3. Parishes of Assumption, Iberia, Lafayette, Lafourche, St. Martin, St. Mary, Terre Bonne and Vermilion.
W. P. Martin, Dem.; no opposition.

4. Parishes of Caddo, De Soto, Bossier, Red River, Webster, Bienville, Claiborne.
John N. Sandlin, Dem.; no opposition.

5. Parishes of Catahoula, Jackson, Caldwell, West Carroll, Concordia, East Carroll, Franklin, Madison, Morehouse, Ouachita, Richland, Tensas, Union and Lincoln.
Riley J. Wilson, Dem.; no opposition.

6. Parishes of Ascension, Iberville, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, Livingston, St. Helena, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Washington, West Baton Rouge, West Feliciana and Pointe Coupee.
Bolivar E. Kemp, Dem.; no opposition.

7. Parishes of Acadia, Calcasieu, Cameron, Evangeline, St. Landry, Allen, Beauregard, Jefferson Davis.
L. Lazaro, Dem.; no opposition.
8. Parishes of Avoyelles, Grant, Rapides, Natchitoches, Winn, Sabine, LaSalle, Vernon.
J. B. Aswell, Dem.; no opposition.

Legislature.

Both branches of the legislature are democratic.

State Officers. (All democrats.)

Governor—Henry L. Fuqua.
Lieutenant-Governor—O. H. Simpson.
Secretary of State—James J. Bailey.
Treasurer—L. B. Bayard, Jr.
Attorney-General—Percy Saint.
Auditor—Joseph F. Denechaud.

MAINE (Population, 1923, 777,259).

Pop. in 1923.	Counties. (16)	President 1924 Rep. Coolidge.	Dem. Davis.	Prog. LaF'te.
67950	Androscoggin	9680	4733	1743
84274	Aroostook	9554	1510	626
128833	Cumberland	26187	7078	2398
20079	Franklin	3389	1123	156
*30361	Hancock	5474	1392	195
64198	Kennebec	13122	4184	827
*26245	Knox	4919	1770	272
*15976	Lincoln	3311	878	82
38218	Oxford	7062	2563	466
88549	Penobscot	15081	3618	1386
20794	Piscataquis	4031	974	300
24624	Sagadahoc	3518	1084	193
37483	Somerset	6855	1822	579
*21328	Waldo	4003	1125	149
*41709	Washington	6010	2106	483
71477	York	16244	6004	1527
	Total	138440	41964	11382
	Plurality	96476		
	Per cent	72.93	21.83	5.92
	Total vote		192192	

For president in 1924 Johns, Soc.-Lab., received 406 votes.
For president in 1920 Harding, Rep., received 136,355 votes; Cox, Dem., 58,961; Debs, Soc., 2,214, and Macauley, S. Tax., 310.

For United States Senator, 1924.

Bert M. Fernald, Rep. 148,783
Fulton J. Redmond, Dem. 97,428

For Governor, 1924.

Ralph O. Brewster, Rep. 145,281
William R. Pattangall, Dem. 108,626

For Representatives in Congress, 1924.

1. Counties of Cumberland and York.
Carroll L. Beedy, Rep. 39,269
William M. Ingraham, Dem. 27,058
2. Counties of Androscoggin, Franklin, Knox, Lincoln, Oxford and Sagadahoc.
Wallace H. White, Rep. 34,335
Bertrand McIntire, Dem. 25,086
3. Counties of Hancock, Kennebec, Somerset, Waldo and Washington.
John E. Nelson, Rep. 40,730
Leon O. Tebbetts, Dem. 24,860
4. Counties of Aroostook, Penobscot and Piscataquis.
Ira G. Hersey, Rep. 34,011
C. G. Stevens, Dem. 20,851

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	30	122	152
Democrats	1	29	30

State Officers. (All republicans.)

Governor—Ralph O. Brewster.
Secretary—Frank W. Ball.
Treasurer—William L. Bonney.
Attorney-General—Raymond Fellows.

MARYLAND (Population, 1923, 1,505,346).

Pop. in 1923.	Counties. (23)	President 1924 Rep. Coolidge.	Dem. Davis.	Prog. LaF'te.
72652	Allegany	9042	4442	2822
46957	Anne Arundel	3670	3766	758
78981	Baltimore	9383	9424	2824
773580	Baltimore city	69588	60222	32950
*9744	Calvert	1564	1242	84
*18652	Caroline	2210	2493	165
34357	Carroll	5301	4616	320
*23612	Cecil	3156	2863	213
18179	Charles	2215	1491	177
*27895	Dorchester	3356	3047	203
*52541	Frederick	8441	7740	903
*19678	Garrett	2594	1226	373
29768	Harford	3545	3841	355
*15826	Howard	1989	2786	382
*15026	Kent	2019	2628	94
35940	Montgomery	5675	6639	557
45941	Prince Georges	5868	5088	1477
*16001	Queen Annes	1656	3155	82
*16112	St. Marys	1653	1949	93
*24602	Somerset	3230	2903	152
*18306	Talbot	2451	2859	176
63327	Washington	7460	5964	1654
28652	Wicomico	3744	4620	269
22477	Worcester	2604	3068	66
	Total	162414	148072	47157
	Plurality	14342		
	Per cent	45.29	41.29	13.15
	Total vote		358,630	

For president in 1924 Johns, Lab., received 987 votes.
For president in 1920 Cox, Dem., received 180,626 votes; Harding, Rep., 236,117; Debs, Soc., 8,876 and Cox, Lab., 1,178.

For Representatives in Congress, 1924.

1. Counties of Cecil, Caroline, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Annes, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico and Worcester.
T. Alan Goldsborough, Dem. 27,963
Harry T. Phoebus, Rep. 21,060
2. Wards 15, 16, 26, 27 and 28 and precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of ward 25 of Baltimore city, and Baltimore, Carroll and Harford counties.
Millard E. Tydings, Dem. 35,051
Edward R. Simpson, Rep. 29,421
Charles B. Keller, Soc. 1,420
3. Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 22 and precincts 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 of ward 18 of Baltimore city.
John P. Hill, Rep. 23,760
George Heller, Dem. 14,217
Samuel M. Neistadt, Soc. 654
4. Wards 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 19 and 20, precincts 1, 2, and 3 of ward 18 of Baltimore city.
J. Charles Linthicum, Dem. 28,054
John R. M. Stamm, Rep. 17,773
Gustave P. Dill, Soc. 984
5. Wards 21, 23 and 24, precincts 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 14, 15 and 16 of ward 18 and precincts 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of ward 25 of Baltimore city, Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Howard, Prince Georges and St. Marys counties.
Stephen M. Gambrill, Dem. 24,971
Thomas B. R. Mudd, Rep. 23,412

To Fill Vacancy in 68th Congress.

Stephen M. Gambrill, Dem. 23,474
Thomas B. R. Mudd, Rep. 23,204
6. Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, Montgomery and Washington counties.
Frederick N. Zihlman, Rep. 33,800
David C. Winebrenner III., Dem. 28,016
P. Oswald Weber, Soc. 967

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	12	46	58
Democrats	16	56	72

State Officers.

Governor—Albert C. Ritchie, Dem.
Secretary of State—E. Brooke Lee, Dem.
Treasurer—John M. Dennis, Dem.
Comptroller—William S. Gordy, Dem.
Attorney-General—Thos. H. Robinson, Dem.

MASSACHUSETTS (Pop., 1923, 4,027,545).

Pop. in 1923.	Counties. (14)	President 1924 Coolidge. Rep.	Davis. Dem.	LaF'te. Prog.
*26670	Barnstable	7333	881	339
115836	Berkshire	21106	9712	3637
373581	Bristol	58929	19802	9624
*4372	Dukes	1182	108	69
498625	Essex	92918	25635	20390
51438	Franklin	11350	2089	1253
325157	Hampden	46489	19079	11683
71860	Hampshire	13918	5037	2014
817444	Middlesex	162530	64545	27510
*2797	Nantucket	708	167	12
236056	Norfolk	57948	15041	8269
161521	Plymouth	34728	8863	6549
867470	Suffolk	104658	78702	37574
475135	Worcester	89679	31171	12302
	Total	703476	280831	141225
	Plurality	422645		
	Per cent	62.27	24.86	12.50
	Total vote....		1129835	

For president in 1924 Foster, Work., received 2,635 votes; Johns, Soc.-Lab., 1,668.

For president in 1920 Harding, Rep., received 681,153 votes; Cox, Dem., 276,691; Debs, Soc., 32,265; Cox, Soc.-Lab., 3,583.

For United States Senator, 1924.

Frederick H. Gillett. Rep.....566,188
David I. Walsh, Dem.....547,600
Antionette F. Konikow, Work..... 12,716

For Governor, 1924.

Alvan T. Fuller, Rep.....650,817
James M. Curley, Dem.....490,010
John J. Ballan, Work..... 9,506
W. S. Hutchins, Soc..... 6,292
James Hayes, Soc.-Lab..... 4,854

For Representatives in Congress, 1924.

1. Counties of Berkshire, Franklin (part), Hampden (part) and Hampshire (part).
Allen T. Treadway, Rep..... 38,359
Thomas F. Cassidy, Dem..... 27,246

2. Counties of Franklin (part), Hampden (part), Hampshire (part).
George B. Churchill, Rep..... 41,126
Joseph E. Kerigan, Dem..... 30,703

3. Counties of Franklin (part), Hampden (part), Hampshire (part), Middlesex (part) and Worcester (part).
Frank H. Foss, Rep..... 38,626
W. J. Lamoreux, Dem..... 21,368
Leon S. Oliver, Nonp..... 1,549

4. Counties of Middlesex (part) and Worcester (part).
George R. Stobbs, Rep..... 43,221
William H. Dyer, Dem..... 31,022

5. Counties of Essex (part), Middlesex (part) and Worcester (part).
John Jacob Rogers, Rep..... 46,841
Humphrey O'Sullivan, Dem..... 22,691

6. County of Essex (part).
A. Piatt Andrew, Rep..... 55,023

7. County of Essex (part).
William P. Connery, Jr., Dem..... 34,710
Charles A. Littlefield, Rep..... 27,600

8. County of Middlesex (part).
Harry I. Thayer, Rep..... 52,051
Daniel P. Leahy, Dem..... 31,844

9. Counties of Middlesex (part) and Suffolk (part).
Charles L. Underhill, Rep..... 42,212
Arthur D. Healey, Dem..... 29,398

10. Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 11 (precincts 1 and 2) of Boston, in Suffolk county.
John J. Douglass, Rep..... 19,558
Peter F. Tague, Dem..... 8,694

11. Wards 10, 11 (precincts 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9), 12, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23 of Boston, in Suffolk county.
George Holden Tinkham, Rep..... 46,865
Timothy J. Driscoll, Dem..... 24,111

12. Wards 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20 and 24 of Boston, in Suffolk county.
James A. Gallivan, Dem..... 51,108
Howard A. Morton, Rep..... 18,573

13. Counties of Middlesex (part), Norfolk (part), Suffolk (ward 25 in Boston) and Worcester (part).
Robert Luce, Rep..... 61,851
Edwin F. Tuttle, Dem..... 27,450

14. Counties of Bristol (part), Norfolk (part), Plymouth (part) and Suffolk (ward 26, in Boston).
Louis A. Frothingham, Rep..... 59,746
David W. Murray, Dem..... 26,686

15. Counties of Bristol (part) and Plymouth (part).
Joseph W. Martin, Rep..... 33,360
Arthur J. B. Cartier, Dem..... 23,764

16. Counties of Barnstable, Bristol (part), Dukes, Nantucket, Norfolk (part) and Plymouth (part).
Charles L. Gifford, Rep..... 37,913
J. H. Backus, Jr., Dem..... 14,051

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans 34	169	203	
Democrats 40	63	69	
Independents, etc.	7	7	

State Officers.

Governor—Alvan T. Fuller, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—Frank G. Allen, Rep.
Secretary—Frederic W. Cook, Rep.
Treasurer and Receiver-General—William S. Youngman, Rep.
Auditor—Alonzo B. Cook, Rep.
Attorney-General—Jay R. Benton, Rep.

MICHIGAN (Population, 1923, 3,977,821).

Pop. in 1923.	Counties. (83)	President 1924 Coolidge. Rep.	Dem. Davis.	Ind.-Prog LaF'te.
5985	Alcona	1027	180	179
10812	Alger	1623	230	505
*37540	Allegan	9417	1558	795
*17869	Alpena	4628	964	488
*11543	Antrim	2246	368	270
*9460	Arenac	1767	572	254
8215	Baraga	1714	207	391
*21383	Barry	5656	2040	242
70018	Bay	14861	5881	1991
*6947	Benzie	1922	198	419
65908	Berrien	15612	4427	4183
*23997	Branch	6016	2253	943
78786	Calhoun	18165	4016	2782
*20395	Cass	4545	2329	645
*15788	Charlevoix ..	3346	405	387
*13991	Cheboygan ..	2683	994	441
24941	Chippewa	5443	521	997
*8250	Clare	1920	359	157
*23110	Clinton	6637	1349	596
4090	Crawford	840	164	137
31197	Delta	4761	468	4204
*19456	Dickinson	4538	404	1495
*29377	Eaton	8232	2464	394
*15639	Emmet	3020	782	501
147701	Genesee	34264	4251	2124
8974	Gladwin	1908	249	242
36791	Gogebic	5128	496	1781
*19518	GrandTravers.	4011	556	709
35750	Gratiot	6720	1827	200
*28161	Hillsdale	6556	1982	947
*71930	Houghton ...	13833	1047	1579
*32786	Huron	8843	983	983

Pop.		Coolidge.	Davis.	LaF'te.
91736	Ingham	28005	4811	1488
*33087	Ionia	9502	2821	559
*8199	Iosco	1713	308	329
24610	Iron	2802	255	1143
*22610	Isabella	5245	1202	285
79428	Jackson	19640	5667	2880
75118	Kalamazoo ..	18451	3574	2283
*5577	Kalkaska	966	204	177
191655	Kent	45207	7968	5356
*6322	Keweenaw ..	1421	50	67
*4437	Lake	1069	313	160
*25782	Lapeer	6297	938	248
*9061	Leelanau	1792	305	249
*47767	Lenawee	13358	3952	958
*17522	Livingston ..	4886	2031	274
6923	Luce	850	114	83
*8026	Mackinac	1606	997	481
40085	Macomb	11147	3190	1506
*20899	Manistee	3701	1312	1294
*45786	Marquette ...	9771	854	2984
*19831	Mason	3567	817	791
*17765	Mecosta	3884	794	304
*23778	Menominee ..	4142	1043	2459
18402	Midland	4004	632	358
*9004	Missaukee ...	1723	206	79
38628	Monroe	8940	4984	1343
*30441	Montcalm ...	6942	1395	349
4209	Montmorency	748	141	264
70216	Muskegon ...	14422	1466	2188
*17378	Newaygo	4243	724	333
104642	Oakland	28603	4083	2201
*15601	Oceana	3335	649	380
*7786	Ogemaw	1714	258	156
13790	Ontonagon ..	2249	417	399
*15221	Osceola	3050	571	256
*1783	Oscoda	389	51	30
*6043	Otsego	1144	248	143
48511	Ottawa	11688	1863	1220
12448	Presque Isle..	2315	431	645
*2032	Roscommon .	484	98	101
104249	Saginaw	23618	6207	4649
60051	St. Clair.....	17435	3608	1635
27292	St. Joseph....	6633	2644	747
*31237	Sanilac	7767	983	366
10443	Schoolcraft .	1515	190	720
36889	Shiawassee .	8987	1740	1366
*33320	Tuscola	7490	1070	653
*30715	Van Buren ..	7384	1659	1170
51252	Washtenaw ..	14326	3603	1728
1410557	Wayne	268653	23475	39773
*18207	Wexford	3926	598	443
	Total	874631	152038	122014
	Plurality	722593		
	Per cent	76.14	13.24	10.62
	Total vote		1148683	

For president in 1920 Harding, Rep., received 762,865 votes; Cox, Dem., 233,450; Debs, Soc., 28,446; Watkins, Pro., 9,510; Cox, Soc.-Lab., 2,450; Christensen, Far.-Lab., 10,163; Macauley, S. Tax, 425.

For United States Senator, 1924.

James Couzens, Rep..... 858,934
Mortimer E. Cooley, Dem..... 284,609
Frank E. Titus, Pro..... 8,330
L. M. Cunningham, Soc.-Lab..... 3,080
Albert L. Day, Soc..... 1,555

For Governor, 1924.

Alexander J. Groesbeck, Rep..... 799,225
Edward Frensdorf, Dem..... 343,577
John Y. Johnston, Prog..... 11,118
Paul Dinger, Soc.-Lab..... 4,079
William L. Krieghoff, Soc..... 2,725

For Representatives in Congress, 1924.

1. Wayne county (part).
   John B. Sosnowski, Rep..... 76,566
   Robert H. Clancy, Dem..... 36,516
   August Schmidt, Soc..... 335
2. Jackson, Washtenaw, Wayne (part), Lenawee and Monroe counties.
   Earl C. Michener, Rep..... 69,680
   James W. Helme, Dem..... 24,742
3. Branch, Calhoun, Eaton, Hillsdale and Kalamazoo counties.
   Arthur B. Williams, Rep..... 50,375
   Claude S. Carney, Dem..... 27,044
4. Allegan, Barry, Berrien, Cass, St. Joseph and Van Buren counties.
   John C. Ketcham, Rep..... 49,060
   Fremont Evans, Dem..... 20,631
5. Kent and Ottawa counties.
   Carl E. Mapes, Rep..... 58,682
   Harry C. White, Dem..... 13,497
6. Genesee, Ingham, Livingston, Oakland and Wayne (part) counties.
   Grant M. Hudson, Rep..... 173,705
   Willis M. Brewer, Dem..... 29,191
7. Huron, Lapeer, Macomb, Sanilac, St. Clair and Tuscola counties.
   Louis C. Cramton, Rep..... 60,404
   Varnum J. Bowers, Dem..... 14,291
8. Clinton, Gratiot, Ionia, Montcalm, Saginaw and Shiawassee counties.
   Bird J. Vincent, Rep..... 64,749
   W. A. Seegmiller, Dem..... 18,795
9. Benzie, Grand Traverse, Lake, Leelanau, Manistee, Mason, Missaukee, Muskegon, Newaygo, Oceana and Wexford counties.
   James C. McLaughlin, Rep..... 47,386
   Charles M. Black, Dem..... 8,781
10. Alcona, Arenac, Bay, Clare, Crawford, Gladwin, Iosco, Isabella, Mecosta, Midland Ogemaw, Osceola, Oscoda and Roscommon counties.
    Roy O. Woodruff, Rep..... 47,555
    J. E. Richardson, Dem..... 10,944
11. Alger, Alpena, Antrim, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Chippewa, Delta, Emmet, Kalkaska, Luce, Mackinac, Menominee, Montmorency, Otsego, Presque Isle and Schoolcraft counties.
    Frank D. Scott, Rep..... 41,686
    P. M. Brown, Dem..... 15,222
12. Baraga, Dickinson, Gogebic, Houghton, Iron, Keweenaw, Marquette and Ontonagon counties.
    W. Frank James, Rep..... 47,114
13. Wayne county (part).
    Clarence J. McLeod, Rep..... 95,747
    Joel R. Moore, Dem..... 12,526

Legislature.

The legislature is republican in both branches.

State Officers. (All republicans.)

Governor—Alexander J. Groesbeck.
Lieutenant-Governor—George W. Welsh.
Secretary of State—Charles J. DeLand.
State Treasurer—Frank D. McKay.
Auditor-General—Oramel B. Fuller.
Attorney-General—Andrew B. Dougherty.
Supt. of Public Instruction—Thos. E. Johnson.
State Highway Commissioner—Frank F. Rogers.

MINNESOTA (Population, 1923, 2,499,396).

Pop. in 1923.	Counties. (87)	President 1924 Rep. Coolidge.	Dem. Davis.	Prog. LaF'te.
16728	Aitkin	2720	212	1959
16755	Anoka	3146	458	1883
24298	Becker	2936	429	2963
29870	Beltrami	2960	323	3053
14960	Benton	1629	572	1644
9910	Big Stone	1524	260	1508
32249	Blue Earth	6773	1123	4360
23245	Brown	2255	270	4515
20052	Carlton	3142	303	2552
*16946	Carver	2214	358	2907
17439	Cass	2800	270	2052
16537	Chippewa	2140	140	2761
14772	Chisago	2678	135	2236
22552	Clay	3081	439	3357
9183	Clearwater	1020	86	1592

Pop.		Coolidge	Davis	LaF'te.
2024	Cook	471	29	189
15261	Cottonwood	2722	217	1818
27343	Crow Wing	4230	417	3725
30336	Dakota	3931	929	4378
12718	Dodge	2856	215	1239
19534	Douglas	2424	315	3430
21377	Faribault	4682	578	2776
*25330	Fillmore	5550	460	2797
25562	Freeborn	6139	480	2991
*30799	Goodhue	6849	615	4113
10031	Grant	1674	118	1601
444960	Hennepin	101120	10806	58846
*14013	Houston	2782	402	1992
10246	Hubbard	1884	191	1166
13518	Isanti	1588	79	2332
26281	Itasca	4961	496	2532
16483	Jackson	2760	407	2446
10033	Kanabec	1507	128	1521
23175	Kandiyohi	3222	222	4552
10987	Kittson	1333	249	1503
16077	Koochiching	1536	222	2304
15598	Lac qui Parle	2860	106	2481
8337	Lake	1251	60	1319
.....	Lake of the Woods	703	92	832
*17870	Le Sueur	2475	1199	2756
11770	Lincoln	1657	252	1511
19961	Lyon	3519	334	2674
21076	McLeod	2841	563	2893
7259	Mahnomen	629	122	1094
20562	Marshall	2100	290	2812
22371	Martin	4238	751	2529
18493	Meeker	2757	365	2910
15433	Mille Lacs	2413	167	2348
26487	Morrison	3128	769	3546
27201	Mower	5061	564	3436
14307	Murray	2034	334	2048
15363	Nicollet	2518	287	2208
18893	Nobles	2835	421	2875
15395	Norman	1997	171	2174
30003	Olmsted	5722	857	3508
52541	Otter Tail	7557	568	5346
13068	Pennington	1126	146	2320
23004	Pine	2706	462	3196
12950	Pipestone	2066	219	1984
37483	Polk	5027	663	5695
13950	Pope	2079	151	2284
252080	Ramsey	39566	8407	34684
7515	Red Lake	643	213	956
21801	Redwood	3342	443	2778
23817	Renville	3405	641	3898
29170	Rice	5883	1199	2454
11232	Rock	2065	261	1637
14013	Roseau	1300	148	1862
221935	St. Louis	37033	2577	23166
*14245	Scott	1324	829	2327
10197	Sherburne	1961	180	925
15668	Sibley	1749	341	2935
58628	Stearns	6469	1354	9385
18751	Steele	3598	796	1632
10314	Stevens	1553	238	1362
15864	Swift	1654	334	2918
27015	Todd	4441	557	3339
*7943	Traverse	1002	202	1330
*17919	Wabasha	2834	644	2811
11436	Wadena	1900	182	1265
14373	Waseca	2081	442	3057
*23761	Washington	4482	699	3351
12844	Watonwan	2297	279	1703
10591	Wilkin	1342	245	1250
33745	Winona	5670	1111	6183
28903	Wright	4349	567	4172
16961	Yellow Medicine	2278	151	3440
	Total	420759	55913	339192
	Plurality	81567		
	Per cent	51.18	6.80	41.26
	Total vote		822146	

For president in 1924 Johns, Soc.-Lab., received 1,855 votes and Foster, Work., 4,427.

For president in 1920 Harding, Rep., received 519,421 votes; Cox, Dem., 142,994; Debs, Soc., 56,106; Cox, Industrialist, 5,828, and Watkins, Pro., 11,489.

For United States Senator, 1924.

Thomas D. Schall, Rep. 388,594
Magnus Johnson, Far.-Lab. 380,646
John J. Farrell, Dem. 53,709
Thomas Keefe, Ind. 4,994
Merle Birmingham, Beer-wine Ind. 8,620

For Governor, 1924.

Theodore Christianson, Rep. 406,692
Floyd B. Olson, Far.-Lab. 366,029
Carlos Avery, Dem. 49,353
Oscar Anderson, Soc.-Ind. 3,876
Michael Ferch, Ind. Prog. 9,052

For Representative in Congress, 1924.

1. Counties of Dodge, Fillmore, Freeborn, Houston, Mower, Olmsted, Steele, Wabasha, Waseca and Winona.
   Allen J. Furlow, Rep. 41,484
   Julius J. Reiter, Far.-Lab. 28,558
   L. B. Hanna, Dem. 7,659
2. Counties of Blue Earth, Brown, Cottonwood, Faribault, Jackson, Lincoln, Martin, Murray, Nobles, Pipestone, Redwood, Rock and Watonwan.
   Frank Clague, Rep. 45,730
   O. F. Swanjord, Far.-Lab. 29,901
3. Counties of Carver, Dakota, Goodhue, Le Sueur, McLeod, Nicollet, Rice, Scott, Sibley and Washington.
   August H. Andresen, Rep. 40,398
   A. C. Welch, Far.-Lab. 30,093
4. County of Ramsey.
   Oscar E. Keller, Rep. 39,217
   Daniel W. Lawler, Dem. 30,277
   Julius F. Emme, Far.-Lab. 12,629
5. First, 2d, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th and 13th wards of the city of Minneapolis and the township of St. Anthony, all in Hennepin county.
   Walter H. Newton, Rep. 68,333
   A. G. Bastis, Far.-Lab. 36,804
   John S. Crosby, Dem. 10,967
6. Counties of Aitkin, Benton, Beltrami, Cass, Crow Wing, Hubbard, Morrison, Sherburne, Stearns, Todd and Wadena.
   Harold Knutson, Rep. 39,800
   S. C. Shipstead, Far.-Lab. 33,831
7. Counties of Big Stone, Chippewa, Douglas, Grant, Kandiyohi, Lac qui Parle, Lyon, Meeker, Pope, Renville, Stevens, Swift, Traverse and Yellow Medicine.
   O. J. Kvale, Far.-Lab. 43,555
   Gunnar B. Bjornson, Rep. 30,871
8. Counties of Carlton, Cook, Itasca, Koochiching, Lake and St. Louis.
   William L. Carss, Far.-Lab. 46,926
   Victor L. Power, Rep. 39,505
9. Counties of Becker, Clay, Clearwater, Kittson, Mahnomen, Marshall, Norman, Otter Tail, Pennington, Polk, Red Lake, Roseau and Wilkin.
   Knud Wefald, Far.-Lab. 38,248
   F. H. Peterson, Rep. 29,095
10. Counties of Anoka, Chisago, Isanti, Kanabec, Mille Lacs, Pine, Wright and Hennepin (except township of St. Anthony) and 3d, 4th and 10th wards of Minneapolis.
    Godfrey G. Goodwin, Rep. 47,749
    George D. Brewer, Far.-Lab. 36,490
    Frank Hicks, Dem. 4,485

Legislature.

There are no party divisions. Under the law every legislator is elected as a non-partisan.

State Officers. (All republicans.)

Governor—Theodore Christianson.
Lieutenant-Governor—W. I. Nolan.
Secretary of State—Mike Holm.
Treasurer—Henry Rines.
Attorney-General—Clifford L. Hilton.

MISSISSIPPI (Population, 1923, 1,790,618).

Pop. in 1923.	Counties. (82)	President 1924 Dem. Davis.	Rep. Coolidge.	Prog. LaF'te.
*22183	Adams	841	301	16
22523	Alcorn	1831	223	2
*18960	Amite	927	86	—
*24831	Attala	1600	119	47
*9851	Benton	541	35	3
60827	Bolivar	1212	266	96
*16823	Calhoun	1132	69	197
*20324	Carroll	901	70	—
*22212	Chickasaw	1300	86	29
*12491	Choctaw	1219	98	—
*13019	Claiborne	606	14	—
*17927	Clarke	1306	87	2
*17490	Clay	1145	80	—
44140	Coahoma	1362	121	—
*28672	Copiah	2002	43	—
*14869	Covington	820	48	91
24801	De Soto	1066	17	—
21424	Forrest	1832	156	152
*14156	Franklin	591	37	—
*5564	George	502	69	—
12009	Greene	458	30	—
*13607	Grenada	933	17	—
*10380	Hancock	469	192	51
34274	Harrison	3063	523	165
*57110	Hinds	4086	252	170
35947	Holmes	1173	92	—
19989	Humphreys	628	33	—
*7618	Issaquena	126	17	—
16050	Itawamba	889	62	—
20563	Jackson	1013	159	2
18512	Jasper	1258	60	1
*15946	Jefferson	496	50	—
*12755	Jefferson Davis	732	88	—
34011	Jones	2382	326	466
*19619	Kemper	911	56	—
*19243	Lafayette	1848	89	37
13275	Lamar	801	80	36
*45897	Lauderdale	3212	320	589
*12663	Lawrence	677	57	—
*16973	Leake	251	49	—
29877	Lee	2621	152	—
37603	Leflore	1144	135	—
*24652	Lincoln	1282	154	70
*27632	Lowndes	1658	62	—
*29292	Madison	1600	105	—
17816	Marion	1044	102	—
*26105	Marshall	1143	40	—
*32613	Monroe	2328	121	32
*13805	Montgomery	1015	63	94
19780	Neshoba	1611	228	—
*20727	Newton	1660	71	97
*23710	Noxubee	966	44	—
*16872	Oktibbeha	1370	30	43
*27845	Panola	1266	53	33
17226	Pearl River	855	164	99
9457	Perry	383	56	17
29850	Pike	1640	200	462
20060	Pontotoc	1206	86	—
17848	Prentiss	1230	178	2
22840	Quitman	574	36	—
*20272	Rankin	1415	34	—
*16420	Scott	1179	53	90
14779	Sharkey	353	34	6
18435	Simpson	1519	100	7
*16178	Smith	1081	49	31
6810	Stone	413	57	—
48300	Sunflower	1701	77	—
38431	Tallahatchie	1386	15	—
*19636	Tate	1019	7	—
15703	Tippah	1413	100	6
15819	Tishomingo	1099	279	49
21013	Tunica	497	13	—
20421	Union	1750	135	—
13982	Walthall	650	64	86
*33362	Warren	1794	328	—
53214	Washington	1278	143	—
15740	Wayne	906	55	2
*12644	Webster	920	117	—
*15319	Wilkinson	352	40	98
18499	Winston	1345	53	—
*18738	Yalobusha	1200	53	11
38692	Yazoo	1352	57	—
	Total	100475	8494	3494
	Plurality	91981		
	Per cent	89.34	7.56	3.10
	Total vote	112463		

For president in 1920 Cox, Dem., received 69,277 votes; Harding, Rep., 11,576, and Debs, Soc., 1,639.

For United States Senator, 1924.

B. P. Harrison, Dem. 97,243

For Representatives in Congress, 1924.

1. The counties of Alcorn, Itawamba, Lee, Lowndes, Monroe, Oktibbeha, Prentiss, Noxubee and Tishomingo.
   J. E. Rankin, Dem. 13,461
2. The counties of Benton, De Soto, Lafayette, Marshall, Panola, Tallahatchie, Tate, Tippah and Union.
   B. G. Lowrey, Dem. 10,534
3. The counties of Bolivar, Coahoma, Issaquena, LeFlore, Quitman, Sharkey, Sunflower, Tunica, Holmes and Washington.
   W. M. Whittington, Dem. 9,282
4. The counties of Calhoun, Carroll, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Clay, Grenada, Montgomery, Pontotoc, Webster, Yalobusha and Attala.
   Jeff Busby, Dem. 12,821
   R. H. DeKay, Rep. 579
5. The counties of Winston, Clarke, Jasper, Lauderdale, Leake, Neshoba, Newton, Scott, Smith and Kemper.
   Ross A. Collins, Dem. 14,738
6. The counties of Covington, Forrest, George, Greene, Hancock, Harrison, Jefferson Davis, Jackson, Jones, Lawrence, Marion, Perry, Wayne, Simpson, Stone and Pearl River.
   T. W. Wilson, Dem. 17,336
7. The counties of Claiborne, Copiah, Franklin, Jefferson, Lincoln, Adams, Pike, Amite and Wilkinson.
   P. E. Quinn, Dem. 9,547
8. The counties of Warren, Yazoo, Madison, Hinds and Rankin.
   J. W. Collier, Dem. 10,278

Legislature.

The legislature is democratic in both branches.

State Officers. (All democrats.)

Governor—Henry L. Whitfield.
Lieutenant-Governor—Dennis Murphree.
Secretary—Joseph W. Power.
Treasurer—Ben S. Lowry.
Attorney-General—Rush H. Knox.

MISSOURI (Population, 1923, 3,443,971).

Pop. in 1923.	Counties. (114)	President 1924 Rep. Coolidge.	Dem. Davis.	Soc.-Lib. LaF'te.
*21404	Adair	4383	2800	970
*14075	Andrew	3535	2648	188
*13008	Atchison	2710	2617	170
*20589	Audrain	3125	5866	142
*23473	Barry	4065	3606	797
16924	Barton	2952	2682	419
*23933	Bates	4552	4722	357
*12989	Benton	2693	1588	141
*13909	Bollinger	2204	2075	110
*29672	Boone	3547	8657	157
93922	Buchanan	17509	14759	2599
25359	Butler	4489	2953	565
*13849	Caldwell	3545	2383	100
*23007	Callaway	2799	5904	126
*10474	Camden	1732	1196	100
30637	Cape Girardeau	6075	4967	609
*20480	Carroll	4907	4502	182
8193	Carter	772	1051	68

Pop.		Davis.	Coolidge.	LaF'te.
*21536	Cass	3610	4709	225
*13933	Cedar	2802	2007	203
*21769	Chariton	3173	4795	213
*15252	Christian	2692	1281	303
*11874	Clark	2948	2770	130
20507	Clay	2998	6076	372
*14461	Clinton	2848	3177	128
25659	Cole	6205	5033	578
*19308	Cooper	4755	4070	183
*12355	Crawford	2336	1697	149
*14173	Dade	2651	2007	178
*12033	Dallas	2188	1304	92
*16641	Daviess	3869	3520	126
*11694	DeKalb	2730	2368	85
*12318	Dent	1779	2263	109
*15436	Douglas	2617	909	247
33653	Dunklin	3436	4357	253
*28427	Franklin	6253	3384	896
*12381	Gasconade	3306	577	470
*15634	Gentry	3318	3555	340
70451	Greene	13618	13084	3017
17844	Grundy	3782	2367	1308
*19719	Harrison	4247	2792	234
*25116	Henry	4616	4706	352
*7033	Hickory	3316	2255	130
*14084	Holt	1895	722	56
*13997	Howard	1873	4759	219
21114	Howell	3130	2681	663
9780	Iron	1328	1675	63
398244	Jackson	10953	11320	1114
*75941	Jasper	13701	9176	1893
*26555	Jefferson	4870	4356	729
*24899	Johnson	2248	5526	213
*10783	Knox	2288	2722	194
*16857	Laclede	2960	2500	265
*30006	Lafayette	6517	5877	519
*24211	Lawrence	4499	3768	818
*13465	Lewis	2416	3481	211
*15956	Lincoln	2563	3419	168
*24778	Linn	5155	5386	674
*18857	Livingston	4517	4316	145
15104	McDonald	2374	2301	236
*27518	Macon	4909	5538	484
*10721	Madison	1569	1665	229
*9500	Maries	1004	1913	122
*30226	Marion	5408	5739	1135
*11281	Mercer	2508	1209	285
*15567	Miller	3011	1962	383
*12860	Mississippi	1797	2360	139
*13532	Moniteau	3138	2601	153
*16414	Monroe	1141	5597	166
*15233	Montgomery	3563	2938	134
*12015	Morgan	2489	1842	62
27232	New Madrid	4018	4164	125
*24886	Newton	4592	3970	417
*27744	Nodaway	6242	5803	451
*12889	Oregon	2496	1986	313
*13559	Osage	896	2231	354
*11125	Ozark	1758	588	93
29184	Pemiscot	4811	3616	125
*14434	Perry	2656	1826	283
36496	Pettis	7280	6568	1369
*14941	Phelps	2085	2918	475
*20345	Pike	3715	4040	233
*13996	Platte	4097	3033	148
*20351	Polk	1999	3674	71
*10490	Pulaski	1578	2127	162
*13115	Putnam	3340	1495	260
*10412	Ralls	1365	2617	83
28155	Randolph	2991	7372	1186
*20508	Ray	2753	4989	293
10290	Reynolds	873	1822	28
*12061	Ripley	1428	1863	129
*22828	St. Charles	4668	2364	850
*15341	St. Clair	2907	2640	278
*31403	St. Francois	6117	5342	287
107341	St. Louis	26669	16075	4997
803853	St. Louis city	139433	95882	32522
*9809	Ste. Genevieve	1330	1257	113
*28826	Saline	4990	6564	553
*8383	Schuyler	1522	1982	75
*10700	Scotland	3335	3633	1215
23781	Scott	2282	2595	210
12016	Shannon	1174	2107	133
*13617	Shelby	1737	3957	89
30455	Stoddard	3844	4348	477
12078	Stone	1871	626	352
*17781	Sullivan	3885	3703	285
*8178	Taney	1710	981	83
*20548	Texas	2787	3421	181
*26069	Vernon	3593	4839	769
*8490	Warren	2667	644	196
13955	Washington	2397	1955	50
*13012	Wayne	1958	2283	187
*16609	Webster	3168	2730	291
*7642	Worth	1666	1650	30
*17733	Wright	3105	2303	231
	Total	650283	572753	84160
	Plurality	77530		
	Per cent	49.76	43.81	6.43
	Total vote		1307196	

For president in 1920 Cox, Dem., received 574,799 votes; Harding, Rep., 727,162; and Debs, Soc., 20,242.

For Governor, 1924.

S. A. Baker, Rep. 640,135
A. T. Nelson, Dem. 634,265
W. M. Brandt, Soc. 21,043
W. W. Cox, Soc.-Lab. 669

For Representatives in Congress. 1924.

1. The counties of Adair, Clark, Knox, Lewis, Macon, Marion, Putnam, Schuyler, Scotland, Shelby.
   M. A. Romjue, Dem. 37,831
   F. C. Millspaugh, Rep. 28,175

2. The counties of Carroll, Chariton, Grundy, Linn, Livingston, Monroe, Randolph, Sullivan.
   Ralph Lozier, Dem. 41,643
   W. R. Sweeney, Rep. 24,195

3. The counties of Caldwell, Clay, Clinton, Daviess, DeKalb, Gentry, Harrison, Mercer, Ray, Worth.
   J. L. Milligan, Dem. 33,285
   H. F. Lawrence, Rep. 27,773

4. The counties of Andrew, Atchison, Buchanan, Holt, Nodaway, Platte.
   Charles L. Faust, Rep. 35,752
   John McDaniel, Dem. 33,948

5. Jackson county.
   E. C. Ellis, Rep. 87,124
   George H. Combs, Dem. 85,581
   J. G. Hodges, Soc. 2,237

6. The counties of Bates, Cass, Cedar, Dade, Henry, Johnson, St. Clair.
   C. C. Dickinson, Dem. 28,911
   W. O. Atkeson, Rep. 24,815

7. The counties of Benton, Greene, Hickory, Howard, Lafayette, Pettis, Polk, Saline.
   Samuel C. Major, Dem. 46,264
   O. B. Whitaker, Rep. 42,686

8. The counties of Boone, Camden, Cole, Cooper, Miller, Moniteau, Morgan, Osage.
   W. L. Wilson, Dem. 28,895
   Sidney C. Roach, Rep. 27,955

9. The counties of Audrain, Callaway, Franklin, Gasconade, Lincoln, Montgomery, Pike, Ralls, St. Charles, Warren.
   Clarence Cannon, Dem. 38,228
   G. E. Hackman, Rep. 29,509

10. The county of St. Louis and the 1st, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 19th, 24th, 27th, (precinct 11), 28th wards of the city of St. Louis.
    C. A. Newton, Rep. 123,199
    H. J. Schleper, Dem. 70,976
    G. A. Hoehn, Soc. 6,816

11. The 2d, 3d, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st,

26th, 27th (except precinct 11) wards of the city of St. Louis.
Harry B. Hawes, Dem..... 31,940
Michael J. Hart, Rep..... 25,749
E. J. Tschundin, Soc..... 1,182

12. The 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th (only precinct 12), 12th (only precincts 11 and 12), 13th, 14th, 15th (except precincts 2, 3, and 4), 20th (only precinct 1), 21st (only precincts 1 and 2), 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th (only precincts from 1 to 6, inclusive), 28th (only precincts 1 and 2) wards of the city of St. Louis.
L. C. Dyer, Rep..... 25,749
Jerome F. Duggan, Dem..... 14,022
Henry Suoky, Soc..... 952

13. The counties of Bollinger, Carter, Iron, Jefferson, Madison, Perry, Reynolds, St. Francois, Ste. Genevieve, Washington, Wayne.
Charles S. Kiefer, Rep..... 27,743
J. S. Wolff, Dem..... 24,598

14. The counties of Butler, Cape Girardeau, Christian, Douglas, Dunklin, Howell, Mississippi, New Madrid, Oregon, Ozark, Pemiscot, Ripley, Scott, Stoddard, Stone, Taney.
Ralph E. Bailey, Rep..... 46,541
J. F. Fullbright, Dem..... 46,021

15. The counties of Barry, Barton, Jasper, Lawrence, McDonald, Newton, Vernon.
Joseph Manlove, Rep..... 39,148
W. G. Warner, Dem..... 30,051

16. The counties of Crawford, Dallas, Dent, Laclede, Maries, Phelps, Pulaski, Shannon, Texas, Webster, Wright.
Thomas L. Rubey, Dem..... 28,353
W. P. Elmer, Rep..... 21,426

Legislature.

	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Republicans	11	78	89
Democrats	23	72	95

State Officers.

Governor—Sam A. Baker, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—Phil C. Bennett, Rep.
Secretary of State—Charles U. Becker, Rep.
Auditor—L. D. Thompson, Rep.
Treasurer—Eugene Stephens, Rep.
Attorney-General—Jesse Barrett, Rep.
Superintendent of Schools—Chas. A. Lee, Dem.

MONTANA (Population, 1923, 611,199).

Pop. in 1923.	Counties. (54)	President 1924 Dem. Davis.	Rep. Coolidge.	Prog. LaF'te.
7702	Beaverhead	766	1388	565
7993	Big Horn	327	1082	448
11018	Blaine	337	827	598
*3239	Broadwater	486	531	364
17408	Carbon	698	1891	1522
4755	Carter	283	669	208
44247	Cascade	2226	5087	4047
13443	Chouteau	678	1349	763
14597	Custer	412	1670	1692
.....	Daniels	185	505	526
11060	Dawson	346	1328	898
16164	Deer Lodge	1555	1937	1864
5444	Fallon	220	731	340
32293	Fergus	1580	2943	3020
22756	Flathead	846	2541	2487
16507	Gallatin	1564	2494	1499
6426	Garfield	355	876	490
5082	Glacier	511	592	279
.....	Golden Valley	118	422	514
4609	Granite	353	586	368
16980	Hill	602	1111	1878
*5203	Jefferson	434	656	648
.....	Judith Basin	480	888	721
.....	Lake	340	893	1913
*18660	Lewis and Clark	1869	3433	1504
2939	Liberty	141	245	298
9296	Lincoln	374	976	993
7591	Madison	676	1137	593
5682	McCone	143	494	507
2987	Meagher	257	625	153
2415	Mineral	123	223	662
24952	Missoula	1012	2394	4662
13706	Musselshell	247	1488	1490
11545	Park	688	2199	1395
11327	Phillips	473	1236	848
6984	Pondera	378	764	831
4018	Powder River	123	485	361
7271	Powell	533	986	877
4410	Prairie	162	683	342
*10098	Ravalli	562	1311	1569
10760	Richland	238	926	525
12587	Roosevelt	389	965	927
9117	Rosebud	259	1122	852
5331	Sanders	188	588	1259
16844	Sheridan	176	905	293
61562	Silver Bow	5393	6537	6107
8693	Stillwater	376	1412	504
5612	Sweet Grass	248	845	286
7141	Teton	396	775	692
4530	Toole	439	697	659
2267	Treasure	84	289	140
14041	Valley	497	1558	863
6402	Wheatland	221	723	686
3726	Wibaux	189	507	153
33724	Yellowstone	1172	4715	2479
	Total	33728	74240	61162
	Plurality		40512	
	Per cent	19.33	42.53	35.05
	Total vote		174505	

For president in 1924 Foster, Far.-Lab. and Work., received 5,128 votes; Johns, Soc.-Lab., 247.

For president in 1920 Harding, Rep., received 109,430 votes; Cox, Dem., 57,372; Christensen, Far.-Lab., 12,204.

For United States Senator, 1924.

T. J. Walsh, Dem..... 89,681
Frank B. Linderman, Rep..... 72,000
J. W. Anderson, Far.-Lab..... 7,370
C. J. Juttner, Soc..... 522

For Governor, 1924.

J. E. Erickson, Dem..... 88,801
Joseph M. Dixon, Rep..... 74,126
F. J. Edwards, Far.-Lab..... 10,666

For Representatives in Congress, 1924.

1. Counties of Beaverhead, Broadwater, Deer Lodge, Flathead, Gallatin, Granite, Jefferson, Lewis and Clark, Lincoln, Madison, Mineral, Missoula, Powell, Ravalli, Sanders and Silver Bow.
John M. Evans, Dem..... 44,139
John O. Davis, Rep..... 24,012
John F. McKay, Soc..... 909

2. Counties of Big Horn, Blaine, Carbon, Carter, Cascade, Chouteau, Custer, Dawson, Fallon, Fergus, Garfield, Glacier, Hill, McCone, Meagher, Musselshell, Park, Phillips, Pondera, Powder River, Prairie, Richland, Roosevelt, Rosebud, Sheridan, Stillwater, Sweet Grass, Teton, Toole, Treasure, Valley, Wheatland, Wibaux, Yellowstone, Daniels, Golden Valley, Judith Basin and Liberty.
Scott Leavitt, Rep..... 55,190
J. K. Kirshwing, Dem..... 28,709
Charles E. Taylor, Far.-Lab..... 5,938

Legislature.

	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Republicans	39	67	106
Democrats	16	32	48
Farmer-Labor	...	2	2

State Officers.

Governor—J. E. Erickson, Dem.
Lieutenant-Governor—W. S. McCormick, Rep.
Attorney-General—L. A. Foot, Rep.
Secretary of State—Charles T. Stewart, Rep.
Treasurer—W. E. Harmon, Rep.
Auditor—George P. Porter, Rep.
Supt. Public Instruction—May Trumper, Rep.

NEBRASKA (Population, 1923, 1,333,922).

Pop. in 1923.	Counties. (93)	—President 1924— Dem. Davis.	Rep. Coolidge.	Prog. LaF'te.
23242	Adams	2353	4824	1331
15689	Antelope	1150	2598	1745
1523	Arthur	101	143	164
*1435	Banner	88	245	153
1816	Blaine	132	253	197
14508	Boone	1782	2013	1717
9228	Box Butte	814	1506	1216
*8243	Boyd	522	991	1114
6989	Brown	714	1104	616
24464	Buffalo	2337	4746	1641
*12559	Burt	1870	2813	484
*14606	Butler	2444	2435	544
*18029	Cass	2352	3639	1327
16598	Cedar	1747	2441	1917
5417	Chase	570	919	411
12236	Cherry	1169	1663	967
9796	Cheyenne	555	1719	1034
*14486	Clay	1716	2758	986
11629	Colfax	1293	1450	965
*13769	Cuming	981	1642	1840
26674	Custer	2575	3833	3144
8102	Dakota	964	1235	931
10847	Dawes	595	1575	1632
16020	Dawson	1526	3016	1386
3822	Deuel	316	775	236
11936	Dixon	1090	2153	964
23577	Dodge	2183	3798	2316
217494	Douglas	18672	29390	17184
5147	Dundy	459	1036	224
*13671	Fillmore	2156	2758	429
*10067	Franklin	1331	1920	476
*8540	Frontier	599	1497	745
*11657	Furnas	1534	2378	801
*29721	Gage	3330	5331	1825
4930	Garden	459	725	361
3525	Garfield	251	757	268
*4669	Gosper	394	540	550
1627	Grant	191	260	82
8914	Greeley	1220	773	908
24931	Hall	1863	4040	2564
*13237	Hamilton	1545	2935	722
*9220	Harlan	1216	1845	604
3439	Hayes	288	475	347
6272	Hitchcock	633	987	528
17729	Holt	1529	2207	2176
1521	Hooker	111	176	151
*10739	Howard	1434	1091	914
*16140	Jefferson	1824	2752	1134
*8940	Johnson	1285	2075	465
*8583	Kearney	1243	1453	508
5871	Keith	602	1069	462
3644	Keyapaha	251	504	451
5419	Kimball	253	750	461
19087	Knox	1532	2405	2265
90267	Lancaster	11563	18061	3485
26207	Lincoln	1373	2857	2723
1621	Logan	165	277	234
*1946	Loup	105	285	200
23740	Madison	1959	3537	3125
1824	McPherson	96	213	207
10900	Merrick	1137	2324	796
10796	Morrill	734	1153	623
*8712	Nance	1130	1574	603
*12547	Nemaha	1871	2378	604
13313	Nuckolls	1596	2595	600
19554	Otoe	2208	3245	1003
*9578	Pawnee	1365	2147	328
4470	Perkins	493	836	318
*9900	Phelps	993	1928	1015
10881	Pierce	760	1570	1363
19629	Platte	2173	2108	2576
10783	Polk	1229	2354	567
11569	Red Willow	1122	1931	1264
19515	Richardson	3089	3625	789
3729	Rock	293	585	353
*16514	Saline	3123	2834	610
9403	Sarpy	1247	1411	964
*20589	Saunders	2823	3499	1414
25162	Scotts Bluff	1132	3110	902
*15867	Seward	1848	2797	1023
10452	Sheridan	661	1509	1453
9091	Sherman	1048	1182	715
*4528	Sioux	149	480	697
7833	Stanton	596	962	874
*13976	Thayer	1719	2847	818
1983	Thomas	216	206	158
9908	Thurston	1191	1210	829
9946	Valley	802	2014	834
*12180	Washington	1231	1876	961
*9725	Wayne	775	1840	879
*10922	Webster	1207	2194	616
2615	Wheeler	145	205	404
*17146	York	1778	4110	1091
	Total	137289	218585	106701
	Plurality		81296	
	Per cent	29.58	47.09	22.98
	Total vote		464169	

For president in 1924 Faris, Pro., received 1,594 votes.

For president in 1920 Harding, Rep., received 247,498 votes; Cox, Dem., 119,608; Debs, Soc., 9,600; Watkins, Pro., 5,947.

For United States Senator, 1924.

George W. Norris, Rep. 274,647
John J. Thomas, Dem. 165,370

For Representatives in Congress, 1924.

1. Counties of Cass, Johnson, Lancaster, Nemaha, Otoe, Pawnee and Richardson.
   - John H. Morehead, Dem. 33,584
   - R. H. Thorpe, Rep. 29,755
   - E. Luella Barton, Pro. 1,555
2. Counties of Douglas, Sarpy and Washington.
   - Willis G. Sears, Rep. 38,382
   - W. N. Jamieson, Dem. 24,756
   - Roy M. Harrop, Prog. 6,059
3. Counties of Antelope, Boone, Burt, Cedar, Colfax, Cuming, Dakota, Dixon, Dodge, Knox, Madison, Merrick, Nance, Pierce, Platte, Stanton, Thurston and Wayne.
   - Edgar Howard, Dem. 46,631
   - E. C. Houston, Rep. 34,541
4. Counties of Butler, Fillmore, Gage, Hamilton, Jefferson, Polk, Saline, Saunders, Seward, Thayer and York.
   - M. O. McLaughlin, Rep. 32,235
   - E. E. Placek, Dem. 28,962
   - John O. Schmidt, Prog. 4,563
5. Counties of Adams, Chase, Clay, Dundy, Franklin, Frontier, Furnas, Gosper, Hall, Harlan, Hayes, Hitchcock, Kearney, Nuckolls, Perkins, Phelps, Red Willow and Webster.
   - A. C. Shallenberger, Dem. 34,766
   - W. E. Andrews, Rep. 29,871
6. Counties of Arthur, Banner, Blaine, Box Butte, Boyd, Brown, Buffalo, Cheyenne, Cherry, Custer, Dawes, Dawson, Deuel, Garden, Garfield, Grant, Greeley, Holt, Hooper, Howard, Keith, Keyapaha, Kimball, Lincoln, Logan, Loup, McPherson, Morrill, Rock, Scotts Bluff, Sheridan, Sherman, Sioux, Thomas, Valley and Wheeler.
   - Robert G. Simmons, Rep. 54,686
   - Charles W. Beal, Dem. 31,275
   - Jesse Gandy, Prog. 5,467

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Republicans	27	60	87
Democrats	3	37	40
Progressive	0	3	3

State Officers.

Governor—Adam McMullen, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—G. A. Williams, Rep.
Attorney-General—O. G. Spellman, Rep.
Secretary of State—Charles W. Pool, Dem.
Auditor of State—George W. Marsh, Rep.
State Treasurer—Charles D. Robinson, Rep.

NEVADA (Population, 1920, 77,407).

Pop. in 1923.	Counties. (17)	President 1924 Dem. Davis.	Ind. La'Fte.	Rep. C'lidge.
5310	Churchill	310	608	655
5412	Clark	288	815	533
*1825	Douglas	95	143	343
*8083	Elko	604	1151	1113
2410	Esmeralda	150	335	241
*1350	Eureka	94	115	209
3743	Humboldt	248	485	400
*1484	Lander	138	153	254
*2287	Lincoln	257	281	200
4261	Lyon	231	454	618
1848	Mineral	84	229	191
*6504	Nye	454	889	884
*2453	Ormsby	415	104	413
2803	Pershing	164	382	308
*1469	Storey	209	269	283
19057	Washoe	1669	2348	3549
9473	White Pine	499	808	1049
	Total	5909	9569	11243
	Plurality			1164
	Per cent	22.11	35.81	42.08
	Total vote		26721	

For president in 1920 Cox, Dem., received 9,851 votes; Harding, Rep., 15,479, and Debs, Soc., 1,864.

For Governor, 1922.

J. G. Scrugham, Dem. 15,437
John H. Miller, Rep. 13,215

For United States Senator, 1922.

Key Pittman, Dem. 18,201
Charles Chandler, Rep. 10,670

For Representative in Congress, 1924.

Samuel S. Arentz, Rep. 13,107
Charles Richards, Dem. 12,880

Legislature.

The legislature is republican.

State Officers. (All democrats.)

Governor—J. G. Scrugham.
Lieutenant-Governor—M. J. Sullivan.
Secretary of State—W. G. Greathouse.
Treasurer—Edward Malley.
Comptroller—George Cole.
Attorney-General—M. A. Diskin.

NEW HAMPSHIRE (Pop., 1923, 447,592).

Pop. in 1923.	Counties. (10)	President 1924 Rep. Coolidge.	Dem. Davis.	Prog. LaF'te.
*21178	Belknap	5996	3217	186
*15017	Carroll	4372	2213	100
31086	Cheshire	7008	2720	428
38019	Coos	6137	4620	894
*40572	Grafton	10493	5360	511
138915	Hillsborough	23601	16377	4880
*51770	Merrimack	13587	8283	822
52609	Rockingham	14530	6073	634
*38546	Strafford	9167	6445	575
21493	Sullivan	5187	2268	170
	Total	100078	57576	9200
	Plurality	42502		
	Per cent	59.98	34.51	5.51
	Total vote		166854	

For president in 1920 Harding, Rep., received 95,196 votes; Cox, Dem., 62,662, and Debs, Soc., 1,234.

For United States Senator, 1924.

Henry W. Keyes, Rep. 94,432
George E. Farrand, Dem. 63,596

For Representatives in Congress, 1924.

1. The counties of Belknap, Carroll, Buckingham, Strafford, Hillsborough (part) and Merrimack (part).
Fletcher Hale, Rep. 44,578
William N. Rogers, Dem. 36,306

2. The counties of Cheshire, Coos, Grafton, Sullivan, Hillsborough (part) and Merrimack (part).
Edward H. Wason, Rep. 47,588
William H. Barry, Dem. 29,880

For Governor, 1924.

John G. Winant, Rep. 88,650
Fred H. Brown, Dem. 75,691

Legislature.

	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	19	272	291
Democrats	5	149	154

State Officers.

Governor—John G. Winant, Rep.
Secretary of State—Enos K. Sawyer, Dem.
State Treasurer—George E. Farrand, Dem.
Attorney-General—Irving A. Hinkley, Dem.

NEW JERSEY (Population, 1923, 3,378,963).

Pop. in 1923.	Counties. (21)	President 1924 Dem. Davis.	Rep. Coolidge.	Prog. LaF'te.
88249	Atlantic	6937	27936	2885
236912	Bergen	16844	60803	9646
87253	Burlington	7794	21617	1288
207985	Camden	17577	48154	6556
*19460	Cape May	2611	8139	458
63583	Cumberland	4780	15691	1371
702274	Essex	41708	123614	20877
52138	Gloucester	4167	15513	1314
662294	Hudson	91094	80892	21560
*32885	Hunterdon	5103	8940	647
172219	Mercer	14639	30689	6067
179605	Middlesex	16373	34556	4371
108597	Monmouth	14931	34451	2902
85575	Morris	8042	24812	2685
22456	Ocean	2594	8677	918
274774	Passaic	11644	43384	14082
40023	Salem	3206	8027	357
51296	Somerset	4143	12986	1069
*24905	Sussex	3632	6319	302
221774	Union	14738	50356	8576
45729	Warren	5186	9606	970
	Total	297743	675162	108901
	Plurality		377419	
	Per cent	27.43	62.19	10.03
	Total vote		1085502	

For president in 1924 Johns, Soc.-Lab., received 819 votes; Foster, Work., 1,540, and Faris, Pro., 1,337.

For president in 1920 Harding, Rep., received 615,333 votes; Cox, Dem., 258,761; Debs, Soc., 27,385; Macauley, S. Tax, 603; W. W. Cox, Soc.-Lab., 1,010; Christensen, Far.-Lab., 2,264; Watkins, Pro., 4,895.

For United States Senator, 1924.

Walter E. Edge, Rep. 608,020
F. W. Donnelly, Dem. 331,034
Record, Prog. 37,895
Day, Nat. Pro. 3,919

For Representatives in Congress, 1924.

1. Counties of Camden, Gloucester and Salem.
Patterson, Jr., Rep. 64,592
Irving, Dem. 25,232
Harkins, Prog. 3,606

2. Counties of Cape May, Cumberland, Atlantic and Burlington.
Bacharach, Rep. 67,668
Stevens, Dem. 21,185

3. Counties of Middlesex, Monmouth and Ocean.
Appelby, Rep. 67,445
Geran, Dem. 44,361

4. Counties of Hunterdon, Somerset and Mercer.
Eaton, Rep. 41,734
Browne, Dem. 35,840

5. Counties of Union and Morris.
Ackerman, Rep. 69,423
Sayre, Dem. 26,662

6. Counties of Bergen, Sussex, Warren and Passaic (part).

Perkins, Rep.	66,555
Holley, Dem.	30,954

7. Part of Passaic county.

Seger, Rep.	44,932
Callahan, Dem.	13,441
Hubschmitt, Soc.	2,969
Santhouse, Soc.-Lab.	188

8. Counties of Essex (part) and Hudson (part).

Taylor, Rep.	45,744
McNulty, Dem.	34,463

9. County of Essex (part).

Fort, Rep.	32,916
Minahan, Dem.	20,356

10. County of Essex (part).

Lehlbach, Rep.	50,890
Greenwood, Dem.	18,578

11. County of Hudson (part).

Auf der Heide, Dem.	37,813
Gardner, Rep.	22,088
Tallman, Soc.	2,356

12. County of Hudson (part).

Norton, Dem.	44,815
Story, Rep.	26,368

Legislature.

	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Republicans	18	47	65
Democrats	3	13	16

State Officers.

Governor—George S. Silzer, Dem.
Secretary of State—Thomas F. Martin, Dem.
Treasurer—William T. Read, Rep.
Comptroller—Newton A. K. Bugbee, Rep.

NEW MEXICO (Population, 1923, 372,265).

Pop. in 1923.	Counties. (31)	President 1924 Rep. Coolidge.	Dem. Davis.	Prog. LaF'te.
32107	Bernalillo	7019	6053	1144
	Catron	493	426	137
12075	Chaves	1505	2153	167
23385	Colfax	3499	3062	718
*11236	Curry	659	1732	819
3196	De Baca	269	568	83
17865	Dona Ana	2816	1773	217
9116	Eddy	656	1498	135
25389	Grant	1752	2063	598
8015	Gaudalupe	1327	1054	176
	Harding	720	714	270
5020	Hidalgo	260	470	188
3545	Lea	134	542	45
7823	Lincoln	1088	823	293
15283	Luna	709	595	332
14009	McKinley	1647	1152	411
14385	Mora	2197	2088	31
8202	Otero	828	882	304
*10444	Quay	844	1540	660
20606	Rio Arriba	3686	2741	144
6548	Roosevelt	394	1333	299
8965	Sandoval	1584	1099	29
*8333	San Juan	888	812	272
*22867	San Miguel	3884	3550	268
15123	Santa Fe	4004	2605	176
5008	Sierra	620	556	119
*14061	Socorro	2340	1212	156
13047	Taos	2465	1658	82
*9731	Torrance	1663	1263	317
18581	Union	1410	1731	596
13967	Valencia	3181	713	151
	Total	54541	48461	9337
	Plurality	6080		
	Per cent	48.56	43.13	8.31
	Total vote		112339	

For president in 1920 Harding, Rep., received 57,541 votes; Cox, Dem., 46,616 and Christensen, Far.-Lab., 1,099.

For United States Senator, 1924.

Sam G. Bratton, Dem.	57,355
Holm O. Bursum, Rep.	54,558
A. C. Voorhees, Prog.	3,128

For Representative in Congress, 1924.

John Morrow, Dem.	57,802
J. Felipe Hubbell, Rep.	53,960
C. M. Armstrong, Prog.	1,126

For Governor, 1924.

Arthur Hannett, Dem.	56,183
Manuel B. Otero, Rep.	55,984
Green B. Patterson, Prog.	2,926

Legislature.

	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Democrats	11	25	36
Republicans	13	24	37

State Officers.

Governor—Arthur T. Hannett, Dem.
Lieutenant-Governor—Edward Sargent, Rep.
Secretary of State—Mrs. Soledad C. Chacon.
Attorney-General—J. W. Armstrong, Dem.
Auditor—Juan N. Vigil.
Treasurer—Warren Graham.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Miss Isabel L. Eckles, Dem.
Commissioner of Public Lands—Justiniano Baca, Dem.

NEW YORK (Population, 1923, 10,843,661).

Pop. in 1923.	Counties. (62)	President 1924 Dem. Davis.	Rep. Soc.-Prog. Coolidge.	LaF'te.
190591	Albany	38671	48253	5736
*36842	Allegany	2755	12203	1202
840544	Bronx	72840	79583	62212
126156	Broome	9289	28262	3994
73271	Cattaraugus	5369	17307	4200
*65221	Cayuga	7369	17252	2296
19033	Chautauqua	5560	29757	5995
69913	Chemung	7162	18599	2972
*34969	Chenango	3392	11323	841
*43898	Clinton	5138	7918	625
*38930	Columbia	5466	10774	623
29761	Cortland	2170	10032	797
*42774	Delaware	4158	13020	722
93220	Dutchess	8864	22173	3092
672794	Erie	40780	112070	36042
*31871	Essex	2639	8553	365
*43541	Franklin	4364	9352	788
45068	Fulton	3143	11858	1274
38106	Genesee	3384	11101	1013
*25796	Greene	3951	7503	703
*3970	Hamilton	631	1063	39
68064	Herkimer	6464	15625	1386
82923	Jefferson	7665	21159	1144
2156687	Kings	158907	236877	100721
*23704	Lewis	2801	6066	182
*36830	Livingston	3676	10472	866
39623	Madison	3430	11589	1226
376846	Monroe	28956	80577	30261
58058	Montgomery	5939	12869	1472
141329	Nassau	14322	45825	4699
2267001	New York	183249	190871	86625
128319	Niagara	7993	25874	3977
193170	Oneida	18124	37545	4758
256306	Onondaga	24773	65395	10167
52782	Ontario	5933	15013	1517
121229	Orange	9765	29184	3956
*28619	Orleans	2320	8543	967
*71045	Oswego	7864	18576	2006
*46200	Otsego	5841	13573	1193
*10802	Putnam	1472	3796	320
535844	Queens	58402	100793	28210
*113129	Rensselaer	19783	30549	3940
127549	Richmond	15801	18007	3702
*45548	Rockland	5640	11915	1911
*88121	St. Lawrence	7103	22583	1826
*60029	Saratoga	7026	17682	2069
116980	Schenectady	9167	24514	5746
*21303	Schoharie	3413	6142	306
*13098	Schuyler	1555	4301	211
*24735	Seneca	2727	6598	619
*80627	Steuben	7194	21481	3223
115324	Suffolk	10024	31456	3745
*33163	Sullivan	4057	7734	1755
*24212	Tioga	2234	7834	715
35873	Tompkins	3701	11766	619
*74979	Ulster	9361	20048	2175

Pop.		Davis.	Coolidge.	LaF'te.
*31673	Warren	3663	9627	831
*44888	Washington	4321	13774	1132
*48827	Wayne	3991	14358	1109
366564	Westchester	30964	85029	15943
*30314	Wyoming	2512	10148	1014
*16641	Yates	1568	6334	238
	Total	950796	1820058	474905
	Plurality		869262	
	Per cent	29.13	55.76	14.58
	Total vote		3263931	

For president in 1924 Johns, Soc.-Lab., received 9,928 votes and Foster, Work., 8,244.

For president in 1920 Harding, Rep., received 1,871,167 votes; Cox, Dem., 781,238; Debs, Soc., 203,201; Watkins, Pro., 19,653; Christensen, Far.-Lab., 4,841; Cox, Soc.-Lab., 18,413.

For Governor, 1924.

Alfred E. Smith, Dem. 1,627,111
Theodore Roosevelt, Rep. 1,518,550
Norman Thomas, Soc. 99,178
Frank E. Passonno, Soc.-Lab. 4,923
James P. Cannon, Work. 7,613

For Representatives in Congress, 1924.

1. Counties of Suffolk, Nassau and Queens (part).
Robert L. Bacon, Rep. 87,370
Ira L. Terry, Dem. 39,765
May H. Mainland, Soc. 3,054

2. County of Queens (part).
John J. Kindred, Dem. 73,757
Frank E. Hopkins, Rep. 40,507
Barnet Wolff, Soc. 3,583

3. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn).
George W. Lindsay, Dem. 22,621
Herman E. Sprigade, Rep. 9,804
Joseph A. Weil, Soc. 2,488

4. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn).
Thomas H. Cullen, Dem. 27,008
Joseph Rosenbaum, Rep. 8,780
Marx Lewis, Soc. 771

5. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn).
Loring M. Black, Jr., Dem. 37,200
William T. Simpson, Rep. 33,938
Francis M. Testa, Soc. 1,458

6. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn).
Andrew L. Somers, Dem. 42,894
Warren I. Lee, Rep. 41,110
W. W. Passage, Soc. 5,779

7. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn).
John F. Quayle, Dem. 24,048
Otis S. Carroll, Rep. 14,650
Jacob Axelrad, Soc. 3,730

8. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn).
William E. Cleary, Dem. 49,479
Max Perlman, Rep. 38,638
William M. Feigenbaum, Soc. 8,333

9. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn).
David J. O'Connell, Dem. 43,655
Andrew N. Peterson, Rep. 38,708
Wilhelmus B. Robinson, Soc. 4,620

10. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn).
Emanuel Celler, Dem. 25,251
James N. Little, Rep. 19,444
Joseph A. Whitehorn, Soc. 5,449
Alex. Trachtenberg, Work. 313

11. County of Richmond (Staten island) and part of lower New York city.
Anning S. Prall, Dem. 34,265
Frederick W. Lahr, Rep. 14,990
Magnus Jacobson, Soc. 659

12. Part of New York city (New York county).
Samuel Dickstein, Dem. 14,994
Harry Schlissel, Rep. 2,464
Israel Feinberg, Soc. 2,164
Harry Winitsky, Work. 155

13. Part of New York city (New York county).
Christopher D. Sullivan, Dem. 13,708
Murray D. Firstman, Rep. 3,960
Julius Hochman, Soc. 1,600

14. Part of New York city (New York county).
Nathan D. Perlman, Rep. 12,046
William Irving Sirovich, Dem. 11,920
William Karlin, Soc. 3,165
Ludwig Lore, Work. 216

15. Part of New York city (New York county).
John J. Boylan, Dem. 28,132
Warren Bigelow, Rep. 7,732
Leonard C. Kaye, Soc. 689

16. Part of New York city (New York county).
John J. O'Connor, Dem. 27,585
L. Wilfred Eidt, Rep. 9,329
Bertha Mailly, Soc. 1,263

17. Part of New York city (New York county).
Ogden L. Mills, Rep. 31,553
Charles E. Gehring, Dem. 22,526
Jessie Wallace Hughan, Soc. 1,236

18. Part of New York city (New York county).
John F. Carew, Dem. 25,975
Charles W. Ferry, Rep. 10,777
Samuel E. Beardsley, Soc. 2,519

19. Part of New York city (New York county).
Sol Bloom, Dem. 39,760
Walter M. Chandler, Rep. 31,008
Lucille E. Randolph, Soc. 2,207

20. Part of New York city (New York county).
Fiorello H. La Guardia, Soc.-Prog. 10,756
Henry Frank, Dem. 7,141
Isaac Siegel, Rep. 7,099
Juliet Stuart Poyntz, Work. 192

21. Part of New York city (New York county).
Royal H. Weller, Dem. 43,793
Charles H. Roberts, Rep. 35,881
Asa P. Randolph, Soc. 2,334
Morris Van Veen, Com. Land. 176
Oscar J. Smith, Ind. wet. 1,164

22. Part of New York city (New York county).
Anthony J. Griffin, Dem. 30,469
William E. Devlin, Rep. 10,169
Joseph B. Hagerty, Soc. 3,081

23. Part of New York city (New York county).
Frank Oliver, Dem. 67,650
Albert B. Rossdale, Rep. 35,721
August Claessens, Soc. 15,771
Harry W. Wicks, Work. 1,058

24. Part of New York city (New York and Westchester counties).
Benjamin L. Fairchild, Rep. 50,745
John J. Kinney, Dem. 49,948
Philip Umstadter, Soc. and Prog. 10,937

25. Counties of Rockland and Westchester (part).
J. Mayhew Wainwright, Rep. 57,539
A. Outram Sherman, Dem. 26,909
John Hagerty, Soc. 4,349

26. Counties of Orange, Putnam and Dutchess.
Hamilton Fish, Jr., Rep. 55,386
Rosslyn M. Cox, Dem. 21,621
James C. Hogan, Soc. 2,447

27. Counties of Sullivan, Ulster, Greene, Columbia and Schoharie.
Harcourt J. Pratt, Rep. 45,764
William C. DeWitt, Dem. 30,805
Boris Fogelson, Soc. 1,585

28. County of Albany and part of city of Troy, in Rensselaer county.
Parker Corning, Dem. 57,194
Charles H. Johnson, Rep. 50,108
James C. Sheahan, Soc. 1,165

29. Counties of Rensselaer (part), Washington, Saratoga and Warren.
James S. Parker, Rep. 60,730
James E. Dwyer, Dem. 28,079
T. J. Sullivan, Soc. 1,578

30. Counties of Schenectady, Montgomery, Fulton and Hamilton.
Frank Crowther, Rep. 47,073
James P. Boyle, Dem and Prog. 24,840
Charles W. Noonan, Soc. 2,966

31. Counties of Essex, Clinton, Franklin and St. Lawrence.
Bertrand H. Snell, Rep..... 45,372
John M. Cantwell, Dem..... 19,018
32. Counties of Jefferson, Lewis, Oswego and Madison.
Thaddeus C. Sweet, Rep..... 52,506
Charles R. Lee, Dem..... 23,715
33. Counties of Oneida and Herkimer.
Frederick M. Davenport, Rep..... 48,591
Albert R. Kessinger, Dem..... 33,068
Otto L. Endres, Soc..... 1,979
34. Counties of Otesgo, Delaware, Broome and Chenango.
Harold S. Tolley, Rep..... 61,547
Charles R. Seymour, Dem..... 24,800
William M. Boyd, Soc..... 1,979
35. Counties of Onondaga and Cortland.
Walter W. Magee, Rep..... 70,268
John J. Kesel, Dem..... 35,008
Frank Heck, Soc..... 3,394
36. Counties of Cayuga, Wayne, Seneca, Yates and Ontario.
John Taber, Rep..... 57,865
Michael J. Maney, Dem..... 22,890
37. Counties of Tompkins, Tioga, Chemung, Schuyler and Steuben.
Gale H. Stalker, Rep..... 59,498
Charles L. Durham, Dem..... 27,763
Daniel D. Hungerford, Soc..... 1,720
38. Monroe county (part).
Meyer Jacobstein, Dem. and Soc..... 63,997
John J. McInerney, Rep..... 33,895
39. Counties of Monroe (part), Orleans, Genesee, Wyoming and Livingston.
Archie D. Sanders, Rep..... 58,165
Michael L. Coleman, Dem..... 23,689
George Weber, Soc..... 3,798
40. Counties of Niagara and Erie (part).
S. Wallace Dempsey, Rep..... 66,939
Thurman W. Stoner, Dem..... 26,382
Eustace Reynolds, Soc..... 5,478
41. County of Erie (part).
Clarence MacGregor, Rep..... 40,449
Edward C. Dethloff, Dem..... 13,754
Frank Ehrenfried, Soc..... 5,237
42. County of Erie (part).
James M. Mead, Dem..... 28,152
Richard S. Persons, Rep..... 25,256
Amy R. Juengling, Soc..... 2,778
43. Counties of Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua.
Daniel A. Reed, Rep. and Soc..... 61,769
J. Samuel Fowler, Prog..... 6,141

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	29	96	125
Democrats	22	54	76

State Officers.

Governor—Alfred E. Smith, Dem.
Lieutenant-Governor—Seymour Lowman, Rep.
Secretary of State—Florence E. S. Knapp, Rep.
Controller—Vincent B. Murphy, Rep.
Treasurer—Lewis H. Pounds, Rep.
Attorney-General—Albert Ottinger, Rep.

NORTH CAROLINA (Pop., 1923, 2,686,325).

Pop. in 1923.	Counties. (100)	—President 1924— Dem. Davis.	Rep. Cool'ge.	Prog. LaF'te.
34162	Alamance	4859	3217	93
12436	Alexander	2291	2437	20
*7403	Alleghany	1643	1234	6
29368	Anson	2372	225	25
21696	Ashe	4308	3952	3
10585	Avery	357	2189	14
31078	Beaufort	3048	1502	93
24338	Bertie	1785	159	5
20393	Bladen	1551	786	23
15035	Brunswick	1118	1296	41
69323	Buncombe	10098	6284	467
23978	Burke	4137	3190	—
36430	Cabarrus	4449	3510	189
20467	Caldwell	3348	2503	26
*5382	Camden	432	132	9
15963	Carteret	2261	1854	15
16084	Caswell	1075	467	4
35973	Catawba	5754	5998	167
24239	Chatham	3446	2755	15
15641	Cherokee	1742	2314	23
*10649	Chowan	714	98	5
4913	Clay	953	1090	18
35996	Cleveland	3749	1743	37
30882	Columbus	2757	1629	26
30293	Craven	2942	325	44
36837	Cumberland	2923	1372	37
*7268	Currituck	670	52	13
5215	Dare	826	629	2
37292	Davidson	6507	6227	56
13646	Davie	1795	2672	13
31949	Duplin	2924	1542	37
44723	Durham	4837	3090	221
40153	Edgecombe	2374	171	109
88069	Forsyth	7404	5315	459
27379	Franklin	1991	302	13
56354	Gaston	6554	3566	82
10567	Gates	679	215	1
4916	Graham	841	907	11
27474	Granville	2220	461	14
17341	Greene	1119	182	7
86041	Guilford	8804	6822	317
45973	Halifax	3232	268	83
30527	Harnett	3296	2895	11
24389	Haywood	4582	2440	8
18964	Henderson	3007	3548	48
16603	Hertford	932	164	3
12315	Hoke	1146	141	4
*8386	Hyde	653	305	16
39269	Iredell	6449	3565	136
13541	Jackson	3100	2788	17
51737	Johnston	4656	4910	23
10341	Jones	692	179	2
14130	Lee	1842	710	10
32003	Lenoir	2191	514	25
18126	Lincoln	2909	2658	42
13137	Macon	2178	2015	18
*20083	Madison	1471	3252	74
21921	Martin	1999	216	9
17927	McDowell	3023	2590	25
85620	Mecklenburg	8443	2572	437
11551	Mitchell	689	1540	8
*14607	Montgomery	2483	2077	5
22967	Moore	2771	1974	38
43704	Nash	3129	823	131
43714	New Hanover	4735	1190	405
23493	Northampton	1662	144	17
14910	Onslow	1122	423	31
18914	Orange	1879	1065	66
*9060	Pamlico	798	459	—
18021	Pasquotank	1236	305	12
*14788	Pender	1175	253	17
11166	Perquimans	550	295	8
19555	Person	1576	1025	3
48895	Pitt	3197	512	56
9261	Polk	1613	1445	13
31347	Randolph	5397	6336	24
27692	Richmond	2475	599	163
57438	Robeson	4064	1314	14
46926	Rockingham	4467	2566	89
46419	Rowan	4816	3560	738
32522	Rutherford	5101	3897	29
38172	Sampson	2021	3188	35
15684	Scotland	1469	205	11
30139	Stanly	3832	3594	50
20726	Stokes	2309	2482	44
33459	Surry	4418	4990	66
14240	Swain	1769	2178	24
10063	Transylvania	1776	1814	22
*4849	Tyrrell	638	442	1
37020	Union	2721	672	32
24014	Vance	2013	470	21
79454	Wake	8377	2975	485
22070	Warren	1742	166	62
11560	Washington	883	834	6

Pop.		Davis.	Cool'ge.	LaF'te.
13803	Watauga	2365	2665	8
46503	Wayne	3366	1379	42
33495	Wilkes	3586	6131	11
39894	Wilson	2619	574	81
16738	Yadkin	1381	2889	11
16182	Yancey	2592	2156	21
	Total	284270	191753	6651
	Plurality	92517		
	Per cent	58.89	39.73	1.38
	Total vote	482674		

For president in 1920 Cox, Dem., received 305,447 votes; Harding, Rep., 232,806; Debs, Soc., 446.

For United States Senator, 1924.

Furnifold M. Simmons, Dem. 295,404
A. A. Whitener, Rep. 184,393

For Governor, 1924.

A. W. McLean, Dem. 294,441
I. M. Meekins, Rep. 185,627

For Representatives in Congress, 1924.

1. Counties of Beaufort, Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Hertford, Hyde, Martin, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Pitt, Tyrrell and Washington.
Lindsay C. Warren, Dem. 16,387
Peter D. Burgess, Rep. 4,478

2. Counties of Bertie, Edgecombe, Greene, Halifax, Lenoir, Northampton, Warren and Wilson.
John H. Kerr, Dem. 16,312
M. R. Vick, Rep. 1,169

3. Counties of Carteret, Craven, Duplin, Jones, Onslow, Pamlico, Pender, Sampson and Wayne.
Charles L. Abernethy, Dem. 17,685
William H. Fisher, Rep. 8,431

4. Counties of Chatham, Franklin, Johnston, Nash, Vance and Wake.
Edward W. Pou, Dem. 24,057
Y. Z. Parker, Rep. 10,505

5. Counties of Alamance, Caswell, Durham, Forsyth, Granville, Guilford, Orange, Person, Rockingham, Stokes and Surry.
Charles M. Stedman, Dem. 44,048
Thomas C. Carter, Rep. 24,701

6. Counties of Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus, Cumberland, Harnett, New Hanover and Robeson.
Homer L. Lyon, Dem. 21,682
William J. McDonald, Rep. 8,153

7. Counties of Anson, Davidson, Davie, Hoke, Lee, Montgomery, Moore, Randolph, Richmond, Scotland, Union, Wilkes and Yadkin.
William C. Hammer, Dem. 36,491
S. C. Williams, Rep. 29,650

8. Counties of Alexander, Alleghany, Ashe, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Iredell, Rowan, Stanly and Watauga.
Robert L. Doughton, Dem. 34,692
J. D. Dorsett, Rep. 26,675

9. Counties of Avery, Burke, Catawba, Cleveland, Gaston, Lincoln, Madison, Mecklenburg, Mitchell and Yancey.
A. L. Bulwinkle, Dem. 37,370
John A. Hendricks, Rep. 27,427

10. Counties of Buncombe, Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, McDowell, Macon, Polk, Rutherford, Swain and Transylvania.
Zebulon Weaver, Dem. 41,030
Lewis P. Hamlin, Rep. 32,871

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Democrats	47	100	147
Republicans	3	47	50

State Officers. (All democrats.)

Governor—A. W. McLean.
Lieutenant-Governor—J. Elmer Long.
Secretary of State—W. N. Everett.
Auditor—Baxter Durham.
Treasurer—B. R. Lacy.
Attorney-General—D. G. Brummitt.

NORTH DAKOTA (Pop., 1923, 672,041).

Pop. in 1923.	Counties. (53)	President 1924 Rep. Coolidge.	Prog. LaF'te.	Dem. Davis.
5661	Adams	776	1405	106
18899	Barnes	3207	2665	346
13243	Benson	1879	2046	243
3363	Billings	406	417	24
*15109	Bottineau	1336	2611	223
4804	Bowman	776	876	60
9674	Burke	993	1312	128
16475	Burleigh	3121	2328	381
44197	Cass	9065	3776	1351
*15555	Cavalier	2338	1473	546
10738	Dickey	1635	1793	352
10944	Divide	755	1585	98
10100	Dunn	881	1241	101
7103	Eddy	980	1177	190
11825	Emmons	1198	1695	123
6394	Foster	922	833	287
5198	Golden Valley	624	628	140
29122	Grand Forks	6590	3009	953
10238	Grant	1100	1610	120
7809	Griggs	767	1362	116
8092	Hettinger	936	1291	134
8461	Kidder	844	1187	110
11866	LaMoure	1505	1870	202
8284	Logan	787	994	28
*15544	McHenry	1698	2609	288
9645	McIntosh	637	1172	39
10921	McKenzie	1113	1651	134
18264	McLean	1656	2717	194
9478	Mercer	522	1489	69
20057	Morton	2379	2716	265
13454	Mountrail	1369	2209	129
10442	Nelson	1697	1571	177
4730	Oliver	366	745	31
15331	Pembina	2991	1351	588
*9283	Pierce	1160	1156	155
15508	Ramsey	3100	1466	353
12077	Ransom	1871	1919	303
*7776	Renville	649	1278	121
21328	Richland	3245	2617	769
10241	Rolette	869	1411	137
9817	Sargent	1468	1655	235
*7935	Sheridan	594	1096	49
3545	Sioux	776	417	58
5315	Slope	616	893	37
13915	Stark	2201	1704	260
*7401	Steele	1267	989	91
26876	Stutsman	3952	2552	465
*8327	Towner	1173	1027	241
*12210	Traill	2592	1751	234
*19078	Walsh	2837	2009	897
30082	Ward	4166	3784	713
13367	Wells	1671	1932	138
19329	Williams	1859	2853	308
	Total	94816	89733	13830
	Plurality	5083		
	Per cent	47.72	45.16	6.96
	Total vote		198691	

For president in 1924 Foster, Work., received 312 votes.

For president in 1920 Harding, Rep., received 159,211 votes; Cox., Dem., 37,302, and Debs, Soc., 7,471.

For Governor, 1924.

Arthur G. Sorlie, Rep. 100,793
Halvor Halvorsen, Dem. 85,441

For Representatives in Congress, 1924.

1. Counties of Cass, Cavalier, Grand Forks, Nelson, Pembina, Ramsey, Ransom, Richland, Sargent, Steele, Traill, Towner and Walsh.
O. B. Burtness, Rep. 42,347
Walter Welford, Dem. 14,737

2. Counties of Barnes, Benson, Bottineau, Burleigh, Dickey, Eddy, Emmons, Foster, Griggs Kidder, LaMoure, Logan, McHenry, McIntosh, Pierce, Rolette, Sheridan, Stutsman and Wells.
Thomas Hall, Rep. 30,966
Gerald P. Nye, Prog. 27,848

To fill vacancy.
Thomas Hall, Rep..... 33,406
Gerald P. Nye, Prog..... 32,205

3. Counties of Adams, Billings, Bowman, Burke, Divide, Dunn, Golden Valley, Hettinger, Mercer, Morton, Mountrail, McKenzie, McLean, Oliver, Renville, Stark, Ward, Williams, Sioux and Slope.
James H. Sinclair, Rep..... 34,415
R. A. Johnson, Dem..... 12,961

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Anti-Nonpartisans	25	49	74
Nonpartisans	24	64	88

State Officers.
Governor—A. G. Sorlie, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—Walter Maddock, Rep.
Secretary of State—Robert Byrne, Rep.
Treasurer—C. A. Fisher, Rep.
Attorney-General—George F. Shafer, Rep.-Ind.
Agriculture-Labor—Joseph A. Kitchen, Rep.
Auditor—John Steen, Rep.

OHIO (Population, 1923, 6,117,122).

Pop. in 1923	Counties. (77)	President 1924 Dem. Davis.	Rep. Coolidge.	Ind.-Prog. LaF'te.
*22403	Adams	3762	4315	149
72421	Allen	7378	15711	2283
25224	Ashland ...	4377	5777	802
67707	Ashtabula	2135	14767	4370
51380	Athens	2669	8695	3501
*29527	Auglaize ..	3952	5507	1143
99083	Belmont ..	8074	16378	5386
*22621	Brown	4120	3616	660
93064	Butler	11612	19349	3339
16007	Carroll	1430	4369	364
*25071	Champaign	3575	6181	478
85882	Clark	8415	20340	1816
*28291	Clermont ..	4544	6867	1019
*23036	Clinton	2496	5954	421
85478	Columbiana	4685	20483	4036
*29595	Coshocton .	4415	5837	1456
36780	Crawford .	4384	5896	4140
1053837	Cuyahoga ..	24000	130169	109287
*42911	Darke	7316	9166	811
24567	Defiance ...	3227	4841	1134
*26013	Delaware ..	3537	6731	866
40315	Erie	2968	7689	3462
40947	Fairfield ..	5890	8281	1200
*21518	Fayette	2696	4542	293
306440	Franklin ..	26505	61891	18743
*23445	Fulton	1333	4951	832
*23311	Gallia	2284	4325	453
15166	Geauga ...	635	3375	642
31757	Greene	2471	8410	628
46301	Guernsey ..	3604	8997	2455
505554	Hamilton ..	34916	115950	39768
38587	Hancock ..	5111	9167	1764
*29167	Hardin	5523	7112	613
19822	Harrison ..	1999	4904	520
*23362	Henry	2922	3855	1693
*27610	Highland ..	4583	6845	535
*23291	Hocking ...	2854	4086	1136
*16965	Holmes	2539	1824	400
*32424	Huron	2871	8340	2186
*27342	Jackson ...	2848	5977	869
81963	Jefferson ..	3840	14929	3097
*29580	Knox	4721	7519	892
30736	Lake	974	7727	2208
39558	Lawrence ..	2729	6798	1078
56728	Licking	7428	13914	2418
30111	Logan	3176	7186	1393
95866	Lorain	3965	17062	6680
305640	Lucas	11948	53670	31039
*19662	Madison ..	2685	4829	278
211602	Mahoning .	9335	37647	8102
44899	Marion ...	5234	9161	2475
26956	Medina	1844	6756	1351
26403	Meigs	1944	4864	1648
*26872	Mercer	5135	4215	1071
49647	Miami	5296	11851	1726
*20660	Monroe	3742	2674	165
226032	Montgomery	21860	50845	8312
*14555	Morgan	2072	3553	199
*15570	Morrow	2379	3790	435
58156	Muskingum	6709	15571	1377
*17849	Noble	2485	4284	272
*22193	Ottawa	2571	4137	1274
*18736	Paulding ..	2242	3648	414
36351	Perry	3702	7592	1718
*25788	Pickaway ..	4539	4166	293
*14151	Pike	3185	2569	100
38419	Portage ...	2994	8583	2131
*23238	Preble	4033	5676	282
*27751	Putnam	4795	4377	1283
57884	Richland ..	6703	12013	2905
42092	Ross	6028	8431	1178
37806	Sandusky .	4388	9381	1626
68036	Scioto	5532	12189	1643
43447	Seneca	6290	9641	2119
26376	Shelby	4840	4359	606
196769	Stark	12544	40858	9960
350168	Summit	17533	54774	10855
95152	Trumbull ..	4007	22341	3628
65937	Tuscarawas	5566	13573	4602
*20918	Union	2571	5256	540
*28210	Van Wert .	4318	6206	1138
*12075	Vinton	1838	2244	232
26154	Warren	2406	6729	609
43049	Washington	5727	8704	780
*2530	Wayne	6023	8928	1624
*24627	Williams ..	2795	5802	1671
*44892	Wood	3291	10665	2347
*19481	Wyandot ..	3271	3973	561
	Total	477888	1176130	357948
	Plurality ...		698242	
	Per cent	23.21	58.33	17.75
	Total vote..		2016237	

For president in 1924 Wallace, Com. Land, received 1,246 votes and Johns, Soc.-Lab., 3,025.

For president in 1920 Cox, Dem., received 780,037 votes: Harding, Rep., 1,182,022; Debs, Soc., 57,147; Macauley, S. Tax., 2,153.

For Governor, 1924.
A. V. Donahey, Dem..... 1,064,981
H. L. Davis, Rep..... 888,139
Harry L. Davis, Com. Land..... 11,776
Frank J. Catlin, Soc.-Lab..... 8,468

For Representatives in Congress, 1924.
1. Part of Hamilton county.
Nicholas Longworth, Rep..... 58,185
Thos. B. Paxton, Dem..... 36,065

2. Part of Hamilton county.
A. E. B. Stephens, Rep..... 47,331
Robert J. O'Donnell, Dem..... 34,118

3. Counties of Butler, Montgomery and Preble.
Roy G. Fitzgerald, Rep..... 73,513
John P. Rogers, Dem..... 43,426

4. Counties of Allen, Auglaize, Darke, Mercer, Miami and Shelby.
Hugh T. Mathers, Dem..... 42,628
W. T. Fitzgerald, Rep..... 41,769

5. Counties of Defiance, Fulton, Henry, Paulding, Putnam, Van Wert and Williams.
Charles J. Thompson, Rep..... 31,045
Frank C. Kniffin, Dem..... 29,245

6. Counties of Adams, Brown, Clermont, Highland, Pike and Scioto.
C. K. Kearns, Rep..... 33,064
Ed N. Kennedy, Dem..... 29,283

7. Counties of Champaign, Clark, Clinton, Fayette, Greene, Logan, Madison, Union and Warren.
Charles Brand, Rep..... 61,557
C. K. Wolf, Dem..... 34,709

8. Counties of Crawford, Hancock, Hardin, Marion, Morrow and Wyandot.
Brooks Fletcher, Dem..... 38,439
R. Clint Cole, Rep..... 33,258

9. Counties of Lucas and Ottawa.
W. W. Chalmers, Rep. 54,792
Isaac R. Sherwood, Dem. 48,482

10. Counties of Athens, Gallia, Jackson, Lawrence, Meigs and Vinton.
Tom Jenkins, Rep. 32,617
W. F. Rutherford, Dem. 17,923

11. Counties of Fairfield, Hocking, Perry, Pickaway and Ross.
M. G. Underwood, Dem. 35,696
E. D. Ricketts, Rep. 24,270

12. County of Franklin.
John C. Speaks, Rep. 58,705
L. T. Sater, Dem. 41,291

13. Counties of Erie, Huron, Sandusky, Seneca and Wood.
James T. Begg, Rep. 45,307
John Dreitzler, Dem. 27,673

14. Counties of Lorain, Medina, Portage and Summit.
M. L. Davey, Dem. 62,314
Arthur W. Doyle, Rep. 60,251

15. Counties of Guernsey, Monroe, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble and Washington.
C. E. Moore, Rep. 39,155
James R. Alexander, Dem. 30,608

16. Counties of Holmes, Stark, Tuscarawas and Wayne.
John McSweeney, Jr., Dem. 51,491
T. C. Hunsicher, Rep. 45,559

17. Counties of Ashland, Coshocton, Delaware, Knox, Licking and Richland.
William M. Morgan, Rep. 50,226
J. F. Bittinger, Dem. 36,532

18. Counties of Belmont, Carroll, Columbiana, Harrison and Jefferson.
B. Frank Murphy, Rep. 56,206
J. M. Barton, Dem. 26,656

19. Counties of Ashtabula, Mahoning and Trumbull.
John G. Cooper, Rep. 67,581
Phoebe T. Sutliffe, Dem. 21,926

20. Part of Cuyahoga county.
C. A. Mooney, Dem. 34,173
Harvey Drucher, Rep. 22,507

21. Part of Cuyahoga county.
Robert Crosser, Dem. 24,889
Harry C. Gahn, Rep. 21,629

22. Part of Cuyahoga county and Geauga and Lake counties.
T. E. Burton, Rep. 95,174
S. B. Fitzsimmons, Dem. 32,970

Legislature.

	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	33	111	144
Democrats	2	19	31

State Officers.

Governor—A. V. Donahey, Dem.
Lieutenant-Governor—Charles H. Lewis, Rep.
Secretary of State—Thad H. Brown, Rep.
State Auditor—Joseph T. Tracy, Rep.
Attorney-General—C. C. Crabbe, Rep.
State Treasurer—Harry S. Day, Rep.

OKLAHOMA (Population, 1923, 2,162,079).

Pop. in 1923.	Counties. (88)	President 1924 Dem. Davis.	Rep. C'lidge.	Prog. La F'te.
14845	Adair	1942	2317	181
*10253	Alfalfa	1558	2887	612
23404	Atoka	2204	1137	689
14200	Beaver	1194	1566	550
*18989	Beckham	2496	1357	508
*15875	Blaine	1488	2255	843
44611	Bryan	4593	1780	634
*34207	Caddo	4211	4588	855
*22288	Canadian	3065	3060	1186
45614	Carter	7154	3164	422
20988	Cherokee	2454	2622	153
35852	Choctaw	2528	2013	683
*3436	Cimarron	572	586	150
19587	Cleveland	3841	1672	435
19338	Coal	1772	800	575
27032	Comanche	2523	3084	753
16932	Cotton	1325	1581	265
19792	Craig	3096	2519	123
75550	Creek	7969	8694	695
*18736	Custer	2473	2409	670
14734	Delaware	1729	1563	200
*12434	Dewey	1126	1530	756
*11673	Ellis	879	1499	658
39105	Garfield	3785	7519	1866
34571	Garvin	4759	1863	286
35253	Grady	5091	2638	785
*16072	Grant	1990	2800	558
*15836	Greer	1982	561	281
*11261	Harmon	1049	339	61
*7623	Harper	824	1236	350
19584	Haskell	2480	1935	386
26766	Hughes	3996	2008	170
*22141	Jackson	2352	941	502
17748	Jefferson	3439	1103	175
21347	Johnston	3122	923	521
37757	Kay	6049	7392	840
*15671	Kingfisher	1644	2834	544
*23094	Kiowa	2615	1718	491
14784	Latimer	1457	971	344
47679	Le Flore	4069	3326	771
*33406	Lincoln	3283	4220	665
*27550	Logan	2366	4445	664
13224	Love	1713	479	423
20647	McClain	2519	1233	236
44115	McCurtain	3279	1669	201
28364	McIntosh	2723	1675	71
*12426	Major	649	1781	548
15773	Marshall	1935	866	484
17995	Mayes	2246	2317	286
13248	Murray	2083	784	129
64941	Muskogee	8895	6147	528
*13560	Noble	1927	2680	562
16502	Nowata	2049	2296	117
26873	Okfuskee	2854	1441	229
127510	Oklahoma	21708	17508	3618
67313	Okmulgee	8937	6015	740
42459	Osage	7092	6371	583
50262	Ottawa	4522	5197	489
19772	Pawnee	2377	3093	475
32502	Payne	4342	4817	688
54343	Pittsburg	6062	3554	1029
33333	Pontotoc	4268	1869	455
46903	Pottawatomie	5071	4042	1133
20179	Pushmataha	1640	1081	200
*10638	Roger Mills	1318	945	481
*17605	Rogers	2901	2207	184
25194	Seminole	5007	2326	428
27427	Sequoyah	3429	2976	53
25571	Stephens	4745	2377	366
*13975	Texas	1812	1792	371
23795	Tillman	2653	1325	171
135232	Tulsa	14377	19537	1011
*21371	Wagoner	1985	1644	337
30432	Washington	3487	4579	177
*22237	Washita	2325	1357	337
*15939	Woods	1533	2610	744
*14663	Woodward	1418	1831	724
	Total	260815	225947	40607
	Plurality	34868		
	Per cent	48.98	42.43	7.62
	Total vote		532503	

For president in 1924 Johns, Soc.-Lab., received 5,134 votes.

For president in 1920 Harding, Rep., received 244,320 votes; Cox, Dem., 216,390; Debs, Soc., 25,685.

For United States Senator, 1924.

John Calloway Walton, Dem.	196,473
W. B. Pine, Rep.	341,518
George Wilson, Far.-Lab.	15,936

For Representatives in Congress, 1924.

1. Counties of Craig, Delaware, Mayes, Nowata, Osage, Ottawa, Pawnee, Rogers, Tulsa, Washington.
Wayne W. Bayless, Dem..... 45,805
S. J. Montgomery, Rep..... 45,945
Lee Williams, Far.-Lab..... 1,432

2. Counties of Adair, Cherokee, Haskell, McIntosh, Muskogee, Okmulgee, Sequoyah, Wagoner.
W. W. Hastings, Dem..... 30,355
P. E. Reed, Rep..... 24,413
C. D. Moore, Far.-Lab..... 512

3. Counties of Atoka, Bryan, Carter, Choctaw, Latimer, LeFlore, Love, McCurtain, Marshall, Pittsburg, Pushmataha.
Charles D. Carter, Dem..... 88,674
Don Welch, Rep..... 15,425
R. L. Thurmond, Far.-Lab..... 2,637

4. Counties of Coal, Craig, Hughes, Johnson, Lincoln, Okfuskee, Pontotoc, Pottawatomie, Seminole.
Tom D. McKeown, Dem..... 36,435
Charles E. Wells, Rep..... 23,313
M. L. Misenheimer, Far.-Lab..... 2,255

5. Counties of Cleveland, Garvin, Logan, McClain, Murray, Oklahoma, Payne.
F. B. Swank, Dem..... 44,681
John Golobie, Rep..... 28,817
John Framing, Far.-Lab..... 1,998

6. Counties of Blaine, Cotton, Caddo, Canadian, Comanche, Grady, Jefferson, Kingfisher, Stephens.
Elmer Thomas, Dem..... 29,229
L. M. Gensman, Rep..... 21,915
J. N. Carter, Far.-Lab..... 2,236

7. Counties of Beckham, Custer, Dewey, Ellis, Greer, Harmon, Jackson, Kiowa, Roger Mills, Tillman, Washita.
Jim V. McClintic, Dem..... 25,573
Walter S. Mills, Rep..... 10,314
M. Shadid, Far.-Lab..... 3,035

8. Counties of Alfalfa, Beaver, Cimarron, Garfield, Grant, Kay, Major, Noble, Texas, Woodward and Woods.
V. P. Crowe, Dem..... 29,445
M. C. Garber, Rep..... 34,052
Alfred Reynolds, Far.-Lab..... 2,980

The legislature is democratic in both houses.

State Officers. (All democrats.)

Governor—M. E. Trapp.
Secretary of State—R. A. Sneed.
Attorney-General—George F. Short.
Treasurer—A. J. S. Shaw.
Superintendent Public Instruction—M. A. Nash.

OREGON (Population, 1923, 823,270).

Pop. in 1923.	Counties. (53)	President 1924 Rep. Coolidge.	Dem. Davis.	Ind. LaF'te.
*17929	Baker	2803	2004	1356
14855	Benton	3417	1579	623
40499	Clackamas	5864	3099	4508
25527	Clatsop	3313	1373	1158
15179	Columbia	2483	1015	896
23805	Coos	3905	1757	2359
3951	Crook	725	434	266
3379	Curry	664	224	317
11104	Deschutes	2321	1015	1013
21930	Douglas	4219	1666	1943
4053	Gilliam	738	521	207
*5496	Grant	1126	459	380
*3992	Harney	851	436	285
8422	Hood River	1214	683	600
*20405	Jackson	4868	1840	2408
3706	Jefferson	374	242	334
*7655	Josephine	1756	650	835
12443	Klamath	2775	680	1715
*3991	Lake	917	304	295
37024	Lane	8551	3255	2416
6263	Lincoln	1328	641	552
25230	Linn	4141	2618	1575
11737	Malheur	1671	828	710
49858	Marion	8351	3996	3631
6070	Morrow	991	397	462
293791	Multnomah	48866	21733	26932
14437	Polk	2755	1631	831
*3826	Sherman	756	367	229
9727	Tillamook	2201	795	700
27977	Umatilla	3854	3052	1693
16795	Union	2428	1816	1398
10286	Wallowa	1253	973	471
*13648	Wasco	2409	1185	1069
28126	Washington	4203	2103	2809
2900	Wheeler	685	213	103
21338	Yamhill	3803	2015	1324
	Total	142579	67589	68403
	Plurality	74176		
	Per cent	51.02	24.18	24.47
	Total vote		279488	

For president in 1924 Johns, Soc.-Lab., received 917 votes.

For president in 1920 Harding, Rep., received 143,592 votes; Cox, Dem., 80,019; Debs, Soc., 9,801; Watkins, Pro., 3,595, and Cox, Ind.-Lab., 1,515.

For United States Senator, 1924.

Charles McNary, Rep..... 174,672
Milton A. Miller, Dem..... 65,340
F. E. Coulter, Prog..... 20,379
R. Robinson, Soc.-Lab..... 4,412

For Representatives in Congress, 1924.

1. The counties of Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Polk, Tillamook, Washington and Yamhill.
W. C. Hawley, Rep..... 72,912
H. L. Clark, Dem..... 25,293
W. J. Butler, Ind..... 13,494
U. A. Upton, Soc.-Lab..... 3,061

2. The counties of Baker, Crook, Deschutes, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Hood River, Jefferson, Klamath, Lake, Malheur, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Wasco and Wheeler.
N. J. Sinnott, Rep..... 29,937
James Harvey Graham, Dem..... 18,652

3. The county of Multnomah.
M. E. Crumpacker, Rep..... 50,834
Elton Watkins, Dem.-Prog..... 39,731
I. N. Johns, Soc.-Lab..... 2,447

For Secretary of State, 1924.

Sam A. Kozer, Rep..... 194,436
Walter L. Hembree, Dem..... 59,014
L. J. Francis, Soc.-Lab..... 10,892

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Republicans	26	57	83
Democrats	4	3	7

State Officers.

Governor—Walter M. Pierce, Dem.
Secretary of State—Sam A. Kozer, Rep.
Treasurer—O. P. Hoff, Rep.
Attorney-General—I. H. Van Winkle, Rep.

PENNSYLVANIA (Pop., 1923, 9,100,326).

Pop. in 1923.	Counties. (67)	President 1924 Rep. Coolidge.	Dem. Davis.	Soc.-Lab. LaF'te.
34679	Adams	5778	4840	273
1246139	Allegheny	149296	21984	79095
78340	Armstrong	11192	2931	2228
123613	Beaver	16768	3220	5599
*38277	Bedford	6154	2315	931
207211	Berks	28186	17220	9273
135356	Blair	20313	4244	6027
*53166	Bradford	11620	2307	1718
84619	Bucks	17460	6582	1941
78921	Butler	13113	3462	1932

Pop.		Coolidge.	Davis.	LaF'te.
209271	Cambria	24728	13563	9167
*6297	Cameron	1366	260	133
66069	Carbon	10236	5150	2975
44620	Centre	7723	4443	673
117249	Chester	22333	5946	1013
*36170	Clarion	5913	3642	897
106650	Clearfield	13745	5027	3383
34280	Clinton	5129	1939	1624
*48349	Columbia	7336	7390	526
*60667	Crawford	10918	2969	2987
60055	Cumberland	10196	7643	1132
159231	Dauphin	27838	9004	3756
192975	Delaware	41998	6368	2750
*34981	Elk	6626	1370	1175
167242	Erie	19480	3502	8267
195549	Fayette	19064	8855	6103
*7477	Forest	1130	280	95
63175	Franklin	9791	5770	1010
*9617	Fulton	1160	1207	42
31497	Greene	4590	5874	378
40404	Huntingdon	6567	1488	750
86209	Indiana	12748	2067	2648
*62104	Jefferson	10673	2664	2618
*14464	Juniata	2177	1420	177
295951	Lackawanna	37708	16859	7533
176237	Lancaster	42787	12091	2871
91137	Lawrence	12533	1880	4211
64444	Lebanon	9494	2464	756
158653	Lehigh	20826	10415	3879
408226	Luzerne	46475	20472	20093
83923	Lycoming	14039	6857	2432
49317	McKean	9072	2376	1373
99588	Mercer	14639	3688	3580
32755	Mifflin	4780	1999	322
24782	Monroe	3462	3901	426
210074	Montgomery	45407	11094	3450
*14080	Montour	2499	1799	148
162820	Northampton	20459	11459	2882
125921	Northumberl'd	17516	7571	5902
*22875	Perry	4185	2710	333
1922788	Philadelphia	347457	54213	44230
*6818	Pike	1581	993	329
*21089	Potter	4087	1161	925
221307	Schuylkill	34578	10111	8533
17246	Snyder	3055	970	210
87299	Somerset	12389	2315	1974
*9520	Sullivan	1668	913	155
*34763	Susquehanna	7266	2208	1223
*37118	Tioga	8452	1271	541
*15850	Union	3707	1209	236
60203	Venango	10841	1886	1496
40185	Warren	8502	2161	841
205327	Washington	22315	6706	7089
*27435	Wayne	5578	1477	513
288804	Westmoreland	34522	10223	13403
*14101	Wyoming	3213	1194	236
147447	York	23044	15600	2146
	Total	1401481	409192	307567
	Plurality	992289		
	Per cent	65.35	19.07	14.34
	Total vote		2144719	

For president in 1924 Faris, Pro., received 9,779 votes; Nations, Am., 13,035; Johns, Soc.-Lab., 634, and Foster, Work., 2,735.

For president in 1920 Harding, Rep., received 1,218,215 votes; Cox, Dem., 503,202; Debs, Soc., 70,021; Watkins, Pro., 42,612; Cox, Soc.-Lab., 753; Christensen, Far.-Lab., 15,642; Macauley, S. Tax., 803.

For Representatives in Congress, 1924.

1. Philadelphia county (part).

William S. Vare, Rep.	59,287
J. A. Robbins, Dem.	7,294
A. E. Scott, Soc.	3,300

2. Philadelphia county (part).

George S. Graham, Rep.	37,645
Jessie L. Collet, Dem., Lab., Prog.	6,355
Isador Polstein, Soc.	1,462

3. Philadelphia county (part).

Harry C. Ransley, Rep.	39,171
Edward P. Carroll, Dem.	4,092
Jennie Dornblum, Soc.	3,301

4. Philadelphia county (part).

Benjamin M. Golder, Rep.	40,783
Adolph Class, Dem.	8,365
H. P. Thomas, Soc.	3,237

5. Philadelphia county (part).

James J. Connolly, Rep.	47,033
D. J. O'Donnell, Dem.	7,525

6. Philadelphia county (part).

George A. Welsh, Rep.	66,340
Francis I. J. Coyle, Dem., Lab.	17,459
Edward Norton, Soc.	3,952

7. Philadelphia county (part).

George P. Darrow, Rep., Pro.	55,990
Thomas O'Hara, Dem.	9,999
John Held, Soc.	3,268

8. Chester and Delaware counties.

Thomas S. Butler, Rep.	63,480
G. H. Cilley, Dem., Prog.	12,816
Walter Lodge, Soc.	1,558

9. Bucks and Montgomery counties.

Henry W. Watson, Rep.	60,316
C. William Freed, Dem.	18,843
Elmer H. Young, Soc.	1,899
Anna Van Skite, Pro.	2,045

10. Lancaster county.

William W. Griest, Rep.	35,257
Frank C. Musser, Dem.-Ind.	22,503
Daisy M. Detterline, Lab.	595

11. Lackawanna county.

Laurence H. Watres, Rep.	35,461
David Fowler, Dem., Soc.-Lab.	25,471
William P. Boland, Prog.	1,375

12. Luzerne county.

Edmund N. Carpenter, Rep., Pro.	44,483
John J. Casey, Dem.	35,562

13. Schuylkill county.

George F. Brumm, Rep., Pro.	35,737
Thomas J. Butler, Dem.	14,637
U. G. Mendel, Soc.	1,075

14. Berks and Lehigh counties.

Charles J. Esterly, Rep.	43,335
William M. Croll, Dem.	36,582
R. S. Hofses, Soc.	5,884

15. Bradford, Pike, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming counties.

Louis T. McFadden, Rep.	27,566
Charles M. Driggs, Dem. Lab.	16,854
J. W. Kiesel, Soc.	669

16. Clinton, Lycoming, Potter and Tioga counties.

Edgar R. Kiess, Rep., Pro.	26,865
Thomas Wood, Dem.	18,246
P. A. McGowan, Soc.-Lab.	3,317

17. Columbia, Montour, Northumberland and Sullivan counties.

Frederick W. Magrady, Rep., Pro.	27,969
Herbert W. Cummings, Dem.	24,321

18. Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Juniata, Mifflin and Perry counties.

Edward M. Beers, Rep., Pro.	35,402
Meredith Meyers, Dem. Lab.	18,048

19. Cumberland, Dauphin and Lebanon counties.

Joshua W. Swartz, Rep.	39,195
Frank C. Stites, Dem., Pro., Lab.	33,035
Sam Young, Soc.	667

20. Cambria county.

A. H. Walters, Rep.	Contest pending.
Warren Worth Bailey, Dem.	

21. Bedford and Blair counties.

J. Banks Kurtz, Rep., Soc., Pro.	27,335
Harry K. Filler, Dem.	7,290
J. E. Miller, Lab.	4,748

22. Adams and York counties.

Franklin Menges, Rep.	76,924
Samuel F. Glatfelter, Dem., Pro.	22,784
H. W. Logeman, Soc.	685

23. Cameron, Center, Clearfield and McKean counties.
William I. Swope, Rep., Soc., Pro... 31,205
Edward R. Benson, Dem. Lab..... 17,008
24. Fayette and Somerset counties.
Samuel A. Kendall, Rep..... 31,443
Harrison N. Boyd, Dem..... 11,810
William M. Likins, Am..... 1,590
Edward H. Werner, Prog..... 1,061
25. Greene and Washington counties.
Henry W. Temple, Rep., Soc., Pro..... 27,192
Grant Furlong, Dem..... 15,641
26. Beaver, Butler and Lawrence counties.
Thomas W. Phillips, Jr., Rep..... 38,723
John G. Cobler, Dem., Pro..... 15,307
George Lewis, Soc..... 2,265
27. Armstrong, Clarion, Indiana and Jefferson counties.
Nathan L. Strong, Rep..... 33,267
H. W. Fee, Dem..... 10,119
R. V. Johns, Soc..... 1,899
J. H. Murray, Pro..... 11,208
28. Elk, Forest, Mercer, Venango and Warren counties.
Harris J. Bixler, Rep..... 43,247
W. G. Barker, Dem..... 11,409
29. Crawford and Erie counties.
Milton W. Shreve, Rep..... 27,502
Edward M. Murphy, Dem..... 10,304
C. F. Burger, Soc..... 1,603
Elizabeth R. Culbertson, Pro., Lab... 8,261
30. Carbon, Monroe and Northampton counties.
William R. Coyle, Rep..... 31,036
Everett Kent, Dem..... 28,723
31. Westmoreland county.
Adam M. Wyant, Rep., Soc..... 36,314
C. D. Sensenich, Dem., Pro., Am., Lab. 23,790
32. Allegheny county (part).
Stephen G. Porter, Rep..... 31,083
P. M. O'Donnell, Dem..... 5,055
Alfred Leach, Soc..... 1,377
Wayne Paulin, Prog..... 1,241
33. Allegheny county (part).
M. Clyde Kelly, Rep., Pro..... 37,314
Gilbert F. Myer, Dem..... 6,017
W. J. Wright, Soc..... 2,167
34. Allegheny county (part).
John M. Morin, Rep..... 22,669
William N. McNair, Dem..... 3,289
35. Allegheny county (part).
James M. Magee, Rep..... 28,381
John Murphy, Dem..... 5,755
J. W. Slayton, Soc.-Lab..... 9,039
36. Allegheny county (part).
Guy E. Campbell, Rep..... 34,157
W. H. Bright, Pro..... 5,048

Legislature.

The legislature is republican.

State Officers. (All republican.)

Governor—Gifford Pinchot.
Lieutenant-Governor—David J. Davis.
Secretary of State—James F. Woodward.
Treasurer—Samuel S. Lewis.
Auditor-General—Edward Martin.

RHODE ISLAND (Population, 1923, 626,672).

Pop. in 1923.	Counties. (5)	Rep. Coolidge.	Dem. Davis.	Prog. LaF'te.
		—President 1924—		
25099	Bristol	4076	2500	146
38951	Kent	11100	5429	306
44176	Newport	9608	3975	675
493518	Providence	92464	62336	6243
*24932	Washington	8058	2366	258
	Total	125286	76606	7628
	Plurality	48680		
	Per cent	59.80	36.56	3.64
	Total vote	209520		

For president in 1924 Johns, Soc.-Lab., received 268 votes; Foster, Work., 289; Wallace, Com. Land, 38.

For president in 1920 Harding, Rep., received 107,463 votes; Cox, Dem., 55,062; Debs, Soc., 4,351; Cox, Soc.-Lab., 495; Watkins, Pro., 510; McCauley, S. Tax., 100.

For United States Senator, 1924.

Jesse P. Metcalf, Rep..... 120,815
William S. Flynn, Dem..... 87,620

For Governor, 1924.

Aram J. Pothier, Rep..... 122,749
Felix A. Toupin, Dem..... 85,942

For Representatives in Congress, 1924.

1. Counties of Newport, Bristol and Providence (part).
Clark Burdick, Rep..... 44,052
Alfred H. Jones, Dem..... 23,958
2. Counties of Kent, Washington and Providence (part).
Richard S. Aldrich, Rep..... 44,870
Charles M. Hall, Dem..... 25,361
3. County of Providence (part).
Jeremiah E. O'Connell, Dem..... 35,224
Louis Monast, Rep..... 32,953

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Republicans	33	67	100
Democrats	6	33	39

State Officers.

Governor—Aram J. Pothier, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—Nathaniel W. Smith, Rep.
Secretary of State—Ernest L. Sprague, Rep.
Attorney-General—Charles P. Sisson, Rep.
Treasurer—Richard W. Jennings, Rep.

SOUTH CAROLINA (Pop., 1923, 1,744,408).

Pop. in 1923.	Counties. (46)	Dem. Davis.	Prog. LaF'te.	Rep. C'lidge.
		—President 1924—		
27107	Abbeville	681	37	19
56916	Aiken	1488	5	16
16173	Allendale	450	—	14
78794	Anderson	1455	3	9
21835	Bamberg	708	14	7
23189	Barnwell	847	2	23
22373	Beaufort	365	9	64
*22558	Berkeley	501	—	26
19015	Calhoun	593	1	5
115350	Charleston	2554	108	361
28072	Cherokee	1186	6	24
34819	Chester	850	5	12
34012	Chesterfield	1539	1	11
35849	Clarendon	615	1	20
*29897	Colleton	800	2	11
40244	Darlington	956	7	3
26238	Dillon	598	—	3
20024	Dorchester	697	—	20
24428	Edgefield	915	—	—
*27159	Fairfield	631	2	11
55718	Florence	1217	52	32
*21716	Georgetown	134	2	24
95751	Greenville	3728	42	59
36540	Greenwood	1815	4	15
19642	Hampton	730	4	3
33909	Horry	1346	3	1
9914	Jasper	89	39	—
30229	Kershaw	733	—	1
29341	Lancaster	1355	4	8
42925	Laurens	2105	—	6
27371	Lee	—	—	—
36986	Lexington	1395	2	7
16788	McCormick	520	16	15
24847	Marion	616	—	2
33898	Marlboro	716	—	—
35899	Newberry	1802	2	13
31118	Oconee	989	33	5
68155	Orangeburg	1727	13	67
29376	Pickens	1044	3	35
86405	Richland	2369	74	88
22501	Saluda	1094	2	3
98157	Spartanburg	—	—	—
44685	Sumter	1136	62	18
30537	Union	1862	7	27
38869	Williamsburg	672	—	4
51552	York	1385	56	31
	Total	49008	620	1123
	Plurality	47885		
	Per cent	96.57	1.22	2.21
	Total vote	50751		

For president in 1920 Cox, Dem., received

64,170 votes; Harding, Rep., 2,632; Debs, Soc., 26.

For United States Senator, 1924.

Cole L. Blease, Dem..... 49,060
(No opposition.)

For Representatives in Congress, 1924.

1. Berkeley, Charleston, Clarendon, Colleton and Dorchester counties.
Thomas S. McMillan, Dem..... 5,278
Jesse E. Beard, Rep..... 253

2. Aiken, Bamberg, Barnwell, Beaufort, Edgefield, Hampton, Jasper and Saluda counties.
B. B. Hare, Dem..... 6,695

3. Abbeville, Anderson, Greenwood, McCormick, Newberry, Oconee and Pickens counties.
F. H. Dominick, Dem..... 8,331

4. Greenville, Laurens, Spartanburg and Union counties.
J. J. McSwain, Dem..... 7,718

5. Cherokee, Chester, Chesterfield, Fairfield, Kershaw, Lancaster and York counties.
W. F. Stevenson, Dem..... 7,689

6. Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Georgetown, Horry, Marion, Marlboro and Williamsburg counties.
Allard H. Gasque, Dem..... 6,278

7. Calhoun, Lee, Lexington, Orangeburg, Richland and Sumter counties.
H. P. Fulmer, Dem..... 7,249

Legislature.

The legislature is democratic.

State Officers. (All democrats.)

Governor—Thomas G. McLeod.
Lieutenant-Governor—E. B. Jackson.
Secretary of State—W. P. Blackwell.
State Treasurer—Samuel T. Carter.
Attorney-General—John M. Daniel.
Superintendent of Education—J. H. Hope.

SOUTH DAKOTA (Pop., 1923, 655,532).

Pop. in 1923.	Counties. (69)	President 1924 Rep. Coolidge.	Dem. Davis.	Ind. LaF'te.
80	Armstrong	—	—	—
7643	Aurora	967	665	1039
20534	Beadle	3466	851	2328
2582	Bennett	444	102	230
12257	Bon Homme	1420	860	1131
16819	Brookings	2740	361	1415
30823	Brown	4708	1010	3946
7391	Brule	1060	650	1146
1762	Buffalo	309	225	210
7478	Butte	1199	227	679
5327	Campbell	641	46	490
16745	Charles Mix	1680	1306	2367
11221	Clark	1684	325	945
9995	Clay	1415	492	1424
17436	Codington	1862	627	1916
8808	Corson	1364	140	881
*3907	Custer	833	256	482
15047	Davison	2801	578	2020
15490	Day	2193	308	1464
9118	Deuel	1362	168	731
6120	Dewey	956	222	624
7207	Douglas	1126	317	796
8581	Edmunds	1043	277	1145
*6985	Fall River	1392	342	917
*6442	Faulk	1112	277	605
11087	Grant	1227	202	1486
*12700	Gregory	1643	818	1218
4596	Haakon	797	319	487
8261	Hamlin	1144	207	829
9104	Hand	1727	690	780
*6202	Hanson	811	299	894
*3953	Harding	702	107	315
*5711	Hughes	1260	325	790
13892	Hutchinson	893	180	2557
3316	Hyde	669	257	400
2472	Jackson	583	194	236
6776	Jerauld	1054	228	704
3004	Jones	732	141	447
12890	Kingsbury	2242	333	819
12814	Lake	1888	297	1972
*13029	Lawrence	3255	649	688
14317	Lincoln	1825	265	2080
6591	Lyman	1061	387	948
10134	McCook	1368	457	1278
8035	McPherson	833	94	1942
10163	Marshall	1271	190	999
*9367	Meade	2006	786	692
4624	Mellette	642	604	364
8882	Miner	995	308	1485
47125	Minnehaha	8822	1524	5362
10119	Moody	1181	234	1441
12815	Pennington	3201	854	973
*7993	Perkins	1421	277	697
*4382	Potter	1075	283	436
17096	Roberts	1744	215	2285
8333	Sanborn	1184	327	987
2003	Shannon	992	76	44
*15768	Spink	2613	595	1294
2908	Stanley	531	249	430
2965	Sully	555	138	244
3006	Todd	837	237	177
13283	Tripp	1647	932	1332
15242	Turner	1708	285	1768
11250	Union	1665	877	1131
9152	Walworth	1033	114	1188
1166	Washabaugh	246	121	60
1521	Washington	277	31	8
15990	Yankton	1504	693	1592
4548	Ziebach	659	153	395
	Total	101299	27214	75199
	Plurality	26100		
	Per cent	49.75	13.24	37.01
	Total vote	203712		

For president in 1920 Harding, Rep., received 110,692 votes; Cox, Dem., 35,938; Nonp., 34,406; Watkins, Pro., 900.

For United States Senator, 1924.

William H. McMaster, Rep..... 90,310
U. S. G. Cherry, Dem..... 63,818
Tom Ayres, Far.-Lab..... 23,962
George W. Egan, Ind..... 14,390
Charles H. Dillon, Ind..... 3,930

For Representatives in Congress, 1924.

1. Counties of Aurora, Bon Homme, Brule, Buffalo, Charles Mix, Clay, Davison, Douglas, Hanson, Hutchinson, Jerauld, Lake, Lincoln, Miner, Moody, Minnehaha, McCook, Sanborn, Turner, Union and Yankton.
A. C. Christoferson, Rep..... 39,138
Warren E. Beck, Dem..... 19,904
William T. Jones, Far.-Lab..... 6,901
William Bartling, Ind..... 7,206

2. Counties of Beadle, Brookings, Brown, Campbell, Clark, Codington, Day, Deuel, Edmunds, Faulk, Grant, Hamlin, Hand, Hughes, Hyde, Kingsbury, Marshall, McPherson, Potter, Roberts, Spink, Sully and Walworth.
Royal C. Johnson, Rep..... 44,769
Walter P. Wohleter, Far.-Lab..... 11,468
Fred D. Hildebrand, Ind..... 10,067
Jack P. Reinhard, Dem..... 8,043

3. Counties of Armstrong, Bennett, Butte, Corson, Custer, Dewey, Fall River, Gregory, Harding, Haakon, Jackson, Jones, Lawrence, Lyman, Meade, Mellette, Pennington, Perkins, Stanley, Todd, Tripp, Washabaugh, Washington and Ziebach.
William Williamson, Rep..... 28,150
John P. Russell, Dem..... 10,026
Arthur W. Watwood, Far.-Lab..... 6,950
George H. Randall, Ind..... 1,584
Charles A. Bates, Ind..... 1,538

Legislature.

The legislature is republican in both branches.

State Officers. (All republicans.)

Governor—Carl Gunderson.
Lieutenant-Governor—
Secretary of State—C. E. Coyne.
Attorney-General—Buell Jones.

TENNESSEE (Population, 1923, 2,393,077).

Pop. in 1923.	Counties. (95)	President 1924 Rep. Coolidge.	Dem. Davis.	Prog. LaF'te.
18508	Anderson	1495	552	108
*21737	Bedford	925	1799	59
*12046	Benton	724	1110	33
7538	Bledsoe	690	485	10
31682	Blount	2763	1009	40
19486	Bradley	1793	1013	38
28581	Campbell	2620	648	283
*10241	Cannon	285	581	13
24501	Carroll	2202	1974	99
22082	Carter	3667	567	28
*10039	Cheatham	182	874	18
9876	Chester	490	772	17
*23286	Claiborne	1775	1091	94
9260	Clay	488	683	10
21279	Cocke	2564	936	18
17964	Coffee	488	1694	61
17928	Crockett	587	1168	20
10371	Cumberland	886	540	91
174425	Davidson	4516	11386	1350
10234	Decatur	799	877	20
*15370	DeKalb	1406	1829	22
*19342	Dickson	516	648	99
30799	Dyer	478	2342	44
31946	Fayette	65	1181	25
11512	Fentress	1197	420	89
20694	Franklin	707	2075	58
44022	Gibson	1049	3297	45
*30948	Giles	677	2509	75
*13369	Grainger	1465	664	21
33451	Greene	3296	2606	27
10268	Grundy	173	394	194
15561	Hamblen	1345	1324	57
123697	Hamilton	8421	7511	848
*10454	Hancock	1028	305	7
*22278	Hardeman	254	1596	56
*17291	Hardin	1175	625	4
*22918	Hawkins	2632	1705	52
*25386	Haywood	60	1872	15
18941	Henderson	1616	1009	51
27770	Henry	562	2478	143
*16216	Hickman	315	922	21
*6212	Houston	98	455	39
*13482	Humphreys	216	1005	37
*14955	Jackson	369	1094	17
*17677	Jefferson	2699	716	34
*12230	Johnson	2805	255	11
119681	Knox	10716	6954	1341
9208	Lake	87	817	8
21634	Lauderdale	242	1596	30
25763	Lawrence	2393	2239	73
*5707	Lewis	191	311	30
*25786	Lincoln	357	2360	30
17234	Loudon	1538	708	62
26607	McMinn	2659	1618	241
19068	McNairy	1625	1125	26
15052	Macon	1808	710	20
45434	Madison	1110	3422	399
*17402	Marion	1076	1055	110
17555	Marshall	349	1696	40
*35403	Maury	844	3000	100
*6077	Meigs	656	576	15
22544	Monroe	2491	2238	16
*32265	Montgomery	943	1967	56
*4491	Moore	41	492	4
13943	Morgan	1107	416	259
*28393	Obion	485	3233	61
18251	Overton	914	1538	49
*7765	Perry	268	498	6
5247	Pickett	679	649	10
14289	Polk	1247	1160	40
23026	Putnam	1489	2474	48
*13812	Rhea	1175	1176	64
25258	Roane	1691	812	144
25677	Robertson	232	1673	3
*33059	Rutherford	680	2137	32
13577	Scott	1611	274	188
*3632	Sequatchie	247	374	5
22416	Sevier	3534	463	24
234672	Shelby	7369	13696	2002
*17134	Smith	700	1726	25
*14664	Stewart	264	1369	25
39192	Sullivan	2252	3338	68
28459	Sumner	438	2675	63
30545	Tipton	225	1921	44
6039	Trousdale	143	697	4
11171	Unicol	1381	387	141
11687	Union	1540	368	57
*2624	Van Buren	123	347	3
17583	Warren	490	1356	23
35883	Washington	3258	1848	81
13171	Wayne	1399	453	12
*31053	Weakley	1154	3154	24
15801	White	456	1175	51
*23409	Williamson	244	1627	48
26546	Wilson	580	2043	26
	Total	131064	158537	10732
	Plurality		27473	
	Per cent	43.66	52.77	3.57
	Total vote		300448	

For president in 1924 Faris, Pro., received 115 votes.

For president in 1920 Cox, Dem., received 206,558 votes; Harding, Rep., 219,829, and Debs, Soc., 2,239.

For United States Senator, 1924.

Lawrence D. Tyson, Dem.....147,871
Hugh B. Lindsay, Rep.....109,859

For Governor, 1924.

Austin Peay, Dem.....161,991
Thomas F. Peck, Rep.....121,128

For Representatives in Congress, 1924.

1. The counties of Carter, Claiborne, Cocke, Grainger, Greene, Hancock, Hawkins, Johnson, Sevier, Sullivan, Unicoi and Washington.
   B. Carroll Reece, Rep..... 23,445
   R. M. Barry, Dem..... 11,362
2. The counties of Anderson, Blount, Campbell, Hamblen, Jefferson, Knox, Loudon, Roane, Scott and Union.
   J. Will Taylor, Rep..... 28,857
   Mitchell Long, Dem..... 1,118
3. The counties of Bledsoe, Bradley, Franklin, Grundy, Hamilton, Marion, McMinn, Meigs, Monroe, Polk, Sequatchie, Van Buren, Warren and White.
   Samuel D. McReynolds, Dem..... 22,857
   Mrs. Mary G. Howard, Rep..... 17,350
4. The counties of Clay, Cumberland, Fentress, Jackson, Macon, Morgan, Overton, Pickett, Putnam, Rhea, Smith, Sumner, Trousdale and Wilson.
   Cordell Hull, Dem. (unopposed).
5. The counties of Bedford, Cannon, Coffee, DeKalb, Lincoln, Marshall, Moore and Rutherford.
   Ewin L. Davis, Dem..... 11,373
   Abe Davidson, Rep..... 2,551
6. The counties of Cheatham, Davidson, Montgomery, Robertson and Stewart.
   Joseph W. Byrns, Dem. (unopposed).
7. The counties of Dickson, Giles, Hickman, Houston, Humphreys, Lawrence, Lewis, Maury, Wayne and Williamson.
   Edward E. Eslick, Dem. (unopposed).
8. The counties of Benton, Carroll, Chester, Decatur, Fayette, Hardeman, Hardin, Henderson, Henry, Madison, McNairy and Perry.
   Gordon Browning, Dem. (unopposed).
9. The counties of Crockett, Dyer, Gibson, Haywood, Lake, Lauderdale, Obion, Tipton and Weakley.
   Finis J. Garrett, Dem. (unopposed).
10. The county of Shelby.
    Hubert F. Fisher, Dem..... 16,306
    George S. Poole, Ind..... 2,923
    Harry Spears, Rep..... 2,801

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J.B
Democrats	29	76	105
Republicans	4	23	27

State Officers.

Governor—Austin Peay, Dem.
Secretary of State—Ernest B. Haston, Dem.
Railroad Commissioner—Harvey H. Hannah, Dem.

TEXAS (Population, 1923, 4,939,630).

Pop. in 1923.	Counties. (253)	—President 1924— Dem. Davis.	Rep. Coolidge.	Prog. LaF'te.
36000	Anderson	374	562	255
*350	Andrews	60	7	4
23940	Angelina	3914	333	172
*2064	Aransas	195	75	8
*5254	Archer	883	146	88
2864	Armstrong	426	106	24
13675	Atascosa	869	303	217
19299	Austin	2600	457	569
592	Bailey	166	63	21
4001	Bandera	426	442	57
27119	Bastrop	2711	494	247
*7027	Baylor	1012	135	16
12153	Bee	988	944	146
*46412	Bell	7272	1632	552
231809	Bexar	10841	9898	3963
*4063	Blanco	586	317	175
*965	Borden	86	10	—
*18032	Bosque	2534	403	80
41146	Bowie	3455	740	269
23251	Brazoria	1761	1114	119
23077	Brazos	2128	255	61
*4822	Brewster	366	113	21
3233	Briscoe	397	53	26
.....	Brooks	205	59	4
*21682	Brown	3467	396	100
*16855	Burleson	2496	224	24
*9499	Burnet	1723	277	58
25493	Caldwell	2194	399	204
5083	Calhoun	686	181	35
*11844	Callahan	1614	244	88
118154	Cameron	2225	1266	176
11662	Camp	1186	187	43
3421	Carson	611	306	35
30924	Cass	2125	997	89
1984	Castro	219	68	82
*4162	Chambers	315	239	11
40732	Cherokee	4384	666	90
11435	Childress	1117	178	71
*16864	Clay	1402	318	113
68	Cochran	59	9	4
*4557	Coke	673	80	13
*18805	Coleman	2763	502	76
49021	Collin	7215	1981	169
10570	Collingsworth	731	234	23
19056	Colorado	2104	681	376
8965	Comal	330	312	1823
*25748	Comanche	276	456	114
*5847	Concho	668	90	23
*25667	Cooke	3170	525	391
*20601	Coryell	2890	429	70
7805	Cottle	580	59	19
*37	Cranet	—	—	—
1574	Crockett	69	102	1
7640	Crosby	1242	278	34
.....	Culberson	93	15	9
4718	Dallam	506	254	285
237520	Dallas	30207	8618	1012
5025	Dawson	1079	185	35
*3747	Deaf Smith	538	192	33
16364	Delta	2186	479	51
36833	Denton	4708	712	385
29582	De Witt	2131	868	792
6880	Dickens	849	161	10
5959	Dimmit	289	180	24
9027	Donley	903	273	68
.....	Duval	947	89	21
71153	Eastland	4548	972	162
*760	Ector	138	12	5
2283	Edwards	204	346	14
56447	Ellis	7678	1220	142
122191	El Paso	—	—	—
28385	Erath	3396	406	152
36422	Falls	2817	440	191
49406	Fannin	5596	653	213
30025	Fayette	3851	1450	1154
*11009	Fisher	1653	302	58
11603	Floyd	1197	166	29
*4747	Foard	585	95	35
24646	Fort Bend	1690	356	204
*9304	Franklin	1157	118	61
24240	Freestone	2484	608	80
9440	Frio	637	158	13
*1018	Gaines	342	37	62
56276	Galveston	5068	1912	639
5065	Garza	588	331	25
10219	Gillespie	352	768	1582
*555	Glasscock	89	14	6
*9348	Goliad	733	438	162
28575	Gonzales	2499	463	328
5115	Gray	608	581	—
77109	Grayson	7413	1973	949
17712	Gregg	1286	177	208
23784	Grimes	2136	177	32
28731	Guadalupe	831	1657	1608
11018	Hale	1446	507	88
12166	Hall	1060	229	64
*14676	Hamilton	2035	202	90
1505	Hansford	263	76	24
12946	Hardeman	1099	256	53
17075	Hardin	1416	645	117
212252	Harris	20648	8953	2878
45844	Harrison	2573	463	226
*1109	Hartley	156	61	26
*14193	Haskell	2050	428	128
16064	Hays	1616	394	79
4680	Hemphill	405	167	71
31281	Henderson	3819	405	80
.....	Hidalgo	3662	996	214
*43332	Hill	5778	807	103
137	Hockley	69	20	5
*8759	Hood	1074	122	60
36142	Hopkins	4156	557	121
*28601	Houston	2692	457	38
*6962	Howard	1101	186	161
.....	Hudspeth	84	34	24
51156	Hunt	6828	836	146
*721	Hutchinson	159	69	6
1726	Irion	205	73	10
*9863	Jack	1154	290	26
12963	Jackson	758	354	57
16133	Jasper	1526	176	17
*1445	Jeff Davis	117	49	18
85715	Jefferson	5925	4348	483
.....	Jim Hogg	139	19	—
.....	Jim Wells	654	213	125
38305	Johnson	4600	851	310
*22323	Jones	3010	566	110
20529	Karnes	1727	531	235
43422	Kaufman	5574	884	70
4874	Kendall	136	689	407
.....	Kenedy	67	7	1
3580	Kent	386	80	8
5842	Kerr	735	892	182
3697	Kimble	465	223	19
*655	King	83	4	—
3869	Kinney	144	158	13
.....	Kleberg	721	226	208
*9240	Knox	1399	455	81
59057	Lamar	5224	596	159
1403	Lamb	356	121	30
*8800	Lampasas	1596	228	22
4846	LaSalle	458	73	10
29881	Lavaca	3290	746	1235
14330	Lee	1561	271	452
18899	Leon	2004	311	79
16060	Liberty	1506	639	44
*33283	Limestone	4868	523	43
4062	Lipscomb	430	405	114
4434	Live Oak	596	323	93
*5360	Llano	928	88	61
*82	Loving	12	2	—
11096	Lubbock	1740	411	192
4751	Lynn	1131	313	57
11956	Madison	1592	146	5
10886	Marion	620	397	84

Pop.		Davis.	Coolidge.	LaF'te.
1146	Martin	353	92	7
4824	Mason	384	171	163
16589	Matagorda	1353	893	128
7418	Maverick	196	261	31
11020	McCulloch	1322	495	92
82921	McLennan	7882	2384	455
952	McMullen	109	111	3
11679	Medina	981	816	477
3162	Menard	304	247	27
2449	Midland	398	44	4
38104	Milam	5085	930	317
9019	Mills	1284	175	51
7527	Mitchell	1243	169	35
22200	Montague	2235	586	447
17334	Montgomery	1498	186	23
571	Moore	82	9	1
10289	Morris	—	—	—
4107	Motley	454	62	10
28457	Nacogdoches	3418	204	47
50624	Navarro	6401	996	77
12196	Newton	689	145	21
10868	Nolan	1421	337	82
22807	Nueces	—	—	—
2331	Ochiltree	352	155	55
709	Oldham	187	71	14
15379	Orange	1515	509	39
23431	Palo Pinto	1926	473	232
21755	Panola	2088	119	26
23382	Parker	2391	438	150
1699	Parmer	214	91	36
3857	Pecos	440	192	30
16784	Polk	1838	272	31
16710	Potter	2393	831	586
12202	Presidio	267	68	13
8099	Rains	803	151	40
3675	Randall	627	154	64
377	Reagan	111	31	2
1461	Real	187	300	10
35829	Red River	3183	311	49
4457	Reeves	387	96	29
4050	Refugio	—	—	—
1469	Roberts	241	104	2
27933	Robertson	1969	226	64
8591	Rockwall	1367	93	7
17074	Runnels	2555	458	140
31689	Rusk	3097	651	67
12299	Sabine	1148	61	7
13737	San Augustine	1475	78	—
9867	San Jacinto	585	104	11
11386	San Patricio	1077	987	79
10045	San Saba	1811	187	16
1851	Schleicher	246	118	1
9003	Scurry	1291	269	49
4960	Shackelford	729	727	—
27464	Shelby	3407	160	130
1473	Sherman	188	87	25
48579	Smith	4469	1079	171
*3563	Somervell	403	42	24
.....	Starr	756	23	—
18077	Stephens	2182	372	105
*1053	Sterling	243	25	1
*4086	Stonewall	778	171	118
1609	Sutton	143	124	2
4523	Swisher	575	212	34
168743	Tarrant	13638	5859	2619
*24081	Taylor	3693	441	62
1655	Terrell	106	122	85
2509	Terry	823	160	18
*3589	Throckmorton	539	174	6
18741	Titus	1670	—	2
*15210	Tom Green	2115	554	124
58334	Travis	7548	1909	345
13931	Trinity	1504	146	42
10475	Tyler	928	90	25
23375	Upshur	2611	258	42
*253	Upton	35	4	1
*10769	Uvalde	1313	351	52
14180	Val Verde	434	457	107
32632	Van Zandt	3958	—	—
19453	Victoria	1653	459	306
19456	Walker	1809	201	3
*10292	Waller	1239	203	19
2696	Ward	203	42	26
27006	Washington	3568	496	73
31547	Webb	1316	429	52
25429	Wharton	2020	858	111
8167	Wheeler	908	197	46
93393	Wichita	5832	2189	461
16232	Wilbarger	1223	269	87
.....	Willacy	306	110	17
43186	Williamson	6338	934	320
17368	Wilson	1635	495	326
*81	Winkler	15	1	—
*23363	Wise	2958	540	151
29252	Wood	3026	342	132
*504	Yoakum	95	9	8
*13379	Young	1999	322	51
.....	Zapata	300	197	1
3546	Zavalla	325	95	32
	Total	484605	130023	42881
	Plurality	354582		
	Per cent	73.70	19.78	6.52
	Total vote	657509		

†Unorganized; attached to Ector county.

For president in 1920 Cox, Dem., received 288,767 votes; Harding, Rep., 114,269; Ferguson, Am., 47,968; Debs, Soc., 8,121, and "Black and Tan" Rep. candidate, 27,201.

For United States Senator, 1924.

Morris Sheppard, Dem., elected.

For Representatives in Congress, 1924.

1. Counties of Bowie, Camp, Cass, Delta, Franklin, Hopkins, Lamar, Marion, Morris, Red River and Titus.
Eugene Black, Dem., elected.

2. Counties of Angelina, Cherokee, Hardin, Harrison, Jasper, Jefferson, Nacogdoches, Newton, Orange, Panola, Sabine, San Augustine, Shelby and Tyler.
John C. Box, Dem., elected.

3. Counties of Gregg, Henderson, Kaufman, Rush, Smith, Upshur, Van Zandt and Wood.
Morgan D. Sanders, Dem..... 17,896

4. Counties of Collin, Fannin, Grayson, Hunt and Rains.
Samuel Rayburn, Dem., elected.

5. Counties of Dallas, Ellis and Rockwell.
Hatton W. Summers, Dem..... 27,184

6. Counties of Brazos, Freestone, Hill, Leon, Limestone, Madison, Milam, Navarro and Robertson.
Luther A. Johnson, Dem., elected.

7. Counties of Anderson, Chambers, Galveston, Houston, Liberty, Montgomery, Polk, San Jacinto, Trinity and Walker.
Clay S. Briggs, Dem..... 11,329

8. Counties of Fort Bend, Grimes, Harris and Waller.
Daniel E. Garrett, Dem., elected.

9. Counties of Brazoria, Calhoun, Colorado, DeWitt, Fayette, Goliad, Gonzales, Jackson, Lavaca, Matagorda, Refugio, Victoria and Wharton.
J. E. Mansfield, Dem., elected.

10. Counties of Austin, Bastrop, Burleson, Caldwell, Hays, Lee, Travis, Washington and Williamson.
J. P. Buchanan, Dem., elected.

11. Counties of Bell, Bosque, Coryell, Falls, Hamilton and McLennan.
Tom Conally, Dem., elected.

12. Counties of Erath, Hood, Johnson, Parker, Somervell and Tarrant.
Fritz Lanham, Dem., elected.

13. Counties of Archer, Baylor, Clay, Cooke, Denton, Jack, Montague, Throckmorton, Wichita, Wilbarger, Wise and Young.
Guinn Williams, Dem., elected.

14. Counties of Aransas, Bee, Bexar, Bianco, Comal, Guadalupe, Karnes, Kendall, Nueces, San Patricio and Wilson.
Harry Wurzbach, Rep., elected.

15. Counties of Atascosa, Brooks, Cameron, Dimmit, Duval, Frio, Hidalgo, Jim Hogg,

Jim Wells, Kinney, Kleberg, LaSalle, Live Oak, Maverick, McMullen, Medina, Starr, Uvalde, Webb, Willacy, Zapata and Zavalla. John N. Garner, Dem., elected.

16. Counties of Andrews, Bandera, Brewster, Coke, Crane, Crockett, Culberson, Ector, Edwards, El Paso, Gillespie, Glasscock, Howard, Hudspeth, Irion, Jeff Davis, Kerr, Kimble, Loving, Martin, Mason, Menard, Midland, Mitchell, Pecos, Presidio, Reagan, Real, Reeves, Schleicher, Sterling, Sutton, Terrell, Tom Green, Upton, Valverde, Ward and Winkler.
Claude B. Hudspeth, Dem., elected.

17. Counties of Brown, Burnet, Callahan, Coleman, Comanche, Concho, Eastland, Jones, Lampasas, Llano, McCulloch, Mills, Nolan, Stephenson and Taylor.
Thomas D. Blanton, Dem., elected.

18. Counties of Armstrong, Bailey, Borden, Brisco, Carson, Castro, Childress, Cochran, Collinsworth, Cottle, Crosby, Dallam, Dawson, Deaf Smith, Dickens, Donley, Fisher, Floyd, Foard, Gaines, Garza, Gray, Hale, Hall, Hansford, Hardeman, Hartley, Haskell, Hemphill, Hockley, Hutchinson, Kent, King, Knox, Lamb, Lipscomb, Lubbock, Lynn, Moore, Motley, Ochiltree, Oldham, Parmer, Potter, Randall, Roberts, Scurry, Sherman, Stonewall, Swisher, Terry, Wheeler and Yoakum.
Marvin Jones, Dem., elected.

Legislature.

The legislature is democratic.

State Officers. (All democrats.)

Governor—Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson.
Lieutenant-Governor—Barry Millar.
Comptroller—H. B. Terrell.
Attorney-General—Dan Moody.
Treasurer—Gregory Hatcher.
Commissioner of Agriculture—George B. Terrell.

UTAH (Population, 1923, 476,812).

Pop. in 1923.	Counties. (29)	President 1924 Coolidge.	Davis.	LaF'te.
5291	Beaver	989	578	287
20553	Box Elder	3086	1841	566
28408	Cache	4973	3915	674
17965	Carbon	1878	1528	1590
430	Daggett	97	26	8
11903	Davis	2265	1507	308
10239	Duchesne	1277	731	209
7650	Emery	979	916	383
5168	Garfield	823	308	52
1885	Grand	278	243	59
6457	Iron	1429	485	236
*9871	Juab	1325	1241	475
2199	Kane	515	117	10
10934	Millard	1917	1015	497
2568	Morgan	482	360	49
3142	Piute	398	208	42
1891	Rich	403	211	31
169325	Salt Lake	27215	14853	16534
3741	San Juan	380	232	56
17794	Sanpete	3374	2228	381
11825	Sevier	2111	1201	428
*7862	Summit	1597	825	372
7979	Tooele	1295	674	499
9095	Uintah	1296	716	116
41818	Utah	6946	5226	2838
5208	Wasatch	1105	727	277
7356	Washington	1181	868	100
2222	Wayne	331	241	6
46449	Weber	7382	3970	5579
	Total	77327	47001	32662
	Plurality	30326		
	Per cent	49.25	29.94	20.81
	Total vote		156990	

For president in 1920 Cox, Dem., received 56,639 votes; Harding, Rep., 81,555; Debs, Soc., 3,159; Christensen, Far.-Lab., 4,475.

For Governor, 1924.

George H. Dern, Dem. 81,308
Charles R. Mabey, Rep. 72,127

For Representatives in Congress, 1924.

1. Beaver, Box Elder, Cache, Carbon, Duchesne, Emery, Grand, Garfield, Iron, Juab, Kane, Millard, Morgan, Piute, Rich, San Juan, Sanpete, Sevier, Summit, Uintah, Wasatch, Washington, Wayne and Weber.
Don B. Colton, Rep. 40,883
Frank Francis, Dem. 33,644
John O. Walters, Soc. and Far.-Lab. .. 1,949

2. Davis, Salt Lake, Tooele and Utah.
E. O. Leatherwood, Rep. 41,888
James H. Waters, Dem. 32,045

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Democrats	1	9	10
Republicans	19	46	65

State Officers.

Governor—George H. Dern, Dem.
Secretary of State—H. E. Crockett, Rep.
Treasurer—John Walker, Rep.
Attorney-General—Harvey H. Cluff, Rep.

VERMONT (Population, 1923, 352,428).

Pop. in 1923.	Counties. (14)	President 1924 Rep. Coolidge.	Dem. Davis.	Prog. LaF'te.
*18666	Addison	4927	557	105
21647	Bennington	5341	1466	497
*25762	Caledonia	6205	929	268
44160	Chittenden	8008	2658	580
*7364	Essex	1391	576	213
30082	Franklin	4594	1649	581
3792	Grand Isle	861	343	106
*11858	Lamoille	2480	305	71
*17279	Orange	4657	724	233
24120	Orleans	5006	619	218
*46213	Rutland	10642	2477	1143
*38921	Washington	8525	1715	1207
*26373	Windham	7638	1091	442
38174	Windsor	10223	1015	300
	Total	80498	16124	5964
	Plurality	64374		
	Per cent	78.22	15.67	5.79
	Total vote		102912	

For president in 1924 Faris, Pro., received 326 votes.

For president in 1920 Harding, Rep., received 68,212 votes; Cox., Dem., 20,919, and Watkins, Pro., 774.

For Governor, 1924.

Franklin S. Billings, Rep. 75,510
Fred C. Martin, Dem. 18,263
George S. Pawlett, Pro. 1,496

For Representatives in Congress, 1924.

1. Counties of Addison, Bennington, Chittenden, Franklin, Grand Isle, Lamoille and Rutland.
E. S. Brigham, Rep. 36,278
Allen T. Calhoun, Dem. 11,457

2. Counties of Caledonia, Essex, Orange, Orleans, Washington, Windham and Windsor.
E. W. Gibson, Rep. 41,099
Harry C. Shurtleff, Dem. 8,479

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	30	220	350
Democrats	—	26	26

State Officers. (All republicans.)

Governor—Franklin S. Billings.
State Treasurer—Thomas H. Cave, Jr.
Secretary of State—Aaron H. Grant.
Auditor of Accounts—Benjamin Gates.
Attorney-General—Frank C. Archibald.

VIRGINIA (Population, 1923, 2,398,441).

Pop. in 1923.	Counties. (100)	President 1924 Dem. Davis.	Rep. Coolidge.	Prog. LaF'te.
*34795	Accomac	2087	307	32
*26005	Albemarle	1383	366	52

Pop.		Davis.	Coolidge.	LaF'te.
15750	Alleghany	589	856	183
10190	Amelia	372	153	15
20073	Amherst	1092	129	105
9383	Appomattox	952	101	18
18567	Arlington	1209	1307	405
35474	Augusta	1920	1265	78
*6389	Bath	404	407	24
31073	Bedford	1811	432	31
5752	Bland	604	609	4
*16557	Botetourt	1427	1264	61
21667	Brunswick	887	65	30
16562	Buchanan	870	1080	14
*14885	Buckingham	623	213	15
28041	Campbell	1468	372	142
*15954	Caroline	840	223	20
21344	Carroll	1257	1743	14
*4793	Charles City	141	82	8
18171	Charlotte	1006	154	84
21468	Chesterfield	967	282	75
*7165	Clarke	687	76	15
*4100	Craig	512	300	19
*13292	Culpeper	876	190	42
*9111	Cumberland	398	61	28
15108	Dickenson	1618	1294	119
18053	Dinwiddie	685	122	23
25564	Elizabeth City	698	312	88
*8542	Essex	315	60	9
22739	Fairfax	1586	765	195
*21869	Fauquier	1277	345	89
*13115	Floyd	515	984	13
8627	Fluvanna	452	136	27
*26283	Franklin	1902	1077	13
*12461	Frederick	1314	484	29
12000	Giles	1319	852	58
*11894	Gloucester	616	109	5
*8863	Goochland	394	164	40
*19816	Grayson	1611	1442	20
*6369	Greene	285	240	8
*11606	Greensville	417	132	23
41854	Halifax	2245	374	45
18407	Hanover	732	135	38
22598	Henrico	1052	416	132
20879	Henry	1097	565	35
*4931	Highland	508	454	10
*14433	Isle of Wight	631	190	6
*6138	James City	173	54	13
*5762	King George	280	206	16
*9161	King and Queen	314	134	4
8807	King William	372	148	13
9757	Lancaster	564	90	14
25815	Lee	2376	2456	112
*20577	Loudoun	1794	152	82
17272	Louisa	707	282	57
16153	Lunenburg	686	130	219
*9595	Madison	589	347	35
*8447	Mathews	678	195	10
32020	Mecklenburg	1649	286	20
*8157	Middlesex	438	78	7
19072	Montgomery	1142	964	63
20495	Nansemond	539	99	13
17440	Nelson	1042	350	36
*4541	New Kent	178	86	15
37816	Norfolk	1000	289	77
18276	Northampton	941	180	38
11784	Northumberland	589	130	10
14413	Nottoway	840	181	140
*13320	Orange	834	181	53
14994	Page	1015	885	155
*16850	Patrick	1138	783	11
58577	Pittsylvania	2563	880	113
6714	Powhatan	247	110	11
14946	Prince Edward	714	140	9
16641	Prince George	279	90	12
13660	Prince William	847	269	52
13626	Princess Anne	690	137	31
17111	Pulaski	1767	1422	90
8070	Rappahannock	395	89	21
7434	Richmond	340	125	6
32395	Roanoke	1078	695	115
20626	Rockbridge	1394	680	58
30047	Rockingham	2040	1982	100
26786	Russell	2554	1848	73
24776	Scott	2177	2636	67
20808	Shenandoah	2186	2214	134
22125	Smyth	1907	2232	31
27555	Southampton	1119	203	82
10571	Spotsylvania	448	255	32
8104	Stafford	450	433	43
9305	Surry	388	72	42
12834	Sussex	607	132	8
27840	Tazewell	2568	2631	272
8852	Warren	699	150	38
11417	Warwick	248	58	16
32376	Washington	3083	2848	83
10240	Westmoreland	484	157	14
46500	Wise	4157	3322	736
20217	Wythe	1899	1996	49
8046	York	305	75	15
	Cities.			
18060	Alexandria	1136	556	266
6729	Bristol	1036	440	29
3911	Buena Vista	235	149	8
10688	Charlottesville	831	218	108
6164	Clifton Forge	447	225	289
21539	Danville	1577	473	187
5882	Fredericksburg	558	223	27
*6138	Hampton	471	129	15
5875	Harrisonburg	624	631	15
1397	Hopewell	277	206	8
30070	Lynchburg	2086	604	128
35596	Newport News	1574	917	289
115777	Norfolk	5061	2447	411
31012	Petersburg	1331	228	32
54387	Portsmouth	2206	624	595
4627	Radford	394	314	99
171667	Richmond	9904	2600	907
50842	Roanoke	3930	1747	755
*7,24	South Norfolk	281	134	24
10623	Staunton	1022	549	38
9123	Suffolk	557	179	24
*2462	Williamsburg	196	31	—
6883	Winchester	820	420	18
	Total	139716	73328	10377
	Plurality	66388		
	Per cent	62.48	32.79	4.64
	Total vote	223610		

For president in 1924 Johns, Soc.-Lab., received 189 votes.

For president in 1920 Cox., Dem., received 141,670 votes; Harding, Rep., 87,458.

For United States Senator, 1924.

Carter Glass, Dem. 151,498
William N. Doak, Rep. 50,092
Carroll L. Ricker, Soc. 5,594

For Representatives in Congress, 1924.

1. The counties of Accomac, Caroline, Elizabeth City, Essex, Gloucester, Hampton, King and Queen, Lancaster, Mathews, Middlesex, Northampton, Northumberland, Richmond, Spotsylvania, Warwick, Westmoreland, York and cities of Newport News and Fredericksburg.
   S. O. Bland, Dem. 16,958
2. The counties of Isle of Wight, Nansemond, Norfolk, Princess Anne, Southampton and cities of Norfolk, Portsmouth and Suffolk.
   Joseph T. Deal, Dem. 11,795
   M. Lankford, Ind. Dem. 6,148
3. The counties of Charles City, Chesterfield, Goochland, Hanover, Henrico, James City, King William, New Kent and cities of Richmond and Williamsburg.
   Andrew J. Montague, Dem. 20,864
4. The counties of Amelia, Brunswick, Dinwiddie, Greenesville, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Nottoway Powhatan, Prince Edward, Prince George, Surrey, Sussex and city of Petersburg.
   P. H. Drewry, Dem. 12,106
5. Counties of Carroll, Charlotte, Franklin, Grayson, Halifax, Henry, Patrick, Pittsylvania and the city of Danville.
   Joseph Whitehead, Dem. 16,371
   G. A. DeHart, Rep. 5,181
6. Counties of Bedford, Campbell, Floyd,

Montgomery, Roanoke and the cities of Radford, Roanoke and Lynchburg.
Clifton A. Woodrum, Dem..... 13,917
F. W. McWane, Rep..... 6,251

7. The counties of Albemarle, Clarke, Frederick, Greene, Madison, Page, Rappahannock, Rockingham, Shenandoah, Warren and the cities of Charlottesville, Winchester and Harrisonburg.
Thomas W. Harrison, Dem..... 13,013
J. H. Ruebush, Rep..... 7,294

8. The counties of Alexandria, Culpeper, Fairfax, Fauquier, King George, Loudoun, Louisa, Orange, Prince William, Stafford and the city of Alexandria.
R. W. Moore, Dem..... 14,113
John G. Dudley, Rep..... 3,551

9. The counties of Bland, Buchanan, Dickenson, Giles, Lee, Pulaski, Russell, Scott, Smyth, Tazewell, Washington, Wise, Wythe and the city of Bristol.
George C. Peery, Dem..... 31,407
C. H. Harman, Rep..... 28,341

10. The counties of Alleghany, Amherst, Appomattox, Augusta, Bath, Botetourt, Buckingham, Craig, Cumberland, Fluvanna, Highland, Nelson, Rockbridge and the cities of Buena Vista, Staunton and Clifton Forge.
Henry St. G. Tucker, Dem..... 14,472
Henry S. Reid, Rep..... 6,288

Legislature.

The legislature is democratic.

State Officers. (All democrats.)

Governor—E. Lee Trinkle.
Lieutenant-Governor—J. E. West.
Attorney-General—John R. Saunders.
Secretary of Commonwealth—B. O. James.
Treasurer—Charles A. Johnston.
Superintendent of Schools—Harris Hart.

WASHINGTON (Population, 1923, 1,433,998).

Pop. in 1923.	Counties. (39)	President 1924 Rep. C'lidge.	Dem. Davis.	Prog. LaF'te.
*9623	Adams	769	221	993
6796	Asotin	1139	516	771
11971	Benton	2323	508	2784
22996	Chelan	4625	1080	2466
13031	Clallam	2241	310	1742
35216	Clarke	5115	1894	4060
*6093	Columbia	1111	467	464
*11791	Cowlitz	2577	776	1374
9452	Douglas	1265	430	1158
5266	Ferry	678	439	686
6136	Franklin	701	236	1201
*3875	Garfield	940	340	144
*7771	Grant	901	426	1045
48045	Grays Harbor	8314	1338	3788
5772	Island	915	135	671
*6557	Jefferson	1082	167	806
426994	King	60438	7404	41146
38756	Kitsap	3894	472	4195
*17737	Kittitas	2277	395	2015
*9268	Klickitat	1455	521	781
38538	Lewis	6972	1544	3392
*15141	Lincoln	2208	780	1718
*4919	Mason	973	214	786
18610	Okanogan	3183	937	1978
15742	Pacific	3024	667	1229
6582	Pend Oreille	1010	228	728
152531	Pierce	21275	4176	18352
3605	San Juan	738	88	283
34861	Skagit	5106	698	4749
*2357	Skamania	622	244	306
70746	Snohomish	10579	1741	8964
141968	Spokane	21891	5687	15558
22349	Stevens	2815	676	2236
24089	Thurston	4877	998	2681
3539	Wahkiakum	605	121	290
*27539	Walla Walla	5251	1611	2002
50992	Whatcom	10101	1200	6010
*31323	Whitman	4555	1363	2431

Pop.		C'lidge.	Davis.	LaF'te.
71641	Yakima	12713	2199	4070
	Total	221258	43257	150053
	Plurality	71205		
	Per cent	53.37	10.44	36.19
	Total vote	414568		

For president in 1920 Harding received 223,137 votes; Cox, Dem., 84,298; Christensen, Far.-Lab., 77,246; Debs, Soc., 8,913; Watkins, Pro., 3,790; Cox, Soc.-Lab., 1,321.

For Governor in 1924.

Roland H. Hartley, Rep..... 220,162
Ben F. Hill, Dem..... 126,447
J. R. Oman, Far.-Lab..... 40,073

For Representatives in Congress, 1924.

1. City of Seattle and Kitsap county.
John F. Miller, Rep..... 53,152
David J. Williams, Dem..... 13,922

2. Counties of Clallam, Island, Jefferson, King (outside Seattle), San Juan, Skagit, Snohomish and Whatcom.
Lindley H. Hadley, Rep..... 37,636
Lloyd L. Black, Dem..... 21,154
August Toellner, Ind..... 751

3. Counties of Clarke, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Pierce, Skamania, Thurston and Wahkiakum.
Albert H. Johnson, Rep..... 60,272
O. M. Nelson, Prog..... 25,146

4. Counties of Adams, Asotin, Benton, Columbia, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Klickitat, Walla Walla, Whitman and Yakima.
John W. Summers, Rep..... 37,008
H. C. Bohlke, Dem..... 12,254
K. Hill, Far.-Lab..... 7,380

5. Counties of Chelan, Douglas, Ferry, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens.
Sam B. Hill, Dem..... 36,844
J. E. Ferguson, Rep..... 35,815

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	39	93	132
Democrats	2	4	6
Farmer-Labor	1	0	1

State Officers. (All republicans.)

Governor—Roland H. Hartley.
Lieutenant-Governor—W. Lon Johnson.
Secretary of State—J. Grant Hinkle.
State Treasurer—W. G. Potts.
State Auditor—C. W. Clausen.
Attorney-General—John H. Dunbar.

WEST VIRGINIA (Pop., 1923, 1,551,156).

Pop. in 1923.	Counties. (55)	President 1924 Dem. Davis.	Prog. LaF'te.	Rep. C'lidge.
18810	Barbour	3188	830	3347
25476	Berkeley	4366	410	5427
17117	Boone	3326	939	3010
24315	Braxton	5168	117	4192
18485	Brooke	2037	558	3858
72618	Cabell	16211	1133	15581
*10268	Calhoun	2231	2	1399
11939	Clay	2037	40	1843
*11976	Doddridge	1594	57	2777
63433	Fayette	9563	2411	10555
*10668	Gilmer	2750	28	1570
9409	Grant	658	99	2344
26751	Greenbrier	6048	415	4768
11720	Hampshire	2993	38	1172
23403	Hancock	1187	320	3775
9759	Hardy	2442	33	1272
84313	Harrison	13470	2009	15165
*18658	Jackson	2936	51	3739
*15729	Jefferson	4368	191	1870
133420	Kanawha	22726	4071	26018
21238	Lewis	4410	218	4839
*19378	Lincoln	3355	171	3164

Pop.		Davis.	La F'te.	C'lidge.
50570	Logan	7377	569	7062
58817	Marion	9386	2482	12167
34147	Marshall	4710	1194	7413
*21459	Mason	3308	547	4225
76037	McDowell	5561	1716	12422
53591	Mercer	10058	2122	9159
20993	Mineral	2860	737	3551
28864	Mingo	5313	1077	4656
36964	Monongalia	4977	2106	6994
13172	Monroe	2886	31	2713
8540	Morgan	919	174	1883
21805	Nicholas	3956	122	3347
64810	Ohio	8753	3416	14402
9761	Pendleton	2037	9	1462
*7379	Pleasants	1675	26	1619
15097	Pocahontas	2777	92	2782
28592	Preston	2445	502	6396
*17531	Putnam	2946	313	2862
48556	Raleigh	7776	1058	8643
27083	Randolph	5314	779	3526
*16506	Ritchie	2403	58	4152
*20129	Roane	3504	—	4097
19334	Summers	3998	393	3124
19530	Taylor	2499	686	3683
*16791	Tucker	2127	560	2277
*14186	Tyler	2137	96	3425
18291	Upshur	1952	133	4930
26709	Wayne	5870	357	3999
12239	Webster	2523	36	1617
*23069	Wetzel	4998	240	3458
*7536	Wirt	1587	19	1491
43857	Wood	9378	539	10086
16893	Wyoming	2358	393	3327
	Total	257232	36723	288635
	Plurality			31403
	Per cent	44.07	6.29	49.45
	Total vote			583662

For president in 1924 Nations, Am., received 1,072 votes.

For president in 1920 Cox, Dem., received 220,789 votes; Harding, Rep., 282,007; Debs, Soc., 5,618; Watkins, Pro., 1,528.

For United States Senator, 1924.

Guy D. Goff, Rep. 290,004
William E. Chilton, Dem. 271,809
M. S. Holt, Soc. 7,751

For Governor, 1924.

Howard M. Gore, Rep. 303,587
Jake Fisher, Dem. 261,846
A. S. Bosworth, Soc. 7,218

For Representatives in Congress, 1924.

1. Counties of Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel, Marion and Taylor.
   Carl G. Bachman, Rep. 47,318
   George W. Oldham, Dem. 38,417
2. Counties of Monongalia, Preston, Barbour, Randolph, Tucker, Pendleton, Grant, Hardy, Mineral, Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley and Jefferson.
   Frank L. Bowman, Rep. 41,825
   R. E. L. Allen, Dem. 40,474
   John C. Chase, Soc. 1,143
3. Counties of Ritchie, Doddridge, Harrison, Calhoun, Gilmer, Lewis, Upshur, Braxton, Clay, Nicholas and Webster.
   John M. Wolverton, Rep. 45,995
   Robert H. Kidd, Dem. 42,626
4. Counties of Tyler, Pleasants, Wood, Wirt, Jackson, Roane, Mason, Putnam and Cabell.
   Harry C. Woodyard, Rep. 47,136
   George W. Johnson, Dem. 44,877
5. Counties of Wayne, Lincoln, Mingo, Logan, McDowell, Wyoming, Mercer, Summers and Monroe.
   James F. Strother, Rep. 50,629
   T. J. Lilly, Dem. 47,719
6. Counties of Kanawha, Boone, Raleigh, Fayette, Greenbrier and Pocahontas.
   J. Alfred Taylor, Dem. 56,570
   Leonard S. Echols, Rep. 55,089
   F. B. Plymale, Soc. 1,977

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Republicans	16	55	71
Democrats	14	39	53

State Officers. (All republicans.)

Governor—Howard M. Gore.
Secretary of State—George W. Sharp.
Superintendent of Schools—George M. Ford.
Treasurer—W. S. Johnson.
Auditor—John C. Bond.
Attorney-General—Howard B. Lee.
Commissioner of Agriculture—John W. Smith.

WISCONSIN (Population, 1923, 2,739,564).

Pop. in 1923.	Counties. (72)	—President 1924— Rep. Coolidge.	Ind. La F'te.	Dem. Davis.
9534	Adams	779	1724	172
25467	Ashland	2272	4204	451
36145	Barron	2703	6010	384
17640	Bayfield	1675	2601	208
64698	Brown	7611	10024	2328
*15615	Buffalo	1324	2474	181
11352	Burnett	958	2088	77
17419	Calumet	938	3503	570
38062	Chippewa	5135	6517	556
36938	Clark	3130	6208	545
*30468	Columbia	4724	5968	913
16946	Crawford	1687	2977	939
93757	Dane	12280	24595	2091
50573	Dodge	5167	9610	2024
19204	Door	1891	2715	237
50618	Douglas	5887	8255	642
27588	Dunn	3177	4385	284
36871	Eau Claire	5149	5222	636
3681	Florence	594	523	50
57744	Fond du Lac	8516	9576	2234
10956	Forest	1104	1259	305
39056	Grant	5714	6825	1525
*21568	Green	2922	4885	430
*14875	Green Lake	1988	2187	1081
*21504	Iowa	3291	4133	690
10965	Iron	1058	1400	87
17988	Jackson	1662	3167	257
35279	Jefferson	4250	7885	1391
*19209	Juneau	1917	3785	405
57900	Kenosha	10341	6695	1500
*16091	Kewaunee	1018	2804	392
44485	LaCrosse	5733	10543	1260
*20002	Lafayette	2671	3681	1263
23061	Langlade	2572	3578	935
21813	Lincoln	1857	4465	505
54046	Manitowoc	4828	9814	1597
68938	Marathon	5577	12193	1117
34558	Marinette	4911	3411	583
*10443	Marquette	1109	1820	590
577757	Milwaukee	50730	81697	14264
*28666	Monroe	2661	6747	430
27626	Oconto	2562	4506	605
14920	Oneida	1769	3196	328
57280	Outagamie	6426	10357	1255
*16335	Ozaukee	1015	3264	596
*7481	Pepin	1226	737	213
*21663	Pierce	2788	3661	300
28854	Polk	2793	4251	316
34623	Portage	2854	5347	2007
20219	Price	1754	3151	324
86725	Racine	13040	11298	1473
20188	Richland	2669	2660	900
69976	Rock	14815	7923	1458
18293	Rusk	1932	2677	279
26177	St. Croix	3600	4693	717
*32548	Sauk	3935	6400	554
8968	Sawyer	999	1487	135
34728	Shawano	2063	6337	472
61723	Sheboygan	6974	11714	1360
19631	Taylor	1389	3079	183
25074	Trempealeau	2083	4148	378
29662	Vernon	2670	5599	412
*5649	Vilas	873	1038	121
*29327	Walworth	7484	4335	1173
12522	Washburn	1422	2043	160

Pop.		Coolidge	LaF'te	Davis.
26407	Washington	1987	5081	974
44597	Waukesha	7026	6348	1975
34711	Waupaca	3654	6395	678
*16712	Waushara	1602	2606	253
64538	Winnebago	11239	9891	1811
36107	Wood	3469	7303	557
	Total	311614	453678	68096
	Plurality		142064	
	Per cent.....	37.05	53.96	8.10
	Total vote....		840715	

For president in 1924 Faris, Pro., received 2,918 votes; Foster, Workers' P. of Am., 3,759; Wallace, Com. Land, 270; (no candidate), Ind. Soc.-Lab., 380.

For president in 1920 Cox, Dem., received 113,196 votes; Harding, Rep., 498,576; Debs, Soc., 80,635, and Watkins, Pro., 8,647.

For Governor, 1924.

John J. Blaine, Rep.....412,255
Martin L. Lueck, Dem.....317,550
W. F. Quick, Soc..... 45,268
A. R. Bucknam, Pro..... 11,516
Scattering 5,746
S. Alanno, Workers..... 4,107

For United States Senator, 1922.

Robert M. LaFollette, Rep.....379,494
Jessie Jack Hooper, Ind. Dem..... 78,029
Adolph R. Bucknam, Pro..... 11,254
Richard Koeppel, Ind. Soc.-Lab..... 1,656

For Representatives in Congress, 1924.

1. Counties of Kenosha, Racine, Rock, Walworth and Waukesha.
   Henry Allen Cooper, Rep..... 60,770
   Calvin Stewart, Dem..... 23,612
2. Counties of Jefferson, Columbia, Dodge, Washington, Ozaukee and Sheboygan.
   Edward Voigt, Rep..... 44,617
   E. C. Wrucke, Dem..... 18,698
3. Counties of Crawford, Dane, Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette and Richland.
   John M. Nelson, Rep..... 56,868
   W. Victora, Dem. 16,968
4. The 3d, 4th, 5th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 23d and 24th wards city of Milwaukee, towns of Wauwatosa, Greenfield, Franklin, Oak Creek and Lake, the village of West Milwaukee and cities of West Allis, Wauwatosa, South Milwaukee and Cudahy, all in Milwaukee county.
   John C. Shafer, Rep..... 30,837
   Leo Krzycki, Soc..... 19,770
   Thomas H. Dorr, Dem..... 11,524
5. The 1st, 2d, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 15th, 18th 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d and 25th wards city of Milwaukee, the towns of Granville and Milwaukee and the villages of North Milwaukee, East Milwaukee and Whitefish Bay, all in Milwaukee county.
   Victor L. Berger, Soc..... 32,211
   Ernest A. Brown, Rep..... 31,702
   Raymond Moore, Dem..... 13,411
6. Counties of Calumet, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Manitowoc, Marquette and Winnebago.
   Florian Lampert, Rep..... 45,982
   Michael E. Reilly, Dem..... 19,128
7. Counties of Adams, Clark, Jackson, Juneau, LaCrosse, Monroe, Sauk and Vernon.
   Joseph D. Beck, Rep..... 47,075
   W. D. Martin, Dem..... 10,228
   Gay Harrison, Pro..... 1,528
8. Counties of Marathon, Portage, Waupaca, Waushara, Wood and Shawano.
   Edward E. Browne, Rep..... 47,423
   R. J. Walsh, Ind..... 22
9. Counties of Langlade, Forest, Florence, Marinette, Oconto, Outagamie, Brown, Kewaunee and Door.
   George J. Schneider, Rep..... 45,159
   T. J. Reinert, Dem..... 18,449
10. Counties of Dunn, Barron, Chippewa, Eau Claire, Trempealeau, Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce and St. Croix.
   James A. Frear, Rep..... 48,563
   Thomas A. Ryan, Dem..... 10,481
11. Counties of Douglas, Bayfield, Ashland, Iron, Vilas, Burnett, Polk, Washburn, Sawyer, Rusk, Price, Taylor, Oneida and Lincoln.
   H. H. Peavey, Rep..... 48,244
   John Cadigan, Dem..... 13,455

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Republicans	30	92	122
Socialists	3	7	10
Democrats	1	1	

State Officers. (All republican).

Governor—John J. Blaine.
Lieutenant-Governor—Henry A. Huber.
Secretary of State—Fred R. Zimmerman.
State Treasurer—Solomon Levitan.
Attorney-General—Herman L. Ekern.
Superintendent of Schools—John Callahan.

WYOMING (Population, 1923, 211,864).

Pop. in 1923.	Counties. (22)	President 1924 Rep. Coolidge.	Dem. Davis.	Prog. LaF'te.
*9283	Albany	2164	743	1628
13639	Big Horn	2023	459	1233
5716	Campbell	1121	577	443
*9525	Carbon	2398	733	1264
9450	Converse	1758	524	725
6033	Crook	978	468	349
13317	Fremont	1986	561	1292
8872	Goshen	1603	464	788
5818	Hot Springs	1011	231	969
5037	Johnson	1097	501	293
22774	Laramie	3944	1120	2378
12985	Lincoln	1493	576	1025
18191	Natrona	8267	1631	3857
7589	Niobrara	820	202	671
8223	Park	1607	530	760
8165	Platte	1383	436	972
18851	Sheridan	2530	1115	2272
.....	Sublette	570	183	93
14384	Sweetwater	2119	688	2219
.....	Teton	342	173	111
6875	Uinta	1126	427	921
3499	Washakie	724	209	371
5058	Weston	794	317	640
*165	Yel'stone Nat. Pk.	—	—	—
	Total	41858	12868	25174
	Plurality	16684		
	Per cent	52.39	16.10	31.51
	Total vote		79900	

For president in 1920 Harding, Rep., received 35,091 votes; Cox, Dem., 17,429; Debs, Soc., 1,234; Christensen, Far.-Lab., 2,180; Watkins, Pro., 265.

For United States Senator, 1924.

Francis E. Warren, Rep..... 41,293
Robert R. Rose, Dem..... 33,536
George E. Kindler, Prog..... 2,224

For Governor, 1924.

Nellie T. Ross, Dem..... 42,932
Eugene J. Sullivan, Rep..... 35,666

For Representative in Congress, 1924.

Charles E. Winter, Rep..... 43,026
Theodore G. Wanerus, Dem..... 28,357

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	16	38	54
Democrats	11	24	35

State Officers.

Governor—Mrs. Nellie T. Ross, Dem.
Secretary of State—Frank E. Lucas, Rep.
Treasurer—John M. Snyder, Rep.
Attorney-General—D. J. Howell, Dem.
Superintendent of Public Instruction — Mrs. Katherine Morton, Rep.
Auditor—Vincent Carter, Rep.

NATIONAL NOMINATING CONVENTIONS SINCE 1880.

Place and date of each and names of nominees for president and vice-president in the order named:

1880—Democratic: Cincinnati, O., June 22-24: Winfield S. Hancock and Wm. H. English.
Republican: Chicago, Ill., June 2-8; James A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur.
Greenback: Chicago, Ill., June 9-11; James B. Weaver and B. J. Chambers.
Prohibition: Cleveland, O., June 17; Neal Dow and A. M. Thompson.

1884—Democratic: Chicago, Ill., July 8-11; Grover Cleveland and T. A. Hendricks.
Republican: Chicago, Ill., June 3-6; James G. Blaine and John A. Logan.
Greenback: Indianapolis, Ind., May 28-29: Benjamin F. Butler and Alanson M. West.
American Prohibition: Chicago, Ill., June 19; Samuel C. Pomeroy and John A. Conant.
National Prohibition: Pittsburgh, Pa., July 23; John P. St. John and William Daniel.
Anti-Monopoly: Chicago, Ill., May 14; Benjamin F. Butler and Alanson M. West.
Equal Rights: San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 20; Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood and Mrs. M. L. Stow.

1888—Democratic: St. Louis, Mo., June 5; Grover Cleveland and Allen G. Thurman.
Republican: Chicago, Ill., June 19; Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. Morton.
Prohibition: Indianapolis, Ind., May 20; Clinton B. Fisk and John A. Brooks.
Union Labor: Cincinnati, O., May 15; Alson J. Streeter and Samuel Evans.
United Labor: Cincinnati, O., May 15; Robert H. Cowdrey and W. H. T. Wakefield.
American: Washington, D. C., Aug. 14; James L. Curtis and James R. Greer.
Equal Rights: Des Moines, Iowa, May 15; Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood and A. H. Love.

1892—Democratic: Chicago, Ill., June 21; Grover Cleveland and Adlai E. Stevenson.
Republican: Minneapolis, Minn., June 7-10; Benjamin Harrison and Whitelaw Reid.
Prohibition: Cincinnati, O., June 29; John Bidwell and J. B. Cranfill.
National People's: Omaha, Neb., July 2-5; James B. Weaver and James G. Field.
Socialist-Labor: New York, N. Y., Aug. 28; Simon Wing and Charles H. Matchett.

1896—Democratic: Chicago, Ill., July 7; William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall.
Republican: St. Louis, Mo., June 16; William McKinley and Garret A. Hobart.
People's Party: St. Louis, Mo., July 22; William J. Bryan and Thomas E. Watson.
Silver Party: St. Louis, Mo., July 22; William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall.
National Democratic: Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 2; John M. Palmer and Simon B. Buckner.
Prohibition: Pittsburgh, Pa., May 27; Joshua Levering and Hale Johnson.
National Party: Pittsburgh, Pa., May 28; Charles E. Bentley and James H. Southgate.
Socialist-Labor: New York, N. Y., July 6; Charles H. Matchett and Matthew Maguire.

1900—Democratic: Kansas City, Mo., July 4-6; William J. Bryan and Adlai E. Stevenson.
Republican: Philadelphia, Pa., June 19-21; William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt.
People's Party: Sioux Falls, S. D., May 9-10; William J. Bryan and Adlai E. Stevenson.
People's Party (Middle-of-the-Road): Cincinnati, O., May 9-10; Wharton Barker and Ignatius Donnelly.
Silver Republican: Kansas City, Mo., July 4-6; William J. Bryan and Adlai E. Stevenson.
Prohibition: Chicago, Ill., June 27-28; John G. Woolley and Henry B. Metcalf.
Socialist-Labor: New York, N. Y., June 2-8; Joseph P. Malloney and Valentine Remmel.
Social Democratic Party of the United States: Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 27; Job Harriman and Max S. Hayes.
Social Democratic Party of America: Indianapolis, Ind., March 6; Eugene V. Debs and Job Harriman.
Union Reform: Baltimore, Md., Sept. 3; Seth W. Ellis and Samuel T. Nicholson.

1904—Democratic: St. Louis, Mo., July 6-9; Alton B. Parker and Henry G. Davis.
Republican: Chicago, Ill., June 21-23; Theodore Roosevelt and Charles W. Fairbanks.
People's Party: Springfield, Ill., July 4-6; Thos. E. Watson and Thos. H. Tibbles.
Prohibition: Indianapolis, Ind., June 29-July 1; Silas C. Swallow and George W. Carroll.
Socialist-Labor: New York, N. Y., July 3-9; Charles H. Corregan and William W. Cox.
Socialist-Democratic Party of America: Chicago, Ill., May 1-6; Eugene V. Debs and Benjamin Hanford.
Continental: Chicago, Ill., Aug. 31; Charles H. Howard and George H. Shibley. (Nominees declined and Austin Holcomb and A. King were substituted by the national committee.)

1908—Republican: Chicago, June 16-19; William H. Taft and James S. Sherman.
Democratic: Denver, July 7-10; William J. Bryan and John W. Kern.
Socialist: Chicago, May 10-18; Eugene V. Debs and Benjamin Hanford.
Prohibition: Columbus, O., July 15-16; Eugene W. Chafin and Aaron S. Watkins.
Independence: Chicago, July 27-28; Thomas L. Hisgen and John Temple Graves.
People's: St. Louis, April 2-3; Thomas E. Watson and Samuel W. Williams.
United Christian: Rock Island, Ill., May 1; Daniel Braxton Turney and S. P. Carter.
Socialist-Labor: New York, July 2-5; Martin R. Preston and Donald L. Munro. (Preston declined and August Gillhaus was named in his place.)

1912—Democratic: Baltimore, June 25-July 3; Woodrow Wilson and Thomas Riley Marshall.
Republican: Chicago, June 18-22; William Howard Taft and James S. Sherman.
Progressive: Chicago, Aug. 5-7; Theodore Roosevelt and Hiram W. Johnson.
Socialist: Indianapolis, May 12-18; Eugene V. Debs and Emil Seidel.
Prohibition: Atlantic City, July 10-12; Eugene W. Chafin and Aaron S. Watkins.
Socialist-Labor: New York, April 7-10; Arthur Reimer and August Gillhaus.
Populist: St. Louis, Aug. 13; no nominations made.

1916—Republican: Chicago, June 7-10; Charles E. Hughes and Charles W. Fairbanks.
Progressive: Chicago, June 7-10; Theodore Roosevelt and John M. Parker; Roosevelt declined and party decided to support Hughes.
Democratic: St. Louis, June 14-16; Woodrow Wilson and Thomas R. Marshall.
Prohibition: St. Paul, Minn., July 19-21; J. Frank Hanly and Ira D. Landrith.
Socialist: No convention held; Allan L. Benson and George R. Kirkpatrick nominated by mail primary Jan. 10-March 11.
Socialist-Labor: New York, N. Y., April 29-May 3; A. E. Reimer and Caleb Harrison.

1920—Republican: Chicago, June 8-12; Warren G. Harding and Calvin Coolidge.
Democratic: San Francisco, June 28-July 6; James M. Cox and Franklin D. Roosevelt.
Socialist: New York, May 8-15; Eugene V. Debs and Seymour Stedman.
Farmer-Labor: Chicago, July 11-14; Parley P. Christensen and Max S. Hayes.
Single-Tax: Chicago, July 9-14; Robert C. Macauley and R. C. Barnum.
Prohibition: Lincoln, Neb., July 21-22; Aaron S. Watkins and D. Leigh Collins.

1924—Republican: Cleveland, O., June 10-12; Calvin Coolidge and Charles G. Dawes.
Democratic: New York, N. Y., June 24-July 10; John W. Davis and Charles W. Bryan.
Progressive: Cleveland, O., July 4-5; Robert M. LaFollette and Burton K. Wheeler.
Farmer-Labor: St. Paul, Minn., June 17-19; William Z. Foster and Benjamin Gitlow (final nominees).
Socialist: Cleveland, O., July 6-8; Robert M. LaFollette and Burton K. Wheeler (indorsed).
American: Columbus, O., June 3; Gilbert O. Nations and L. L. Pickett.
Prohibition: Columbus, O., June 4-6; H. P. Faris and Marie C. Brehm.
Workers' Party of America: Chicago, Ill., July 10; William Z. Foster and Benjamin Gitlow (indorsed).
People's Progressive: Robert R. Pointer and Roy M. Harrop.
Socialist-Labor: New York, N. Y., May 11-12; Frank T. Johns and Verne L. Reynolds.
Commonwealth Land (single tax): Feb. 8-9; William J. Wallace and J. C. Lincoln.

GENERAL ELECTION CALENDAR.

PRESIDENTIAL.

Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 6, 1928.

STATE.

Gubernatorial if not otherwise specified.

Alabama—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1926.
Arizona—Biennially; first Tuesday after first Monday in November. Next election Nov. 2, 1926.
Arkansas—Biennially; second Monday in September. Next election Sept. 13, 1926.
California—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1926.
Colorado—Biennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1926.
Connecticut—State officers except attorney-general biennially; attorney-general quadrennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1926.
Delaware—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 6, 1928.
Florida—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 6, 1928.
Georgia—Biennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1926.
Idaho—Biennally. Next election Nov. 2, 1926.
Illinois—Governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, auditor and attorney-general every fourth year. Next election Nov. 6, 1928. State treasurer biennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1926.
Indiana—Governor, every fourth year. Next election Nov. 6, 1928. Other state officers biennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1926.
Iowa—Governor, lieutenant-governor, superintendent of instruction, one justice of the Supreme court and one railroad commissioner biennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1926.
Kansas—Biennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1926.
Kentucky—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 8, 1927.
Louisiana—Every fourth year; third Tuesday in April. Next election April 17, 1928.
Maine—Biennially; second Monday in September. Next election Sept. 13, 1926.
Maryland—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 8, 1927.
Massachusetts—Biennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1926.
Michigan—Biennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1926.
Minnesota—Biennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1926.
Mississippi—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 8, 1927.
Missouri—Principal state officers every fourth year. Next election of governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer and attorney-general Nov. 6, 1928.
Montana—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 6, 1928.
Nebraska—Biennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1926.
Nevada—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 6, 1928.
New Hampshire—Biennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1926.
New Jersey—Governor every third year, other officers appointed. Next election Nov. 2, 1926.
New Mexico—Every fourth year, on Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Next election Nov. 6, 1928.
New York—Biennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1926.
North Carolina—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 6, 1928.
North Dakota—Biennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1926.
Ohio—Governor, lieutenant-governor, state treasurer and attorney-general biennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1926.
Oklahoma—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1926.
Oregon—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1926.
Pennsylvania—Governor, lieutenant-governor and secretary of internal affairs every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1926.
Rhode Island—Biennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1926.
South Carolina—Biennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1926.
South Dakota—Biennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1926.
Tennessee—Biennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1926.
Texas—Biennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1926.
Utah—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 6, 1928.
Vermont—Biennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1926.
Virginia—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 3, 1925.
Washington—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 6, 1928.
West Virginia—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 6, 1928.
Wisconsin—Biennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1926.
Wyoming—Biennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1926.

NEW NATIONAL FLAGS.

Austria—Three horizontal stripes, top and bottom red and center white.
Czechoslovakia—White, red and blue.
Egypt—White crescent and three stars on green ground.
Esthonia—Blue, black and horizontal stripes.
Finland—White with a blue cross.
Germany—Black, red and gold.
Hungary—Red, white and green.
Irish Free State—White, yellow and green.
Jugoslavia (kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes)—Red, blue and white.
Latvia—Horizontal stripes of red, white and red.
Lithuania—Yellow, green and red.
Poland—White and red.
Russia (soviet)—Red.

DATES OF RECENT HISTORICAL EVENTS.

Aguinaldo captured, March 23, 1901.
Alaska boundary award made, Oct. 17, 1903.
Albert I. ascended throne of Belgium, Dec. 17, 1909.
Alfonso XIII. ascended throne of Spain, May 17, 1902; attempted assassination of, in Paris, June 1, 1906; shot at by anarchist in Madrid, April 13, 1913.
Amundsen, Roald, completes northwest passage, 1906; reaches south pole, Dec. 16, 1911; flies by airplane from Spitzbergen to within 136 miles of the north pole, May 21-June 15, 1925.
Anarchists, Chicago, hanged, Nov. 11, 1887.
Anarchists pardoned by Altgeld, June 26, 1893.
Andree began arctic balloon trip, July 11, 1897.
Anglo-American arbitration treaty signed, Jan. 11, 1897.
Anglo-Boer war began, Oct. 10, 1899; ended May 31, 1902.
Anglo-Japanese treaty signed, Jan 30, 1902.
Arabic sunk, Aug. 19, 1915.
Archbald, Robert W., judge of United States Circuit court, impeached and removed from office, Jan. 13, 1913.
Arizona admitted as a state, Feb. 14, 1912.
Armament, conference on limitation of, began Nov. 12, 1921; ended Feb. 6, 1922; ratification completed Aug. 17, 1923.
Armenian massacres began in 1890; culminated in 1895, 1896 and 1897.
Atlanta, Ga. (Cotton States and Industrial), exposition, Sept. 15 to Dec. 31, 1895.
Australian commonwealth inaugurated, Jan. 1, 1901.
Austria surrenders to allies, Nov. 3, 1918; signs peace treaty, Sept. 10, 1919.
Aviation, first airplane flight around the world, April 6-Sept. 18, 1924.
Baldwin, Stanley, made British prime minister to succeed Bonar Law, May 20, 1923; resigned Jan. 22, 1924; resumed office Nov. 4, 1924.
Balkan-Bulgarian war began, May 23, 1913; ended, Aug. 10, 1913.
Balkan-Turkish war began Oct. 8, 1912; ended, May 30, 1913.
Balloon disaster, Chicago, July 21, 1919.
Baltimore fire, Feb. 7, 1904.
Battle ship cruise, American, Dec. 16, 1907, to Feb. 22, 1909.
Benjamin, archbishop of Petrograd, executed in Moscow, in July, 1922.
Bennington gunboat disaster, July 21, 1905.
Bergamo and Scalve valleys, Italy, visited by flood, Dec. 1, 1923. More than 500 persons killed.
Bering sea seal treaty signed, Nov. 8, 1897.
Bismarck resigned chancellorship, March 18, 1890; died July 30, 1898.
Borda, President, assassinated, Aug. 25, 1897.
Bosnia and Herzegovina annexed by Austria, Oct. 6, 1908.
Boxer outbreak in China began, May, 1900.
Boyertown (Pa.) theater fire and panic, Jan. 13, 1908.
Brazil proclaimed a republic, Nov. 15, 1889.
Brest-Litovsk peace treaty signed, March 3, 1918.
Bryan, W. J., died July 26, 1925.
Buffalo (Pan-American) exposition, May 1 to Nov. 2, 1901.
Bulgaria proclaims independence, Oct. 5, 1908; surrender to allies, Sept. 29, 1918; revolution on June 9, 1923; bomb explosion in Sofia cathedral, April 16, 1925.
Butchkavitch, vicar-general of Roman Catholic Church of Russia, executed in Moscow, April 2, 1923.
Cable, Pacific, laying of, begun at San Francisco, Dec. 14, 1902.
California Midwinter exposition, Jan. 1 to July 4, 1894.
Calumet (Mich.) hall panic, Dec. 24, 1913.
Campanile in Venice fell, July 14, 1902.
Canadian reciprocity bill passed by congress and signed by President Taft, July 26, 1911; rejected by Canada, Sept. 21.
Carlos I., king of Portugal, assassinated, Feb. 1, 1908.
Carnot, President, assassinated, June 24, 1894.
Cartago, Costa Rica, destroyed by earthquake, May 5, 1910.
Caroline islands bought by Germany, Oct. 1, 1899.
Charles I. of Austria-Hungary abdicates, Nov. 11, 1918; attempts to regain Hungarian throne, March 27 and Oct. 21, 1921; exiled, Nov. 6, 1921; died at Funchal, Madeira, April 1, 1922.
Charleston, S. C. (Interstate and West Indian), exposition, Dec. 1, 1901, to May 20, 1902.
Chelsea (Mass.) fire, April 12, 1908.
Cherry (Ill.) mine disaster, Nov. 13, 1909.
Chicago race riots, July 27-Aug. 2, 1919.
Chicora steamer, lost in storm on Lake Michigan, Jan. 21, 1895.
China, revolution begins Sept. 7, 1911; republic proclaimed Dec. 29, 1911; Manchu dynasty abdicates Feb. 12, 1912.
Cholera epidemic in Hamburg, Germany, August, 1892; in Russia and Italy, summer of 1910.
Christian IX., king of Denmark, died Jan. 29, 1906.
Christian X. proclaimed king of Denmark, May 15, 1912.
Coal (anthracite) strike began, May 12, 1902; ended, Oct. 21, 1902.
Congo Free State annexed by Belgium, Aug. 20, 1908.
Constantine, king of Greece, deposed, June 12, 1917; reinstated Dec. 5, 1920; deposed by revolutionists Sept. 27, 1922.
Constitution, U. S., 16th amendment to, proclaimed, Feb. 25, 1913; 17th amendment to, proclaimed, May 31, 1913; 18th amendment to, proclaimed, Jan. 16, 1919; 19th amendment to, proclaimed, Aug. 26, 1920.
Coolidge, Calvin, sworn in as president of the United States, Aug. 3, 1923; elected president, Nov. 4, 1924.
Corfu bombarded and seized by Italy Aug. 31, 1923, for killing of Italian military mission in Greece.
Corinth ship canal open, Aug. 6, 1893.
Corpus Christi (Tex.) storm and tidal wave, Sept. 14, 1919.
Courriere mine disaster, March 10, 1906.
Crib disaster, Chicago, Jan. 20, 1909.
Cronin murder, Chicago, May 4, 1889.
Cuba under sovereignty of United States, Jan. 1, 1899.
Cuban constitution signed, Feb. 21, 1901.
Cuban-United States reciprocity treaty ratified, March 19, 1903; bill to carry treaty into effect passed by congress, Dec. 16, 1903.
Cuban republic inaugurated, May 20, 1902; President Palma and cabinet resigned and American control established, Sept. 29, 1906; Gen. Jose Miguel Gomez elected president, Nov. 14, 1908; American control relinquished, Jan. 28, 1909.
Cuban revolt began, Feb. 24, 1895.
Currency law enacted, Dec. 23, 1913.
Czolgosz, McKinley's assassin, tried and sentenced, Sept. 24, 1901; executed, Oct. 29, 1901.
Daugherty, Harry M., U. S. attorney-general, resigned March 28, 1924.
Dawes reparation plan reported April 9, 1924; agreed to at London conference, Aug. 30, 1924.
De Lesseps, Ferdinand, convicted of Panama fraud, Feb. 9, 1893.
Delyannis, Grecian premier, assassinated, June 13, 1905.
Denby, Edwin, secretary of the navy, resigned Feb. 17, 1924.

Deschanel, Paul, elected president of France, Jan. 17, 1920; disabled, May 23, 1920; resigned, Sept. 16, 1920.
Dewey's victory at Manila, May 1, 1898.
Diaz, Porfirio, forced by revolutionists to resign presidency of Mexico, May 25, 1911.
Dingley tariff bill signed, July 24, 1897.
Dom Pedro exiled from Brazil, Nov. 16, 1889.
Doumergue, Gaston, elected president of France, June 13, 1924.
Draft for American national army; registration day June 5, 1917; numbers drawn July 20, 1917.
Dreyfus, Capt., degraded and sent to Devil's island, Jan. 4, 1895; brought back to France, July 3, 1899; new trial begun, Aug. 7; found guilty, Sept. 9; pardoned, Sept. 19, 1899; restored to rank in army, July 12, 1906, by decision of Supreme court of France; decorated with cross of Legion of Honor, July 21, 1906.
Earthquake in India, April 4, 1905; in Calabria, Italy, Sept. 8, 1905, Dec. 28, 1908, and Sept. 7, 1920. (See also San Francisco, Valparaiso, Kingston, Messina and Cartago.)
Eastland steamship disaster in Chicago, July 24, 1915.
Edward VII, proclaimed king, Jan. 24, 1901; crowned, Aug. 9, 1902; died, May 6, 1910.
Elizabeth, empress of Austria, assassinated, Sept. 10, 1898.
Empress of Ireland sunk, May 29, 1914.
Eugenie, ex-Empress, died July 11, 1920.
European war began, Aug. 1, 1914; armistice signed, Nov. 11, 1918.
Evolution trial in Tennessee, July 10-21, 1925.
Fallieres, C. A., elected president of France, Jan. 17, 1906.
Fascisti revolution in Italy; Benito Mussolini made premier and virtual dictator, Oct. 30, 1922.
Ferrer, Francisco, executed in Spain, Oct. 13, 1909.
Field, Marshall, died, Jan. 16, 1906.
Fisheries (Atlantic) dispute settled by the Hague court, June 1, 1910.
Floods in Ohio and Indiana, March 25-27, 1913.
Formosa transferred to Japan, June 4, 1895.
Francis Ferdinand, Archduke, and consort assassinated in Sarajevo, Bosnia, June 28, 1914.
Frederick VIII, succeeded to throne of Denmark, Jan. 29, 1906; died, May 14, 1912.
Galveston tornado, Sept. 8, 1900.
General Slocum disaster, June 15, 1904.
Genoa conference opened, April 10, 1922; ended May 19, 1922.
George I., king of Greece, assassinated in Saloniki, Macedonia, March 18, 1913.
George V. succeeded to British throne, May 6, 1910; crowned, June 22, 1911.
Germany, revolution in, Nov. 9, 1918; new constitution proclaimed, Aug. 13, 1919, signs peace treaty, June 28, 1919; Versailles treaty ratified, Jan. 10, 1920; Kapp-Luettwitz revolt, March 12, 1920.
Gladstone resigned premiership, March 2, 1894; died May 19, 1898.
Goebel, Gov. William, shot, Jan. 30, 1900; died Feb. 2.
Greco-Turkish war began, April 16, 1897; ended, May 11, 1897; peace treaty signed, Sept. 18, 1897; new war began March 14, 1921; ended Sept. 13, 1922.
Greece—King Constantine deposed June 12, 1917; succeded by King Alexander; Constantine recalled Dec. 5, 1920; again deposed Sept. 27, 1922; republic established, March 25, 1924.
Hague, The, conference began, June 15, 1922; ended July 20.
Haiti—President Lecomte and 400 persons killed by explosion in palace, Aug. 8, 1912.
Halifax disaster, Dec. 6, 1917.
Harding, Warren G., elected president of the United States Nov. 2, 1920; inaugurated March 4, 1921; died Aug. 2, 1923.
Harriman, E. H., died, Sept. 9, 1909.
Harrison, Benjamin, died, March 13, 1901.
Harrison, Carter, Sr., assassinated, Oct. 28, 1893.
Hawaii made a republic, July 4, 1894; annexed to United States, Aug. 12, 1896; made a territory, June 14, 1900.
Haymarket riot, Chicago, May 4, 1886.
Hay-Pauncefote isthmian canal treaty signed, Nov. 18, 1901.
Herrin (Ill.) mine massacre, June 21-22, 1922.
Homestead (Pa.) labor riot, July 6, 1892.
Hughes, Charles E., resigned as secretary of state, March 4, 1925.
Humbert, King, assassinated, July 29, 1900.
Idaho admitted as a state, July 3, 1890.
Illinois-Indiana tornadoes, March 18, 1925.
Income tax amendment to constitution of the United States proclaimed, Feb. 25, 1913.
Irish land purchase law in force, Nov. 1, 1903.
Iroquois theater fire, Dec. 30, 1903; lives lost, 575.
Italian army routed in Abyssinia, March 1, 1896.
Italian prisoners lynched in New Orleans, March 14, 1891.
Italy declares war on Turkey over Tripoli dispute, Sept. 29, 1911; annexes Tripoli, Feb. 23, 1912; war ended, Oct. 18, 1912.
Ito, Prince, assassinated, Oct. 26, 1909.
Jameson raiders in Transvaal routed, Jan. 2, 1896.
Jamestown (Va.) tercentennial exposition, April 26 to Nov. 30, 1907.
Japan, battle of Sea of, May 27-28, 1905.
Japan declared war on China, Aug. 1, 1894; war ended, April 17, 1895.
Japan, great earthquake in, Sept. 1, 1923.
Japan-Russia war began, Feb. 7, 1904; ended Sept. 5, 1905.
Jerusalem captured by British, Dec. 11, 1917.
Joan of Arc canonized, May 16, 1920.
Johnstown flood, May 31, 1889.
Jutland naval battle, May 31-June 1, 1916.
Kellogg, F. B., became secretary of state, March 5, 1925.
Ketteler, Baron von, killed in Peking, June 30, 1900.
Kingston (Jamaica) earthquake and fire, Jan. 14, 1907.
Kishinev massacre, April 20, 1903.
Kitchener, Lord, drowned June 5, 1916.
Koch's lymph cure announced, Nov. 17, 1890.
Korea annexed by Japan, Aug. 29, 1910.
Kossuth, Louis, died, March 20, 1894.
Labor department (U. S.) created March 4, 1913.
Lausanne, treaty of, signed, July 24, 1923.
Lawton, Gen. H. W., killed, Dec. 19, 1899.
League of nations council organized, Jan. 16, 1920.
Leiter wheat deal collapsed, June 13, 1898.
Leopold II., king of the Belgians, died, Dec. 17, 1909.
Liliuokalani, queen of Hawaii, deposed, Jan. 16, 1893; died Nov. 11, 1917.
Locarno security pact conference, held Oct. 5-16, 1925.
London agreement on Dawes reparation plan signed, Aug. 30, 1924.
Louisville tornado, March 27, 1890.
Luiz Philippe, crown prince of Portugal, assassinated, Feb. 1, 1908.
Lusitania sunk, May 7, 1915.
Mackinac steamer disaster, Aug. 18, 1925.
Madagascar annexed to France, Jan. 23, 1896.
Maine blown up, Feb. 15, 1898; raised in 1911-1912 and sunk in the open sea off Havana, March 16, 1912.
Manuel II., king of Portugal, deposed, Oct. 3-4, 1910.
Marconi signals letter "S" across Atlantic, Dec. 11, 1901.

Messina destroyed by earthquake, Dec. 28, 1908.
Mexico—Revolution, Nov. 18, 1910, to May 25, 1911; President Diaz forced to resign, May 25, 1911; President Madero assassinated, Feb. 23, 1913; President Carranza killed, May 20, 1920.
Mexican-American crisis: Americans occupy Vera Cruz, April 21, 1914; eighteen Americans killed by Villa bandits, Jan. 10, 1916; Villa raids Columbus, N. M., and kills seventeen persons, March 9, 1916. American troops invade Mexico from north.
Meyerbeer centenary celebrated in Berlin, Sept. 5, 1891.
Millerand, Alexandre, elected president of France, Sept. 23, 1920; resigned, June 11, 1924.
Morocco conference began, Jan. 16, 1906.
Morgan, J. P., explosion near New York office of, Sept. 16, 1920.
Mukden, battle of, Feb. 24-March 12, 1905.
Murphysboro (Ill.) tornado, March 18, 1925.
Mussolini, B., made premier in Italy, Oct. 30, 1922.
McKinley, President, shot by anarchist Sept. 6, 1901; died, Sept. 14, 1901.
Nansen arctic expedition started, July 21, 1893; returned Aug. 13, 1896.
Nashville, Tenn. (Tennessee Centennial), exposition, May 1 to Oct. 31, 1897.
Naval armament treaty signed, Feb. 6, 1922.
Neuilly, treaty of, signed Nov. 27, 1919.
New Mexico admitted as a state, Jan. 6, 1912.
Nicholas II. proclaimed czar of Russia, Nov. 2, 1894; crowned, May 26, 1896; attempted assassination of, Jan. 19, 1905; deposed, March 15, 1917; put to death, July 16, 1918.
Norge disaster, June 28, 1904.
Norman river steamer disaster, May 8, 1925.
North Collinwood (O.) school disaster, March 4, 1908.
North pole reached by Commander Robert E. Peary, April 6, 1909.
North sea naval battle (see Jutland).
Norway dissolved union with Sweden, June 7, 1905.
Norwegian-American centennial celebration at Minneapolis, Minn., June 6-9, 1925.
Oklahoma and Indian Territory admitted to union as state of Oklahoma, Nov. 16, 1907.
Omaha race riots, Sept. 28, 1919.
Omaha tornado, March 23, 1913.
Omdurman, battle of, Sept. 4, 1898.
Oppau disaster, Sept. 21, 1921.
Oscar II., king of Sweden, died, Dec. 8, 1907.
Otto, insane king of Bavaria, deposed Nov. 5, 1913; died, Oct. 11, 1916.
Pacific treaty (quadruple or four-power) signed, Dec. 13, 1921.
Panama canal property bought by the United States, Feb. 16, 1903.
Panama fraud trials in Paris, Jan. 10 to March 21, 1893.
Panama revolution, Nov. 3, 1903.
Pan-American congress, first, began, Oct. 2, 1889; second, Oct. 23, 1902.
Parcel post established in United States, Jan. 1, 1913.
Paris exposition, 1878, 1889, 1900.
Paris flood, Jan. 20-Feb. 1, 1910.
Peace conference called by czar, Aug. 24, 1898; opened at The Hague, May 18, 1899; closed, July 29, 1899; second peace conference, June 15-Oct. 18, 1907.
Peace conference in Paris and Versailles, France, began Jan. 18, 1919; German peace treaty signed June 28, 1919, and ratified Jan. 10, 1920; Austrian peace treaty signed, Sept. 10, 1919.
Peace palace at The Hague dedicated, Aug. 28, 1913.
Peace resolution passed by American congress, July 2, 1921; peace treaty with Germany ratified by senate, Oct. 18, 1921.
Peking captured by the allies, Aug. 15, 1900.
Petrograd riots, Jan. 22, 1905.
Philippine-American war began, Feb. 4, 1899; ended April 30, 1902.
Philippines ceded to the United States, Dec. 10, 1898.
Pope Benedict XV. elected, Sept. 3, 1914; died, Jan. 22, 1922.
Pope Leo XIII. died, July 20, 1903.
Pope Pius X. elected, Aug. 4, 1903; died, Aug. 20, 1914.
Pope Pius XI. elected, Feb. 6, 1922.
Portland, Ore. (Lewis and Clark), exposition, June 1 to Oct. 14, 1905.
Port Arthur captured by the Japanese from the Chinese, Nov. 21, 1894; from Russians, Jan. 1, 1905.
Porto Rico ceded to the United States, Dec. 10, 1898.
Porto Rico hurricane, Aug. 8, 1899.
Portugal—King Carlos and Crown Prince Luiz assassinated, Feb. 1, 1908; Manuel II. deposed and republic declared, Oct. 3-4, 1910.
Postage between United States and Britain reduced to 2 cents, Oct. 1, 1908.
Postal banks established in United States, Jan. 3, 1911.
Preparedness campaign in United States, 1915-1916.
Pretoria captured by British, June 4, 1900.
Prohibition amendment to United States constitution proclaimed Jan. 29, 1919.
Pueblo (Col.) flood, June 3, 1921.
Pullman strike began, May 11, 1894; boycott began, June 26; rioting in Chicago and vicinity, June and July; strike and boycott ended, August.
R-38 (dirigible) disaster, Aug. 24, 1922.
Race riots, Chicago, July 27-Aug. 2, 1919; Omaha, Sept. 28, 1919; Washington, D. C., July 19-22, 1919.
Railroads in United States placed under government control, Dec. 28, 1917; turned back to private control, March 1, 1920.
Rathenau, Dr. Walter, foreign minister, assassinated in Berlin, Germany, June 24, 1922.
Reciprocity (with Canada) bill passed by congress and signed by President Taft, July 26, 1911; rejected by Canada, Sept. 21, 1911.
Rhodes, Cecil, died, March 26, 1902.
Roentgen ray discovery made public, Feb. 1, 1896.
Roma (dirigible) disaster, Feb. 21, 1922.
Roosevelt, Theodore, became president of the United States on death of McKinley, Sept. 14, 1901; elected to same office, Nov. 8, 1904; attempted assassination of, Oct. 14, 1912; died Jan. 6, 1919.
Ruhr region occupied by France, Jan. 8-20, 1923.
Rural free delivery established in United States, 1896-1897.
Russia-Japan war began, Feb. 7, 1904; ended Sept. 5, 1905.
Russian revolution overthrows czarism, March 12, 1917.
Sakurajima, eruption of, Jan. 11-13, 1914.
Salem (Mass.) fire, June 25, 1914.
Salisbury, Premier, resigned, July 13, 1902; died, Aug. 22, 1903.
St. Germain, treaty of, signed, Sept. 10, 1919.
St. Louis clubhouse (Missouri Athletic) fire, March 9, 1914; lives lost, thirty.
St. Louis cyclone, May 27, 1896.
St. Louis (Louisiana Purchase) exposition, April 30 to Dec. 1, 1904.
St. Pierre, Martinique, destroyed, May 8, 1902.
San Francisco earthquake and fire, April 18-20, 1906.
San Juan and El Caney, battles of, July 1, 1898.
Santiago de Cuba, naval battle of, July 3, 1898.
Santiago de Cuba surrendered, July 17, 1898.
Schley inquiry ordered, July 26, 1901; began, Sept. 20; ended, Nov. 7; verdict announced, Dec. 13.

Schurz, Carl, died, May 14, 1906.
Scott, Robert F., explorer, perished in blizzard after reaching south pole, March 29, 1913.
Seattle, Wash. (Alaska-Yukon), exposition, June 1 to Oct. 16, 1909.
Senators, U. S., direct election amendment proclaimed, May 31, 1913.
Sergius, Grand Duke, assassinated, Feb. 17, 1905.
Serbia, king and queen of, assassinated, June 11, 1903.
Sevres, treaty of, signed, Aug. 10, 1920.
Shackleton, Sir Ernest, died Jan. 5, 1922.
Shah of Persia assassinated, May 1, 1896.
Shenandoah (dirigible) disaster, Sept. 3, 1925.
Simplon tunnel completed, Feb. 25, 1905.
Skager-Rak naval battle (see Jutland).
Smyrna massacre and fire, Sept. 13-14, 1922.
Socialist-labor government in Great Britain, Jan. 22 to Nov. 4, 1924.
Socialists barred from New York assembly, Jan. 7, 1920.
Somme, battle of, began July 1, 1916.
South pole reached by Capt. Roald Amundsen, Dec. 16, 1911; reached by Capt. Robert F. Scott, Jan. 17, 1912.
Spain placed under rule of military directorate headed by Gen. Primo Rivera, Sept. 12-15, 1923.
Spanish-American war began, April 25, 1898; peace protocol signed, Aug. 12, 1898; Paris peace treaty signed, Dec. 12; peace treaty ratified, Feb. 6, 1899.
Springfield (Ill.) riots and lynchings, Aug. 14-15, 1908.
Standard Oil decision by United States Supreme court, May 15, 1911.
Stolypin, premier of Russia, shot by assassin, Sept. 14, 1911; died Sept. 18.
Stone, Ellen M., captured by brigands, Sept. 3, 1901; released, Feb. 23, 1902.
Suffrage (see Woman Suffage).
Sulzer, William, governor of New York, impeached and removed, Oct. 17, 1913.
Sussex sunk, March 24, 1916.
Taft, William H., elected president of the United States, Nov. 3, 1908; appointed justice of the United States Supreme court, June 30, 1921; sworn in, July 11, 1921.
Tariff (Payne-Aldrich) act approved, Aug. 5, 1909; Underwood-Simmons act approved, Oct. 3, 1913; Fordney-McCumber act approved, Sept. 21, 1922.
Titanic steamship sunk, April 15, 1912.
Tobacco trust decision, May 29, 1911.
Tokyo, Japan, nearly destroyed by earthquake and fire, Sept. 1, 1923.
Tornadoes in Illinois and Indiana, March 18, 1925.
Transvaal republic annexed to Great Britain, Sept. 1, 1900.
Trianon, treaty of, signed, June 4, 1920.
Turkey, sultan of, proclaimed constitution, July 24, 1908; Sultan Abdul Hamid deposed, April 27, 1909.
Turkey—War with Italy over Tripoli began, Sept. 29, 1911; ended, Oct. 18, 1912.
Turkey—War with Balkan states began, Oct. 8, 1912; Nazim Pasha assassinated, Jan. 23, 1913; surrenders to allies Oct. 30, 1919.
Union of South Africa proclaimed, May 31, 1910.
United States entered European war, April 6, 1917.
Utah admitted as a state, Feb. 4, 1896.
Valparaiso earthquake, Aug. 16, 1906.
Venezuelan blockade by England, Germany and Italy began in first part of December, 1902; ended, Feb. 13, 1903.
Verdun, battle of, began, Feb. 22, 1916.
Versailles treaty signed, June 28, 1919; ratified, Jan. 10, 1920.
Vesuvius, great eruption of, April 1-10, 1906.
Victor Emmanuel III., king of Italy, crowned, Aug. 11, 1902; attempt to assassinate, March 14, 1912.
Victoria, queen of England, died, Jan. 22, 1901.
Victory parade in London, England, July 19, 1919; in Paris, France, July 14, 1919.
Volturno disaster, Oct. 9, 1913.
Wall street bomb explosion, New York, Sept. 26, 1920.
War, great European, began, Aug. 1, 1914; United States entered, April 6, 1917; armistice signed, Nov. 11, 1918; peace treaty signed, June 28, 1919, and ratified, Jan. 10, 1920.
Washington (D. C.) race riots, July 19-22, 1919.
Washington limitation of armament conference began, Nov. 12, 1921; ended Feb. 6, 1922.
Wilhelmina proclaimed queen of Holland, Aug. 31, 1898.
William II., emperor of Germany, flees to Holland, Nov. 10, 1918; abdicates, Nov. 28, 1918; married second time, Nov. 5, 1922.
Wilson, Sir Henry, field marshal, assassinated in London, England, June 22, 1922.
Wilson, Woodrow, elected president of the United States, Nov. 5, 1912; re-elected, Nov. 7, 1916; severe illness began, Sept. 28, 1919; died Feb. 3, 1924.
Windsor hotel, New York, burned, March 17, 1899.
Woman suffrage amendment to constitution approved by congress and submitted to the states for ratification, June 4, 1919; ratified, Aug. 26, 1920.
World's Fair in Chicago opened, May 1, 1893; ended, Oct. 30, 1893.
Yokohama, Japan, destroyed by earthquake and fire, Sept. 1, 1923.

GREAT STEAMSHIP DISASTERS.

General Slocum.
Date—June 15, 1904.
Place—East river, N.Y.
Persons aboard—1,400.
Lives lost—958.
Cause—Fire.

Titanic.
Date—April 15, 1912.
Place—Atlantic ocean.
Persons aboard—2,223.
Lives lost—1,517.
Persons saved—706.
Cause—Iceberg.

Empress of Ireland.
Date—May 29, 1914.
Place—St. Lawrence.
Persons aboard—1,479.
Lives lost—1,027.
Persons saved—452.
Cause—Collision.

Lusitania.
Date—May 7, 1915.
Place—Atlantic ocean.
Persons aboard—1,906
Lives lost—1,198.
Persons saved—708.
Cause—Torpedoed.

Eastland.
Date—July 24, 1915.
Place—Chicago river.
Persons aboard—2,000
Lives lost—812.
Cause—Capsized.

Provence II.
Date—Feb. 26, 1916.
Place—Mediterranean.
Persons aboard—4,000
Lives lost—910.
Cause—Torpedoed.

GIRL SCOUTS (INC.).

National Headquarters—670 Lexington avenue, New York, N. Y.
Honorary President—Mrs. Calvin Coolidge.
Founder—Mrs. Juliette Low.
President—Miss Sarah Louise Arnold.
Vice-Presidents—First, Mrs. Herbert Hoover; second, Mrs. Arthur O. Choate; third, Mrs. Julius Rosenwald; fourth, Mrs. William H. Hoffman; fifth, Mrs. Vance McCormick; sixth, Mrs. Frederick H. Brooke.
Treasurer—Mrs. Nicholas F. Brady.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Julius H. Barnes.
Counsel—Douglas Campbell.
Director—Mrs. Jane Deeter Rippin.

The Girl Scouts organization was founded in 1912 and has a membership of more than 125,000.

DEATHS OF NOTED MEN AND WOMEN (1890-1925).

Abbey, E. A., Aug. 1, 1911.
Abbott, Bessie, Feb. 9, 1919.
Abbott, Emma, Jan. 5, 1921.
Abbott, Lyman, Oct. 22, 1922.
Abdul Hamid, Feb. 10, 1918.
Adam, Paul, Jan. 2, 1920.
Adams, C. F., March 8, 1918.
Adams, Charles F., March. 20, 1915.
Adams, F. U., Aug. 29, 1921.
Adams, Milward, June 18, 1923.
Adee, Alvey A., July 5, 1924.
Aehrenthal, A. L., Feb. 17, 1912.
Alden, H. M., Oct. 7, 1919.
Aldrich, N. W., April 16, 1915.
Aldrich, T. B., Mar. 19, 1907.
Alexander III., Nov. 1, 1894.
Alexander, J. W., June 1, 1915.
Alexis, Nord, May 1, 1910.
Allen, Grant, Oct. 25, 1895.
Allen, Jas. L., Feb. 18, 1925.
Allison, W. B., Aug. 4, 1908.
Alma-Tadema, L., June 24, 1912.
Altgeld, J. P., March 12, 1902
Altman, Benj., Oct. 7, 1913.
Alverstone, Viscount, Dec. 15, 1915.
Anderson, Galusha, July 20, 1918.
Andrassy, Count, Jan. 30, 1900.
Angell, Jas. B., Apr. 1, 1916.
Anson, A. C., April 14, 1922.
Anthony, Susan B., March 13, 1906
Arabi Pasha, Sept. 21, 1911.
Archbold, J. D., Dec. 5, 1916.
Archer, William, Dec. 27, 1924.
Armour, P. D., Jan. 6, 1901.
Armstrong, M., May 26, 1918.
Arnold, Edwin, Mar. 25, 1904.
Aronson, R., Feb. 5, 1919.
Astor, John J., Apr. 15, 1912.
Astor, John Jacob, Feb. 22, 1890.
Astor, W. W., Oct. 18, 1919
Audran, Edmond, Aug. 19, 1901.
Augusta Victoria, April 11, 1921.
Austin, Alfred, June 1, 1913.
Avebury, Lord, May 28, 1913.
Bacon, Frank, Nov. 19, 1922.
Bacon, Robert, May 29, 1919.
Baedeker, F., Apr. 9, 1925.
Bajer, M. F., Jan. 24, 1922.
Ballin, Albert, Nov. 9, 1918.
Ballinger, R. A., June 6, 1922.
Bancroft, E. A., July 28, 1925.
Bangs, John K., Jan. 21, 1922.
Barber, Ohio C., Feb. 14, 1920.
Barclay, Florence L., March 10, 1921.
Baring-Gould, S., Jan. 2, 1924.
Barnum, P. T., Apr. 7, 1891.
Barr, Amelia E., March 10, 1919.
Barr, Robert, Oct. 22, 1912.
Barres, Maurice, Dec. 5, 1923.
Bartholdi, F. A., Oct. 4, 1904.
Bartlett, A. C., May 30, 1922.
Bartlett, P. W., Sept. 20, 1925.
Barton, Clara, April 12, 1912.
Bascom, John, Oct., 2, 1911.
Bataille, H., March 2, 1922.
Bates, John C., Feb. 4, 1919.
Beale, W. G., Mar. 2, 1923.
Bebel, August F., Aug. 13, 1913.
Becquerel, A. H., Aug. 25, 1908.
Behring, E. von., Apr. 1, 1917.
Beit, Alfred, July 16, 1906.
Bell, Alexander G., Aug. 1, 1922
Bell, Digby, June 20, 1917.
Bell, J. F., Jan. 8, 1919.
Bellamy, Edw., May 22, 1898.
Bellew, Kyrle, Nov. 2, 1911.
Bellows, G. W., Jan. 8, 1925.
Belmont, August, Nov. 24, 1890.
Belmont, August, Dec. 10, 1924.
Belmont, August, Jr., March 29, 1919.
Belmont, O. H. P., June 10, 1908.
Benedict XV., Jan. 22, 1922.
Bennett, James G., May 14, 1918.
Beresford, C. W., Sept. 6, 1919.
Bernard, B., March 21, 1924.
Bernhardt, Sarah, Mar. 26, 1923.
Bertillon, A., Feb. 13, 1914.
Bertillon, J., July 7, 1922.
Besant, Sir Walter, June 9, 1901.
Beseler, H. H., Dec. 22, 1921.
Bethmann-Hollweg, Theobold von, Jan. 1, 1921.
Bierce, Ambrose, 1914.
Bigelow, John, Dec. 19, 1911.
Bismarck, Prince, July 30, 1898.
Bitter, Karl T. F., April 10, 1915.
Bjornson, B., April 26, 1910.
Black, Frank S., Mar. 21, 1913.
Black, John C., Aug. 17, 1915.
Black, William, Dec. 10, 1898.
Blackie, J. S., March 3, 1895.
Blackwood, W., Nov. 11, 1912.
Blaine, James G., Jan. 27, 1893.
Blake, Lillie D., Dec. 30, 1913.
Blavatsky, Mme., May 9, 1891.
Bliss, Cornelius N., Oct. 9, 1911.
Blouet, Paul, May 24, 1903.
Bly, Nellie (Mrs. E. Seaman), Jan. 27, 1922.
Bogardus, A. H., March 23, 1913.
Boies, Horace, Apr. 4, 1923.
Boito, Arrigo, June 11, 1918.
Bonaparte, C. J., June 28, 1921.
Bonaparte, R., April 14, 1924.
Bonheur, Rosa, May 25, 1899.
Booth, Edwin, June 7, 1893.
Booth, William, Aug. 20, 1912.
Botha, Louis, Aug. 28, 1919.
Boucicault, Aubrey, July 10, 1913.
Boucicault, Dion, Sept. 18, 1890.
Bourgeois, L., Sept. 29, 1925.
Boutroux, E., Nov. 22, 1921.
Bowman, Thos., March 3, 1914
Bradley, L. D., Jan. 9, 1917.
Brady, A. N., July 22, 1913.
Brady, Cyrus T., Jan. 24, 1920.
Bragg, Edw. S., June 20, 1912.
Braham, J. H., Oct. 28, 1919.
Brahms, Johannes, April 2, 1897.
Branting, H., Feb. 24, 1925.
Brassey, Earl, Nov. 13, 1919.
Brassey, Thos., Feb. 23, 1918.
Breton, Jules A., July 5, 1906.
Brewer, David J., March 28, 1910.
Bridge, Norman, Jan. 10, 1925.
Bridgman, H. L., Sept. 24, 1924.
Brisson, Henri, Apr. 14, 1912.
Bristow, Benjamin H., June 22, 1896.
Brooks, Phillips, Jan. 23, 1893.
Brough, Lionel, Nov. 8, 1909.
Broughton, Rhoda, June 5, 1920.
Bryan, Wm. J., July 26, 1925.
Bryce, James, Jan. 22, 1922.
Buck, Dudley, Oct. 6, 1909.
Buckley, J. M., Feb. 8, 1920.
Buckner, S. B., Jan. 8, 1914.
Buelow, K., Aug. 31, 1921.
Bullen, Frank T., March 1, 1915.
Bulow, Hans von, Feb. 13, 1894.
Burdett-Coutts, Baroness, Dec. 30, 1906.
Burdette, R. J., Nov. 19, 1914.
Burleigh, B., June 17, 1914.
Burnand, F. C., Apr. 21, 1917.
Burnett, Frances H., Oct. 29, 1924.
Burnham, D. H., June 1, 1912.
Burnham, S. W., March 11, 1921.
Burroughs, John, March 29, 1921.
Burrows, J. C., Nov. 16, 1915.
Burton, E. D., May 26, 1925.
Burton, M. L., Feb. 18, 1925.
Busoni, F. B., July 27, 1924.
Busse, F. A., July 9, 1914.
Butler, Gen. B. F., Jan. 11, 1893.
Cable, Geo. W., Jan. 31, 1925.
Calhoun, W. J., Sept. 19, 1916.
Cambon, Paul, May 28, 1924.
Camp, Walter, Mar. 14, 1925.
Campanini, C., Dec. 19, 1919.
Campbell-Bannerman, H., Apr. 22, 1908.
Canalejas, J., Nov. 12, 1912.
Capus, Alfred, Nov. 1, 1922.
Carden, D., Oct. 16, 1915.
Carleton, H. G., Dec. 10, 1910.
Carleton, Will, Dec. 18, 1912.
Carlisle, John G., July 31, 1910.
Carlos I., Feb. 1, 1908.
Carnegie, Andrew, Aug. 11, 1919.
Carnot, President, June 24, 1894.
Carolus-Duran, E. A., Feb. 18, 1917.
Carr, Clark E., Feb. 28, 1919.
Carranza, V., May 20, 1920.
Carreno, Teresa, June 12, 1917.
Carte, D'Oyly, April 3, 1901.
Carus, Paul, Feb. 11, 1919.
Caruso, Enrico, Aug. 2, 1921.
Cary, Annie Louise, April 3, 1921.
Caryll, Ivan, Nov. 29, 1921.
Casimir-Perier, Mar. 12, 1907.
Castro, Cipriano, Dec. 4, 1924.
Cervera, P., April 3, 1909.
Chadwick, F. E., Jan. 27, 1919.
Chamberlain, Joseph, July 2, 1914.
Chambers, C. H., March 28, 1921.
Chance, Frank, Sept. 15, 1924.
Chanute, Octave, Nov. 23, 1910.
Chapman, J. W., Dec. 25, 1918.
Charles I. (Austria-Hungary), April 1, 1922.
Chase, Wm. M., Oct. 25, 1916.

Cheney, J. V., May 1, 1922.
Chevalier, A., July 11, 1923.
Childs, George W., Feb. 3, 1894.
Choate, Joseph H., May 14, 1917.
Christian IX., Jan. 29, 1906.
Chulalongcorn I., Oct. 23, 1910.
Claretie, Jules, Dec. 23, 1913.
Clark, A. H., Dec. 31, 1918.
Clark, Champ, March 2, 1921.
Clark, Wm. A., March 2, 1925.
Clarke, Charles H., Aug. 10, 1915.
Claxton, Kate, May 5, 1924.
Clay, Bertha M., March 14, 1914.
Clemens, S. L., April 21, 1910.
Clement, Clay, Feb. 21, 1910.
Cleveland, Grover, June 24, 1908.
Clews, Henry, Jan. 31, 1923.
Clowry, R. C., Feb. 26, 1925.
Cochran, W. B., Mar. 1, 1923.
Cody, W. F., Jan. 10, 1917.
Colbert, Elias, June 28, 1921.
Coleridge-Taylor, S., Sept. 1, 1912.
Collier, R. J., Nov. 8, 1918.
Collins, Michael, Aug. 22, 1922.
Collyer, Robert, Nov. 30, 1912.
Colonne, Edouard, March 28, 1910.
Colt, S. P., Aug. 13, 1921.
Comstock, A., Sept. 21, 1915.
Conrad, Joseph, Aug. 3, 1924.
Constant, Benj., May 26, 1902.
Constantine, I., Jan. 11, 1923.
Cook, Lady, Jan. 18, 1923.
Cooke, Jay, Feb. 16, 1905.
Cooley, L. E., Feb. 3, 1917.
Coolidge, T. J., Nov. 17, 1920
Coppee, Francois, May 23, 1908.
Coquelin, B. C., Jan. 26, 1909.
Coquelin, E. A. H., Feb. 8, 1919.
Corbin, Austin, June 4, 1896.
Corelli, Marie, April 21, 1924.
Corning, Erastus, Aug. 30, 1896.
Corthell, E. L., May 16, 1916.
Cox, George B., May 20, 1916.
Cox, Kenyon, March 17, 1919.
Cox, Palmer, July 24, 1924.
Crabtree, Charlotte ("Lotta"), Sept. 25, 1924.
Craddock, C. E., July 31, 1922.
Crafts, W. F., Dec. 27, 1922.
Cramp, Edwin S., June 6, 1913.
Crane, Richard T., Jan. 8, 1912.
Crawford, Emily, Dec. 30, 1915.
Crawford, F. M., Apr. 9, 1909.
Crawford, Jack, Feb. 27, 1917.
Crockett, S. R., Apr. 20, 1914.
Croke, Archbishop, July 22, 1902.
Croker, R., April 29, 1922.
Cromer, Earl of, Jan. 29, 1917.
Cronje, Piet, Feb. 4, 1911.
Crook, George, March 19, 1890.
Crookes, Wm., April 4, 1919.
Crosby, Fanny, Feb. 12, 1915.
Cullom, Shelby M., Jan. 28, 1914.
Cummings, Amos J., May 2, 1902.
Curie, Pierre, April 19, 1906.
Curtin, Jeremiah, Dec. 14, 1906.
Curtis, George W., Aug. 31, 1892.
Curtis, William E., Oct. 5, 1911.
Curzon, Lady, July 18, 1906.
Curzon, Lord, Mar. 20, 1925.
Cuyler, T. L., Feb. 26, 1909.
Dahn, Felix S., Jan. 3, 1912.
Daly, Augustin, July 7, 1899.
Dalzell, J. M., ("Private"), Jan. 30, 1924.
Dana, Charles A., Oct. 17, 1897.
Daniel, John W., June 29, 1910.
Dato, Eduardo, March 8, 1921.
Davenport, Homer, May 2, 1912.
Davis, Geo. R., Nov. 25, 1899.
Davis, Henry G., March, 11, 1916.
Davis, Mrs. Jefferson, Oct. 16, 1906.
Davis, Richard H., April 11, 1916.
Davis, Winnie, Sept. 18, 1898.
Davison, H. P., May 6, 1922.
Davitt, Michael, May 31, 1906.
Day, Jas. R., March 14, 1923.
Day, Wm. R., July 9, 1923.
Debussy, C. C., Mar. 26, 1918.
Deering, Jas., Sept. 21, 1925.
Deering, Wm., Dec. 9, 1913.
DeFreycinet, C. L., May 15, 1923.
De Koven, R., Jan. 16, 1920.
De Martens, F., June 20, 1909.
Delcasse, T., Feb. 21, 1923.
Denis, Ernest, Jan. 5, 1921.
Deschanel, P., April 28, 1922.
Deslys, Gaby, Feb. 11, 1920.
D'Estournelles de Constant, P. H. B., May 15, 1924.
Detaille, Edouard, Dec. 24, 1912.
DeWet, C. R., Feb. 3, 1922.
Dewey, George, Jan. 16, 1917.
DeYoung, M. H., Feb. 15, 1925.
Diaz, Porfirio, July 2, 1915.
Dilke, Chas. W., Jan. 26, 1911.
Dillingham, W. P., July 12, 1923.
Dingley, Nelson, Jan. 13, 1899.
Dobson, Austin, Sept. 2, 1921.
Dodge, G. M., Jan. 3, 1916.
Dolliver, J. P., Oct. 15, 1910.
Donnelly, Ignatius, Jan. 2, 1901.
Douglass, Frederick, Feb. 20, 1895.
Dow, Neal, Oct. 2, 1897.
Drachman, Holger, Jan. 15, 1908.
Draper, A. S., April 27, 1913.
Drexel, Anthony J., June 30, 1893.
Driver, S. R., Feb. 26, 1914.
Drummond, H., March 11, 1897.
Duke, Jas. B., Oct. 10, 1925.
Du Maurier, G., Oct. 8, 1896.
Dumas, Alexandre, Nov. 27, 1895.
Dunbar, Paul L., Feb. 9, 1906.
Dupuy, C. A., July 24, 1923.
Duse, Eleonora, April 21, 1924.
Dvorak, Antonin, May 1, 1904.
Dwight, Timothy, May 26, 1916.
Dockstader, Lew, Oct. 26, 1924.
East, Sir Edward, Sept. 28, 1913.
Eaton, Marquis, Sept. 19, 1925.
Ebert, F., Feb. 28, 1925.
Eddy, Mary Baker, Dec. 3, 1910.
Edmunds, G. F., Feb. 27, 1919.
Edward VII., May 6, 1910.
Edwards, Amelia B., April 15, 1892.
Egan, Maurice F., Jan. 15, 1924.
Eggleston, Edward, Sept. 3, 1902.
Eggleston, G. Cary, April 14, 1911.
Ehrlich, Paul, Aug. 20, 1915.
Eiffel, A. G., Dec. 28, 1923.
Eisner, K., Feb. 21, 1919.
Elizabeth, Empress, Sept. 10, 1898.
Elkins, S. B., Jan. 4, 1911.
Ellis, Edw. S., June 20, 1916.
Emmett, "Fritz," June 15, 1891.
English, William H., Feb. 7, 1896.
Erlanger, C., April 24, 1919.
Erzberger, M., Aug. 26, 1921.
Eugenie, Empress, July 11, 1920.
Evans, Henry C., Dec. 12, 1921.
Evans, Robley D., Jan. 3, 1912.
Evarts, William M., Feb. 28, 1901.
Excell, E. O., June 11, 1921.
Faguet, E., June 7, 1916.
Fair, James G., Dec. 28, 1894.
Fairbanks, C. W., June 4, 1918.
Fairchild, Lucius, May 23, 1896.
Faithfull, Emily, June 1, 1895.
Fallows, Samuel, Sept. 5, 1922.
Farjeon, B. L., July 23, 1903.
Farley, J. M., Sept. 17, 1918.
Farwell, J. V., Sr., Aug. 20, 1908.
Faure, Felix, Feb. 16, 1899.
Fenn, G. M., Aug. 27, 1909.
Ferdinand, Archduke, June 28, 1914.
Ferrer, Francisco, Oct. 13, 1909.
Field, Cyrus W., July 12, 1892.
Field, Eugene, Nov. 4, 1895.
Field, Kate, May 18, 1896.
Field, Marshall, Jan. 16, 1906.
Field, R. M., Nov. 11, 1902.
Field, Roswell, Jan. 10, 1919.
Field, S. J., April 9, 1899.
Fielding, Edw., June 30, 1921.
Finlay, Chas., Aug. 20, 1915.
Fish, Stuyvesant, April 10, 1923.
Fisher, John, July 10, 1920.
Fisk, Clinton B., July 9, 1890.
Fiske, John, July 4, 1901.
Fitch, George, Aug. 9, 1915.
Flagler, H. M., May 20, 1913.
Flammarion, C., June 4, 1925.
Florence, Wm. J., Nov. 19, 1891.
Flower, R. P., May 12, 1899.
Folk, Jos. W., May 28, 1923.
Foraker, J. B., May 10, 1917.
Forbes, Archibald, March 30, 1900.
Ford, Patrick, Sept. 23, 1913.
Forgan, J. B., Oct. 28, 1924.
Foss, Cyrus D., Jan. 29, 1910.
Foster, Geo. B., Dec. 22, 1918.
Fox, Della, June 16, 1913.
Fox, John, Jr., July 8, 1919.
France, Anatole, Oct. 13, 1924.
Francis Joseph I., Nov. 21, 1916.
Frederick VIII., May 14, 1912.

Frederick, Empress, Aug. 5, 1901.
Fremont, J. C., July 13, 1890.
French, Field Marshal, May 22, 1925.
French, W. M. R., June 3, 1914.
Fried, A. H., May 6, 1921.
Frohman, Chas., May 7, 1915.
Froude, Jas. A., Oct. 20, 1894.
Frye, Wm. P., Aug. 8, 1911.
Fuller, M. W., July 4, 1910.
Funston, F., Feb. 19, 1917.
Furness, H. H., Aug. 13, 1912.
Furniss, Harry, Jan. 15, 1925.

Gaillard, D. D., Dec. 5, 1913.
Galbraith, F. W., June 9, 1921.
Gallieni, J. S., May 27, 1916.
Gardiner, Asa B., May 28, 1919
Garner, R. L., Jan. 22, 1920.
Garnett, Henry, Nov. 5, 1914.
Gary, Jos. E., Oct. 31, 1906.
Gaston, Lucy P., Aug. 20, 1924.
Gates, John W., Aug. 9, 1911.
Gaul, G. W., Dec. 21, 1919.
Gaynor, William J., Sept. 10, 1913.
Geers, E. F. ("Pop"), Sept. 3, 1924.
Geikie, Jas., March 2, 1915.
George, Henry, Oct. 29, 1896.
George I. (Greece), March 18, 1913.
Gibbons, James, Mar. 24, 1921.
Gilbert, Wm. S., May 2, 1911.
Gilder, Jeannette L., Jan. 17, 1916.
Gilder, R. W., Nov. 18, 1909.
Gill, David, Jan. 24, 1914.
Gilmore, Patrick S., Sept. 24, 1892.
Gladden, Washington, July 2, 1918.
Gladstone, W. E., May 19, 1898.
Gompers, Samuel, Dec. 13, 1924.
Goode, Geo. B., Sept. 6, 1896.
Goodwin, J. C., Dec. 18, 1912.
Goodwin, N. C., Jan. 31, 1919.
Gorgas, W. C., July 4, 1920.
Goschen, E., May 20, 1924.
Gould, Geo. J., May 16, 1923.
Gould, Jay, Dec. 2, 1892.
Gould, Nath'l, July 25, 1919.
Gounod, Charles F., Oct. 18, 1893.
Grant, F. D., April 11, 1912.
Grant, Nellie (Mrs. F. H. Jones), Aug. 30, 1922.
Graves, John T., Aug. 8, 1925.
Gray, Elisha, Jan. 21, 1901.
Green, Hetty, July 3, 1916.
Grenfell, F. W., Jan. 27, 1925.
Gresham, W. Q., May 28, 1895.
Grieg, Edvard, Sept. 4, 1907.
Griffith, Arthur, Aug. 12, 1922.
Grodekoff, N. I., Dec. 26, 1913.
Grundy, Sydney, July 4, 1914.
Guild, Curtis, April 6, 1915.
Guilmant, F. A., March 30, 1911.
Gunsaulus, F. W., March 17, 1921.
Gunther, C. F., Feb. 10, 1920.

Haeckel, E. H., Aug. 9, 1919.
Hagenbeck, C., April 14, 1913.
Haggard, H. R., May 14, 1925.
Haldeman, W. B., Oct. 27, 1924.
Hale, Edw. E., June 10, 1909.
Halevy, Ludovic, May 8, 1908.
Hall, Pauline, Dec. 29, 1919.
Halsbury, Earl of, Dec. 11, 1921.
Halstead, Murat, July 2, 1908.
Hamilton, Gail, Aug. 17, 1896.
Hampton, Wade, Apr. 11, 1902.
Hanlon, Edward, Jan. 4, 1908.
Hanna, M. A., Feb. 15, 1904.
Hanshaw, T. W., Mar. 4, 1914.
Harahan, J. T., Jan. 22, 1912.
Harbert, Mrs. E. B., Jan. 19, 1925.
Hardie, J. K., Sept. 26, 1915.
Harding, Mrs. Warren G., Nov. 21, 1924.
Harding, Warren G., Aug. 2, 1923.
Hare, John, Dec. 28, 1921.
Harlan, John M., Oct. 14, 1911.
Harland, Marion, June 2, 1922.
Harper, Olive, May 3, 1915.
Harper, Wm. R., Jan. 10, 1906.
Harpignies, H. J., Aug. 28, 1916.
Harriman, E. H., Sept. 9, 1909.
Harris, J. Chandler, July 3, 1908.
Harris, Wm. T., Nov. 5, 1909.
Harrison, Benj., Mar. 13, 1901.
Harrison, Carter, Sr., Oct. 28, 1893.
Hatch, Rufus, Feb. 23, 1893.
Haussonville, Comte, Sept. 1, 1924.
Hawker, H. G., July 12, 1921.
Hay, John, July 1, 1905.
Hayes, R. B., Jan. 17, 1893.
Hearn, Lafcadio, Sept. 26, 1904.
Heilprin, Angelo, July 17, 1907.
Heilprin, Louis, Feb. 13, 1912.
Henderson, C. R., March 29, 1915.
Henderson, D. B., Feb. 25, 1906
Henry, O., June 5, 1910.
Hepburn, W. P., Feb. 7, 1916.
Herbert, H. A., March 6, 1919.
Herbert, Victor, May 26, 1924.
Herkomer, H., Mar. 31, 1914.
Herrmann, A., Dec. 17, 1896
Herndon, Agnes, Jan. 1, 1921.
Herne, Jas. A., June 2, 1901.
Hertling, G. F. von, Jan. 4, 1919.
Hertz, Ralph, July 12, 1921.
Hewitt, A. S., Jan. 18, 1903.
Hewitt, P. C., Aug. 25, 1921.
Heyse, Paul, April 2, 1914.
Higginson, H. L., Nov. 14, 1919.
Higinbotham, H. N., April 18, 1919.
Hilkoff, M., March 21, 1909.
Hill, David B., Oct. 20, 1910.
Hill, Jas. J., May 29, 1916.
Hirsch, E. G., Jan. 7, 1923.
Hitchcock, E. A., Apr. 9, 1909.
Hitt, John, April 29, 1911.
Hitt, Robt. R., Sept. 20, 1906.
Hoar, Geo. F., Sept. 30, 1904.
Hoard, Wm. D., Nov. 22, 1918.
Hobart, G. A., Nov. 21, 1899.
Hodler, Ferd., May 21, 1918.
Hoe, Robert, Sept. 22, 1909.
Holabird, W., July 19, 1923.
Holden, E. S., Mar. 16, 1914.
Hollaender, G., Dec. 6, 1915.
Holleben, T. v., Feb. 1, 1913.
Holman, W. S., April 22, 1897.
Holmes, Mary J., Oct. 6, 1907.
Holmes, Oliver W., Oct. 7, 1894.
Hopkins, A. J. Aug. 23, 1922.
Hosmer, Harriet, Feb. 21, 1908.
Hough, Emerson, April 30, 1923.
Howard, G. B., Nov. 20, 1922
Howard, O. O., Oct. 26, 1909.
Howe, Julia W., Oct. 17, 1910.
Howells, W. D., May 11, 1920.
Hoxie, Vinnie R., Nov. 20, 1914.
Hubbard, Elbert, May 7, 1915.
Hubbard, J. M., July 22, 1921.
Huerta, V., Jan. 13, 1916.
Hughes, Sam, Aug. 24, 1921.
Hulbert, E. D., Mar. 30, 1923.
Humbert, King, July 29, 1900.
Hunt, Wm. H., Sept. 7, 1910.
Huntington, C. P., Aug. 14, 1900.
Hutchins, Stilson, April 22, 1912.
Hutchinson, C. L., Oct. 7, 1924.
Huxley, T. H., June 29, 1894.
Hyacinthe, Pere, Feb. 9, 1912.
Hyndman, H. M., Nov. 22, 1921.
Ibsen, Henrik, May 23, 1906.
Ide, Henry C., June 13, 1921.
Ignatieff, N. P., July 4, 1908.
Ingalls, J. J., Aug. 16, 1900.
Ingersoll, R. G., July 21, 1899.
Ireland, John, Sept. 25, 1918.
Irving, Henry, Oct. 18, 1905.
Irving, Laurence, May 29, 1914.
Isherwood, B. F., June 19, 1915.
Israels, Joseph, Aug. 12, 1911.
Ito, Admiral Y., Jan. 14, 1914.
Jackson, G. W., Feb. 5, 1922.
James, Edmund J., June 17, 1925.
James, Henry, Feb. 28, 1916.
James, Wm., Aug. 26, 1910.
Jameson, L. S., Nov. 26, 1917.
Jaures, J. L., July 31, 1914.
Jefferson, Jos., Apr. 23, 1905.
Jewett, Sarah O., June 24, 1909.
Joachim, Jos., Aug. 15, 1907.
Jokai, Maurus, May 5, 1904.
Johnson, Eastman, April 5, 1906.
Johnson, J. A., Sept. 21, 1909.
Jones, Fernando, Nov. 8, 1911.
Jones, Jenkin L., Sept. 12, 1918.
Joubert, Gen., Mar. 27, 1900.
Judd, Orange, Dec. 27, 1892.
Judge, W. Q., Mar. 22, 1896.
Judith, Mme., Oct. 27, 1912.
Kaempf, J., May 25, 1918.
Kato, T., Aug. 24, 1923.
Katsuro, Taro, Oct. 10, 1913.
Keene, Jas. R., Jan. 3, 1913.
Kelcey, Herbert, July 10, 1917.
Kellar, Harry, March 10, 1922
Kellogg, Clara L., May 13, 1916.
Kelly, Myra, March 31, 1910.
Kelvin, Lord, Dec. 17, 1907.
Kendal, W. H., Nov. 6, 1917.
Kennan, George, May 10, 1924.
Kiderlen-Waechter, A. von, Dec. 30, 1912.
Kiralfy, Imre, April 27, 1919.
Kitchener, H. H., June 5, 1916.
Kitchin, C., May 31, 1923.
Kjelland, Alex., April 6, 1906.
Knott, J. P., June 8, 1911.
Koch, Robert, May 27, 1910.
Knox, P. C., Oct. 12, 1921.
Kohlsaat, H. H., Oct. 17, 1924.
Kolchak, A. V., Feb. 7, 1920.
Kossuth, Louis, Mar. 20, 1894.
Krehbiel, H. E., Mar. 20, 1923.
Kropotkin, P. A., Feb. 8, 1921.
Kruger, Paul, July 14, 1904.

Kruttschnitt, J., June 15, 1925.
Kuroki, T., Feb. 4, 1923.
Kuropatkin, A., Jan. 24, 1925.
Kwang-Hsu, Nov. 14, 1908.
Labouchere, Henry, Jan. 16, 1912.
LaFarge, J., Nov. 14, 1910.
LaFollette, R. M., June 18, 1925.
Lamar, J. R., Jan. 2, 1916.
Lamprecht, K., May 11, 1915.
Landon, M. DeL., Dec. 16, 1910.
Landor, A. H. S., Dec. 28, 1924.
Lane, F. K., May 18, 1921.
Lang, Andrew, July 21, 1912.
Langley, S. P., Feb. 27, 1906.
Larcom, Lucy, April 17, 1893.
Laurier, W., Feb. 17, 1919.
Laveran, C. L. A., May 18, 1922.
Law, A. Bonar, Oct. 30, 1923.
Lawson, Thos. W., Feb. 8, 1925.
Lawson, Victor F., Aug. 19, 1925.
Lawton, H. W., Dec. 19, 1899.
Layton, F., Aug. 16, 1919.
Lecocq, C., Oct. 25, 1918.
Lee, Margaret, Dec. 26, 1914.
Le Febre, J. J., Feb. 24, 1912.
Lemaitre, F. E., Aug. 6, 1914.
Lenin, N., Jan. 21, 1924.
Leo XIII., July 20, 1903.
Leoncavallo, R., Aug. 9, 1919.
Leopold II., Dec. 17, 1909.
Leroux, X. H., Feb. 3, 1919.
Lewis, A. H., Dec. 23, 1914.
Lewis, C. B. ("M. Quad"), Aug. 21, 1924.
Liebknecht, K., Jan. 16, 1919.
Libbey, Laura Jean, Oct. 25, 1924.
Li Hung-chang, Nov. 7, 1901.
Liliuokalani, Nov. 11, 1917.
Lister, Joseph, Feb. 11, 1912.
Loeb, Jacques, Feb. 11, 1924.
Lockwood, Belva, May 19, 1917.
Lockyer, J. N., Aug. 16, 1920.
Lodge, H. C., Nov. 9, 1924.
Logan, Mrs. John A., Feb. 22, 1923.
Logan, Olive, April 23, 1909.
Logue, Michael, Nov. 19, 1924.
Lombroso, C., Oct. 19, 1909.
London, Jack, Nov. 27, 1916.
Long, John D., Aug. 27, 1915.
Longpre, Paul de, June 29, 1911.
Lorimer, G. C., Sept. 8, 1904.
Lossing, B. J., June 3, 1891.
Loti, Pierre, June 10, 1923.
Lotta (see Crabtree).
Low, Seth, Sept. 17, 1916.
Lowell, Amy, May 12, 1925.
Lowell, Jas. R., Aug. 12, 1891.
Lowell, P., Nov. 12, 1916.
Loyson, Charles, Feb. 9, 1912.
Lubbock, J. (see Avebury).
Lublin, David, Jan. 1, 1919.
Lucca, Pauline, Feb. 28, 1908.
Lurton, Horace, July 12, 1914.
Luxembourg, Rosa, Jan. 16, 1919.

Maartens, M., Aug. 4, 1915.
Mabie, H. W., Dec. 31, 1916.
Mace, Jem, Nov. 30, 1910.
MacLaurin, R. C., Jan. 15, 1920.
MacNaughton, Mrs. A., March 31, 1910.
MacVeagh, W., Jan. 11, 1917.
Magruder, Benj. D., April 21, 1910.
Mahan, A. T., Dec. 1, 1914.
Main, H. P., Oct. 7, 1925.
Mandel, Leon, Nov. 4, 1911.
Mangin, Chas., May 12, 1925.
Mann, Jas. R., Nov. 30, 1922.
Manning, Cardinal, Jan. 14, 1892.
Mansfield, R., Aug. 30, 1907.
Marble, M., July 24, 1917.
Maretzek, Max, May 14, 1897.
Markham, C. R., Jan. 30, 1916.
Marryat, Florence, Oct. 27, 1899.
Marsden, O. S., March 10, 1924.
Marsh, O. C., March 18, 1899.
Marsh, R., Aug. 10, 1915.
Marshall, T. R., June 1, 1925.
Martinelli, S., July 5, 1918.
Mason, F., Feb. 19, 1923.
Mason, William E., June 16, 1921.
Massenet, Jules, Aug. 13, 1912.
Massey, W. F., May 10, 1925.
Masson, F., Feb. 19, 1923.
Mathews, Wm., Feb. 15, 1909.
Maupassant, Guy de, July 6, 1893.
Maxim, H. S., Nov. 24, 1916.
Mayer, Levy, Aug. 14, 1922.
Maynard, B. W., Sept. 7, 1922.
Mead, L. G., Oct. 15, 1910.
Medill, Jos., March 16, 1899.
Meissonier, Jan. 31, 1891.
Melville, G. W., March 17, 1912.
Mendes, Catulle, Feb. 8, 1909.
Menelik II., Dec. 12, 1913.
Menzel, Adolf, Feb. 9, 1905.
Meredith, Geo., May 18, 1909.
Merritt, Wesley, Dec. 3, 1911.
Messer, L. W., July 14, 1923.
Metchnikoff, E., July 17, 1916.
Meyer, G. v. L., Mar. 9, 1918.
Michel, Louise, Jan. 9, 1905.
Miguel, Jose M., June 13, 1921.
Miles, Nelson A., May 15, 1925.
Millais, Sir John, Aug. 13, 1896.
Miller, Chas R., July 18, 1922.
Miller, Joaquin, Feb. 17, 1913.
Miller, John S., Feb. 16, 1922.
Miller, Roswell, Jan. 3, 1913.
Millet, F. D., April 15, 1912.
Mills, Benj. F., May 1, 1916.
Mills, Enos, Sept 21, 1922.
Mills, L. L., Jan. 18, 1909.
Mills, Roger Q., Sept. 2, 1911.
Millspaugh, C. F., Sept. 16, 1923.
Milner, A., May 13, 1925.
Mirbeau, O., Feb. 16, 1917.
Mistral, Frederic, March 25, 1914.
Mitchel, J. P., July 6, 1918.
Mitchell, John, Sept. 9, 1919.
Mitchell, Maggie, March 22, 1918.
Modjeska, Helena, April 8, 1909.
Monaco, Prince of, June 26, 1922.
Monvel, B. de, March 16, 1913.
Moody, D. L., Dec. 22, 1899.
Moore, Wm. H., Jan. 11, 1923.
Morgan, J. P., Mar. 31, 1913.
Morley, John, Sept. 23, 1923.
Morrison, W. R., Sept. 29, 1909.
Morton, Levi P., May 16, 1920.
Morton, Paul, Jan. 19, 1911.
Mosby, John S., May 30, 1916.
Moscheles, F., Dec. 22, 1917.
Most, Johann, March 17, 1906.
Moszkowski, M., March 9, 1925.
Moulton, Louise C., Aug. 10, 1908.
Moulton, R. G., Aug. 15, 1924.
Muensterberg, H., Dec. 16, 1916.
Muir, John, Dec. 24, 1914.
Munn, C. A., April 3, 1924.
Murfree, Mary N., July 31, 1922.
Murphy, C. F., April 25, 1924.
Murphy, J. B., Aug. 11, 1916.
Murray, J. A. H., July 26, 1915.
Murray, Sir John, March 16, 1914.
Mutsuhito, Emperor, July 30, 1912.
McArthur, John, May 15, 1906.
McCarthy, Justin, April 24, 1912.
McClure, A. K., June 6, 1909.
McCormick, Mrs. C. H., Jan. 17, 1921.
McCormick, Medill, Feb. 25, 1925.
McCormick, R. S., April 16, 1919.
McCosh, Jas., Nov. 16, 1894.
McGovern, T., Feb. 22, 1918.
McKinley, W., Sept. 14, 1901.
McLean, J. R., June 9, 1916.
McRea, Jas., March. 28, 1913.
McVicker, J. H., Mar. 7, 1896.
Naeyer, E. D., Sept. 10, 1913.
Nares, Geo. S., Jan. 16, 1915.
Nation, Carrie, June 9, 1911.
Nelson, K., April 28, 1923.
Nelson, W. R., April 12, 1915.
Newcomb, Simon, July 11, 1909.
Newell, Peter, Jan. 15, 1924.
Newman, J. H., Aug. 11, 1890.
Nicholas I. (Montenegro), Mar. 1, 1921.
Nicholas II. (Russia), July 16, 1918.
Nightingale, Florence, Aug. 14, 1910.
Nikisch, A., Jan. 23, 1922.
Nilsson, Christine, Nov. 22, 1921.
Nivelle, R. G., March 22, 1924.
Nixon, John E., Dec. 15, 1921.
Nixon, Wm. P., Feb. 20, 1912.
Nogi, M., Sept. 13, 1912.
Nordau, Max, Jan. 22, 1923.
Nordica, Lillian, May 10, 1914.
Northcliffe, Lord (A. Harmsworth), Aug. 14, 1922.
Note Jean, April 1, 1922.
Nye, Edgar W., Feb. 21, 1896.
O'Brien, R. B., Mar. 19, 1918.
Ochiltree, Thomas, Nov. 26, 1902.
Ochsner, A. J., July 25, 1925.
O'Hern, C. A., May 13, 1925.
Ohnet, Georges, May 5, 1918.
Okuma, Marquis, Jan. 10, 1922.
Oliphant, Mrs. M., June 25, 1897.
Ollivier, Emile, Aug. 20, 1913.
Olmsted, J. C., Feb. 24, 1920.
Olney, Richard, April 8, 1917.
O'Neil, James, Aug. 10, 1920.
Opp, Julie, April 8, 1921.
Orchardson, W. O., April 13, 1910.
O'Reilly, J. B., Aug. 11, 1890.
O'Reilly, R. M., Nov. 3, 1912.

Oscar II., Dec. 8, 1907.
Osler, Wm., Dec. 29, 1919.
Otis, H. G., July 30, 1917.
Otto, King, Oct. 11, 1916.
"Ouida" (Louise de la Ramee), Jan. 24, 1908.
Page, Gertrude, April 1, 1922.
Page, Thos. N., Nov. 1, 1922.
Page, W. H., Dec. 22, 1918.
Paine, C. J., Aug. 14, 1916.
Paine, R. D., April 29, 1925.
Paine, R. T., Aug. 11, 1910.
Palma, Tomas E., Nov. 4, 1908.
Palmer, J. M., Sept. 25, 1900.
Palmer, Potter, May 4, 1902.
Palmer, Mrs. Potter, May 5, 1918.
Palmer, T. W., June 1, 1913.
Pam, Max, Sept. 14, 1925.
Parker, H. W., Dec. 18, 1919.
Parker, Jos., Nov. 28, 1902.
Parkman, Francis, Nov. 8, 1893.
Parrish, R., Aug. 9, 1923.
Passy, Fred, June 12, 1912.
Pastor, "Tony," Aug. 26, 1908.
Patti, Adelina, Sept. 27, 1919.
Payer, J. von., Aug. 31, 1915.
Paz, J. C. P., March 10, 1912.
Pearson, Arthur, Dec. 9, 1921.
Pearsons, D. K., April 27, 1912.
Peary, R. E., Feb. 20, 1920.
Peck, G. W., April 16, 1916.
Peck, H. T., March 23, 1914.
Peffer, W. A., Oct. 7, 1912.
Penfield, F. C., June 19, 1922.
Pennypacker, S. A., Sept. 2, 1916.
Penrose, Boies, Dec. 31, 1921.
Perkins, Eli, Dec. 16, 1910.
Perkins, G. W., June 18, 1920.
Peter I., Aug. 16, 1921.
Philipp, E., June 15, 1925.
Pia, Maria, July 5, 1911.
Piatt, John J., Feb. 16, 1917.
Pickering, E. C., Feb. 3, 1919.
Picquart, M. G., Jan. 18, 1914.
Pierrepont, E., Mar. 6, 1892.
Pingree, H. S., June 18, 1901.
Pitou, A., Dec. 4, 1915.
Pittman, Ben, Dec. 28, 1910.
Pius X., Aug. 20, 1914.
Pixley, F., Dec. 30, 1919.
Platt, T. C., March 6, 1910.
Playfair, Lyon, May 29, 1898.
Plumb, Glenn E., Aug. 1, 1922.
Plympton, E., April 12, 1915.
Poincare, J. H., July 18, 1912.
Poole, Wm. F., Mar. 1, 1894.
Poor, H. W., April 13, 1915.
Porter, Mrs. Gene Stratton, Dec., 6, 1924.
Porter, Horace, May 29, 1921.
Porter, Noah, March 4, 1892.
Potter, H. C., July 21, 1908.
Powell, Maud, Jan. 8, 1920.
Poynter, E. J., July 26, 1919.
Pratt, B. L., May 18, 1917.
Powderly, T. V., June 24, 1924.
Proctor, Edna D., Dec. 18, 1923.
Pryor, R. A., March 14, 1919.
Puccini, G., Nov. 29, 1924.
Pulitzer, Jos., Oct. 29, 1911.
Pullman, G. M., Oct. 19, 1897.
Pullman, Mrs. G. M., March 28, 1921.
Pyle, Howard, Nov. 9, 1911.
"Quad, M." (C. B. Lewis), Aug. 21, 1924.
Rainey, P. J., Sept. 19, 1923.
Ralston, S. M., Oct. 14, 1925.
Rampolla, Cardinal, Dec. 16, 1913.
Ramsay, Wm., July 23, 1916.
Randall, S. J., April 13, 1890.
Rankin, McK., Apr. 17, 1914.
Rathenau, W., June 24, 1922.
Rayleigh, J. W., June 20, 1919.
Reclus, Elisee, July 4, 1905.
Redmond, J. E., Mar. 6, 1918.
Reed, Thos. B., Dec. 7, 1902.
Rehan, Ada, Jan. 8, 1916.
Reid, Whitelaw, Dec. 15, 1912.
Rejane, Mme., June 15, 1920.
Remenyi, Edouard, May 15, 1898.
Remington, F., Dec. 26, 1909.
Renan, Jos. E., Oct. 2, 1892.
Resta, Daria, Sept. 3, 1924.
Reszke, Edouard de, May 30, 1917.
Reszke, Jean de, Apr. 3, 1925.
Rexford, Eben E., Oct. 18, 1916.
Rhodes, Cecil, Mar. 26, 1902.
Ribot, A. F., Jan. 13, 1923.
Rice, Edward E., Nov. 16, 1924.
Richmond, Cora V. L., Jan. 2, 1923.
Ridpath, J. C., July 31, 1900.
Riis, Jacob A., May 26, 1914.
Riley, J. W., July 22, 1916.
Ripley, E. P., Feb. 4, 1920.
Ristori, Adelaide, Oct. 9, 1906.
Roach, John M., March 8, 1924.
Roberts, Lord, Nov. 14, 1914.
Robson, Stuart, Apr. 29, 1903.
Rochefort, Henri, July 1, 1913.
Rockefeller, W., June 24, 1922.
Rockhill, W. W., Dec. 8, 1914.
Rodin, A., Nov. 17, 1917.
Roebling, W., April 15, 1912.
Roentgen, W. K., Feb. 10, 1923.
Rogers, H. H., May 19, 1909.
Rojestvensky, S., Jan. 14, 1909.
Roosevelt, Theo., Jan. 6, 1919.
Root, Geo. F., Aug. 6, 1895.
Root, Jos. C., Dec. 25, 1913.
Rose, James A., May 29, 1912.
Rosen, R. R., Dec. 31, 1921.
Rosewater, E., Aug. 21, 1906.
Rossa, J. O'D., June 29, 1915.
Rossetti, W. M., Feb. 5, 1919.
Rothschild, N. M., March 31, 1915.
Roulede, P. de, Jan. 30, 1914.
Rubinstein, A. G., Nov. 20, 1894.
Ruskin, John, Jan. 20, 1900.
Russell, Sir Charles, Aug. 10, 1900.
Russell, Lillian, June 6, 1922.
Russell, Wm. H., Feb. 10, 1907.
Sagasta, P. M., Jan. 5, 1903.
Sage, Russell, July 22, 1906.
Sage, Mrs. R., Nov. 4, 1918.
Saint-Gaudens, August, Aug. 3, 1907.
Saint-Saens, C., Dec. 16, 1921.
St. John, Florence, Jan. 30, 1912.
St. John, J. P., Aug. 31, 1916.
Salisbury, Lord, Aug. 22, 1903.
Salisbury, R. D., Aug. 15, 1922.
Saltus, Edgar, Aug. 1, 1921.
Salvini, Alexandre, Dec. 14, 1896.
Salvini, Tomasso, Jan. 1, 1916.
Sampson, W. T., May 6, 1902.
Sandow, E., Oct. 14, 1925.
Sankey, Ira D., Aug. 13, 1908.
Sarasate, P. de, Sept. 20, 1908.
Sardou, Victorien, Nov. 8, 1908.
Sargent, J. S., April 15, 1925.
Satolli, Francis, Jan. 8, 1910.
Schaefer, Jacob, March 8, 1910.
Schley, W. S., Oct. 2, 1911.
Schliemann, H., Dec. 25, 1890.
Schurz, Carl, May 14, 1906.
Scott, Robt. F., March 29, 1912.
Segur, A. de, Aug. 14, 1916.
Seidl, Anton, March 29, 1898.
Seton-Karr, Henry, May 29, 1914.
Shackleton, E., Jan. 5, 1922.
Sharp, W. G., Nov. 17, 1922.
Shaughnessy, T. G., Dec. 10, 1923.
Shaw, Anna H., July 2, 1919.
Shelley, Kate, Jan. 21, 1912.
Sheridan, M. V., Feb. 21, 1918.
Sherman, J. S., Oct. 30, 1912.
Sherman, John, Oct. 22, 1900.
Sherman, W. T., Feb. 14, 1891.
Sherwood, I. R., Oct. 15, 1925.
Shiras, Geo., Aug. 2, 1924.
Shonts, T. P., Sept. 21, 1919.
Sickles, D. E., May 3, 1914.
Sienkiewicz, H., Nov. 16, 1916.
Sigel, Franz, Aug. 21, 1902.
Sigsbee, C. D., July 19, 1923.
Skiff, F. J. V., Feb. 24, 1921.
Smiles, Sam'l, April 16, 1904.
Smith, F. H., April 7, 1915.
Smith, Goldwin, June 7, 1910.
Smith, Jos. F., Nov. 19, 1918.
Smith, Orson, March 3, 1923.
Smyth, J. M., Nov. 4, 1909.
Soldene, Emily, April 8, 1912.
Somerset, Lady, Mar. 11, 1921.
Sonnino, S., Nov. 22, 1922.
Sophia, Queen, Dec. 30, 1913.
Spencer, Herbert, Dec. 8, 1903.
Spofford, Harriet P., Aug. 15, 1921.
Spooner, J. C., June 11, 1919.
Sprague, O. S. A., Feb. 20, 1909.
Sprague, Wm., Sept. 11, 1915.
Spreckels, Claus, Dec. 26, 1908.
Stambouliski, A., June 14, 1923.
Stanford, Leland, June 20, 1893.
Stanley, H. M., May 10, 1904.
Stanton, E. C., Oct. 26, 1902.
Stead, W. T., April 15, 1912.
Stedman, E. C., Jan. 18, 1908.
Steinmetz, C. P., Oct. 26, 1923.
Stephen, G., Nov. 29, 1921.
Stephenson, I., Mar. 15, 1918.
Stevenson, A. E., June 14, 1914.
Stevenson, R. L., Dec. 3, 1894.
Stillman, Jas., March 15, 1918.
Stillman, W. O., March 15, 1924.
Stinnes, Hugo, April 10, 1924.
Stockton, F. R., April 20, 1902.
Stolypin, P. A., Sept. 18, 1911.
Storer, Bellamy, Nov. 12, 1922.
Storey, Geo. A., July 29, 1919.
Story, Julian, Feb. 24, 1919.
Strakosch, Max, March 17, 1892.
Strathcona, Lord, Jan. 21, 1914.
Strauss, Eduard, Dec. 30, 1916.
Strauss, Johann, May 3, 1899

Strindberg, A., May 14, 1912.
Stuart, Ruth McE., May 4, 1917.
Sullivan, Sir Arthur, Nov. 22, 1900.
Sullivan, J. L., Feb. 2, 1918.
Sullivan, L. H., April 14, 1924.
Sullivan, R. C., April 14, 1920.
Sun Yat-sen, March 11, 1925.
Suppe, Franz v., June 21, 1895.
Sutro, Adolph, Aug. 8, 1898.
Suttner, Bertha V., June 21, 1914.
Svendsen, J. S., June 14, 1911.
Swift, Louis, Jan. 5, 1913.
Swinburne, A. C., April 10, 1909.
Swing, David, Oct. 3, 1894.
Sylva, Carmen, Mar. 2, 1916.
Taine, H. A., March 5, 1893.
Takamine, J., July 22, 1922.
Talmage, F. DeW., Feb. 9, 1912.
Talmage, T. DeW., April 12, 1902.
Tanner, H. S., Dec. 28, 1918.
Taylor, Bert L., Mar. 19, 1921.
Taylor, Hannis, Dec. 26, 1922.
Teller, H. M., Feb. 23, 1914.
Tenniel, John, Feb. 26, 1914.
Tennyson, Alfred, Oct. 6, 1892.
Terhune, Mary V., June 2, 1922.
Terry, A. H., Dec. 16, 1890.
Terry, E. O., April 2, 1912.
Thaxter, Celia L., Aug. 27, 1894.
Thebes, Mme. de, Dec. 26, 1916.
Thompson, Vance, June 6, 1925.
Thureau-Dagnan, P., Feb. 24, 1913.
Thurman, A. G., Dec. 12, 1895.
Thwaites, R. G., Oct. 22, 1913.
Ticknor, B. H., Jan. 17, 1914.
Tikhon, Rev., April 8, 1925.
Tillman, B. R., July 3, 1918.
Tilton, Theo., May 25, 1907.
Tisza, K. de, March 23, 1902.
Tolstoy, Leo, Nov. 20, 1910.
Torney, G. H., Dec. 27, 1913.
Tourgee, A. W., May 21, 1905.
Tower, C., Feb. 24., 1923.
Townsend, G. A., April 15, 1914.
Tracy, B. F., Aug. 6, 1915.
Tree, Beerbohm, July 2, 1917.
Trowbridge, J. T., Feb. 12, 1916.
Tschaikowsky, Nov. 5, 1893.
Tsu-hsi, Nov. 15, 1908.
Tuley, M. F., Dec. 25, 1905.
Tuttle, D. S., April 17, 1923.
Twain, Mark (see Clemens, S. L.).
Tyndall, John, Dec. 4, 1893.
Upham, F. W., Feb. 15, 1925.
Vail, Theo. N., April 16, 1920.
Vambery, A., Sept. 15, 1913.
Vanderbilt, A. G., May 7, 1915.
Vanderbilt, C., Sept. 12, 1899.
Vanderbilt, R. C., Sept. 4, 1925.
Vanderbilt, W. K., July 22, 1920.
Van Hise, C. R., Nov. 19, 1918.
Van Norden, W., Jan. 1, 1914.
Van Wyck, R. A., Nov. 15, 1918.
Vaughan, B., Oct. 31, 1922
Vedder, Elihu, Jan. 29, 1923
Verdi, Giuseppe, Jan. 27, 1901.
Verhaeren, E., Nov. 27, 1916.
Verne, Jules, March 24, 1905.
Victoria, Queen, Jan. 22, 1901.
Vilas, Wm. F., Aug. 27, 1908.
Villa, Francisco, July 20, 1923
Villard, Henry, Oct. 12, 1900.
Villiers, Frederic, April 3, 1922.
Vincent, J. H., May 9, 1920.
Virchow, Rudolph, Sept. 5, 1902.
Visscher, W. L., Feb. 10, 1924.
Viviani, R., Sept. 7, 1925.
Vizetelly, E. A., March 27, 1922.
Voorhees, D. W., April 10, 1897.
Wagner, C. W., May 13, 1918.
Wainwright, Marie, Aug. 17, 1923.
Waite, C. B., March 25, 1909.
Walker, Dr. Mary, Feb. 21, 1919.
Wallace, A. R., Nov. 7, 1913.
Wallace, H. C., Oct. 25, 1924.
Wallace, J. F., July 3, 1921.
Wallace, Lew, Feb. 15, 1905.
Wanamaker, John, Dec. 12, 1922.
Ward, A. Mont., Dec. 7, 1913.
Ward, Genevieve, Aug. 18, 1922.
Ward, Mrs. Humphry, March 24, 1920.
Ward, J. Q. A., May 1, 1910.
Ward, Lydia A. C., Feb. 26, 1924.
Ward, May A., Jan. 14, 1918.
Ware, Eugene F., July 2, 1911.
Warman, Cy, April 7, 1914.
Washington, B. T., Nov. 14, 1915.
Watterson, Henry, Dec. 22, 1921.
Watts-Dunton, W. T., June 7, 1914.
Weaver, Jas. B., Feb. 6, 1912.
Webster, Jean, June 11, 1916.
Wekerle, A., Aug. 27, 1921.
Wells, Kate G., Dec. 13, 1911.
Westinghouse, G., March 12, 1914.
Wheeler, Jos., Jan. 25, 1906.
Whistler, J. A. McN., July 17, 1903.
White, A. D., Nov. 4, 1918.
White, Edw. D., May 19, 1921.
White, Horace, Sept. 16, 1916.
Whitney, M. W., Sept. 19, 1910.
Whitney, W. C., Feb. 2, 1904.
Whittier, J. G., Sept. 7, 1892.
Whymper, E., Sept. 16, 1911.
Wiggin, Kate D., Aug. 23, 1923.
Wilson, Ella W., Oct. 30, 1919.
Wilde, Oscar, Nov. 30, 1900.
Wilder, M. P., Jan. 10, 1915.
Wilhelmj, Aug., Jan. 23, 1908.
Willard, Frances E., Feb. 17, 1898.
Wilson, Augusta E., Aug. 9, 1909
Wilson, Ellen L., Aug. 6, 1914.
Wilson, Henry, June 22, 1922.
Wilson, Jas., Aug. 26, 1920.
Wilson, Woodrow, Feb. 3, 1924.
Winans, W., Aug. 12, 1920.
Windes, T. G., June 4, 1923.
Windom, Wm., Jan. 29, 1891.
Wines, F. H., Jan. 31, 1912.
Winter, J. S., Dec. 14, 1911.
Winter, Wm., June 30, 1917.
Wittle, S. J., March 12, 1915.
Wolseley, Viscount, March 25, 1913.
Woodford, S. L., Feb. 14, 1913.
Woolley, Celia P., Mar. 9, 1918.
Woolley, J. G., Aug. 13, 1922.
Woodruff, T. L., Oct. 12, 1913.
Wright, C. D., Feb. 20, 1909.
Wright, Luke E., Nov. 17, 1922.
Wright, Wilbur, May 30, 1912.
Wu Ting-fang, June 23, 1922.
Wyman, A. U., March 4, 1915.
Wyman, Walter, Nov. 21, 1911.
Wyndham, Charles, Jan. 12, 1919.
Yamagata, A., Feb. 1, 1922.
Yates, E. H., May 20, 1894.
Yeamans, Annie, Mar. 3, 1912.
Yerkes, C. T., Dec. 29, 1905.
Yuan Shih-kai, June 6, 1916.
Zeppelin, F., March 8, 1917.
Zola, Emile, Sept. 29, 1902.
Zorn, Anders, Aug. 22, 1920.

LOSS OF THE SUBMARINE S-51.

The United States submarine S-51 was rammed and sunk by the steamer City of Rome a few miles off Block island on the night of Sept. 26, 1925. Of the thirty-six men aboard the submarine only three were rescued, these being picked up by the liner immediately after the collision. The others were drowned, as it was established later that all the compartments in the S-51 were flooded. Divers succeeded in locating and entering the sunken boat after nearly a week of work and their investigation showed that no one on the craft remained alive a few minutes after the crash which sent it to the bottom.

The submarine S-51 was one of four submarines of that type built by the Lake Torpedo Boat company in 1921. It was built to carry a crew of 38 men and 14 torpedoes. Its dimensions were 240 feet by 21¾ feet by 13¼ feet. It was propelled by two sets of 750 horsepower engines.

At the time it was sunk the S-51 was under the command of Lieut. Rodney H. Dobson. Lieut. G. Bannerman and Lieut. H. M. Pino were also aboard and shared the fate of the commanding officer.

U. S. SUBMARINES RUN AGROUND.

The U. S. submarine S-19 ran aground at Orleans harbor, Cape Cod, Jan. 18, 1925, and the S-48 went ashore near the Portsmouth (N. H.) harbor entrance Jan. 30. Both accidents occurred in stormy weather and the officers and crew in each case were rescued with difficulty. The submarines were refloated.

Foreign Governments.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Government—King, George V.; heir-apparent, Edward Albert, prince of Wales.
Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury—*Stanley Baldwin.
Lord High Chancellor—*Viscount Cave.
Lord Privy Seal—*Marquis of Salisbury.
Lord President of the Council—*Earl of Balfour.
Chancellor of the Exchequer—*Winston Churchill.
Secretary for Foreign Affairs—J. Austen Chamberlain.
Home Affairs Secretary—*Sir William Joynson-Hicks.
Secretary for Colonies and Dominions—*Leopold C. M. S. Amery.
Secretary for India—*Earl of Birkenhead.
Secretary for War—*Sir Laming Worthington-Evans.
Secretary for Air—*Sir Samuel Hoare.
First Lord of the Admiralty—*William C. Bridgeman.
President of the Board of Trade—*Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister.
Postmaster-General—Sir William Mitchell-Thomson.
Secretary for Scotland—Sir John Gilmour.
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries—*Edward Frederick Lindley Wood.
Attorney-General—*Sir Douglas Hogg.
Minister of Pensions—Maj. G. C. Tryon.
Minister of Health—*Arthur N. Chamberlain.
Solicitor-General—Sir Thomas Inskip.
Minister of Labor—*Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland.
President Board of Education—*Lord Eustace Percy.
Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education—Duchess of Atholl.
Minister of Transport—Lieut.-Col. Wilford Ashley.
Lord Advocate—William Watson.
First Commissioner of Works—*Viscount Peel.
Chancellor Duchy of Lancaster—*Viscount Cecil.
Solicitor-General for Scotland—D. P. Fleming.
*Member of cabinet.

The British parliament, in which the highest legislative authority is vested, consists of the house of lords of about 740 members and the house of commons of 615 members. The statutory life of parliament is five years.

Area and Population—The total area of England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, the Isle of Man and the Channel islands is 121,391 square miles; the total for the British empire is 13,257,584 square miles. The total population of the empire in 1921 was 440,993,000. The population of the united kingdom in 1921 was: England, 35,678,530; Wales, 2,206,712; Scotland, 4,882,288; Ireland, 4,390,219; Isle of Man, 60,238; Channel islands, 89,614. Total, 47,307,601.

The cities of England and Wales having more than 100,000 population each were in 1921:

London	4,483,249	Plymouth	209,857
Birmingham	919,438	Cardiff	200,262
Liverpool	803,118	Croydon	190,887
Manchester	730,551	Bolton	178,678
Sheffield	490,724	Southampton	160,997
Leeds	458,320	Sunderland	159,100
Bristol	377,061	Swansea	157,561
West Ham	300,905	Birkenhead	145,592
Kingston-upon-Hull	287,013	Oldham	145,001
Bradford	285,979	Brighton	142,427
Newcastle	274,955	Middlesbro'gh	131,103
Nottingham	262,658	Derby	129,836
Portsmouth	247,343	Coventry	128,205
Stoke-on-Trent	240,440	Blackburn	126,630
Leicester	234,190	Gateshead	124,514
Salford	234,150	Stockport	123,315
Preston	117,426	Norwich	120,653
South Shields	116,667	Burnley	103,175
Huddersfield	110,120		

The figures given in the above table for London are for the inner or registration district alone. Including the outer belt of suburban towns, which are within the metropolitan police district, the population of "Greater London" in 1923 was 7,616,229.

Population of the chief cities in Scotland in 1921:

Glasgow	1,034,069	Dunfermline	39,886
Edinburgh	420,281	Kirkaldy	39,591
Dundee	168,217	Hamilton	39,420
Aberdeen	158,969	Kilmarnock	35,756
Paisley	84,837	Ayr	35,741
Greenock	81,120	Falkirk	33,312
Clydebank	46,515	Perth	33,208
Coatbridge	43,909		

Exports and Imports—The total imports of the united kingdom in 1924 were $5,653,155,000; total exports, $4,132,223,000. The total exports of the united kingdom to the United States in 1925 were $392,003,729; imports, $1,064,957,728.

INDIA.

Government—Governor-general, Edward F. L. Wood. Legislative authority vested in a council of state of not more than sixty members, of whom not more than twenty are officials, and a legislative assembly of 144 members, of whom 103 are elected.

Area and Population—The total area of British India is 1,802,629 square miles. The total population according to the census of March 1st, 1921, is 319,075,132, divided among the British provinces as follows:

Ajmer-Marwara	495,899	Central provinces	13,908,514
Andamans	26,833	Coorg	164,459
Assam	7,598,861	Delhi	486,741
Baluchistan	421,679	Madras	42,322,270
Bengal	46,653,177	Northwest province	2,247,696
Bihar and Orissa	33,998,778	Punjab	20,678,393
Bombay presidency	19,338,586	United provinces	45,590,946
Burma	13,205,564	Indian states	71,936,736

Population of the large cities in 1921:

Calcutta	1,263,292	Bangalore	238,111
Bombay	1,172,953	Karachi	215,781
Madras	522,951	Cawnpore	213,044
Haidarabad	404,225	Benares	199,493
Rangoon	339,527	Agra	185,946
Delhi	303,148	Poona	176,671
Lahore	279,558	Amritsar	160,409
Ahmedabad	274,202	Allahabad	155,970
Lucknow	243,553		

Imports and Exports—Imports in 1924, $775,448,000; exports, $1,173,218. Imports from the United States, 1925, $33,856,643; exports to, $124,547,519.

THE IRISH FREE STATE.

The Irish Free State was organized under a treaty between Great Britain and Ireland signed Dec. 6, 1921, and ratified by Great Britain Dec. 16, 1921, and by the dail eireann, or Irish parliament, Jan. 7, 1922. It provided for a provisional government to act until succeeded by a legal administration. The provisional government was organized immediately with Arthur Griffith as president and a cabinet consisting of the following ministers: Finance and defense, Michael Collins; home affairs, Edmund Dugan; foreign affairs, Gavan Duffy; economic affairs, Kevin Higgins; labor, Joseph McGrath; agriculture, Patrick Hogan; education, Finian Lynch; local government, William Cosgrave; postmaster-general, J. J. Walsh. Arthur Griffith died Aug. 12 and was succeeded by William Cosgrave. Michael Collins was assassinated Aug. 22 and was succeeded by Gen. Richard Mulcahy.

In a general election held Aug. 27, 1923,

the government was sustained and a parliament favorable to its policies was chosen. The new dail was composed of sixty-three government supporters, forty-four republicans, fifteen laborites, fifteen farmers and sixteen independents. Cosgrave was re-elected president. Sept. 19. The governor-general, representative of the crown, is Timothy M. Healy. The Free State cabinet or executive council in November, 1925, consisted of the following:

President—William T. Cosgrave.
Vice-President and Justice—Kevin O'Higgins.
Finance—Ernest Blythe.
Defense—Peter Hughes.
Industry and Commerce—Patrick MacGilligan.
External Affairs—Desmond Fitzgerald.
Education—John MacNeill.
Postmaster-General—James J. Walsh.
Attorney-General—John O'Byrne, Jr.
Fisheries—Finian Lynch.
Health—James Burke.
Agriculture—Patrick Hogan.

Area and Population—The land area of the Irish Free State is 17,019,154 acres or 27,349 square miles. The population in 1924 was estimated at 3,161,000. The population of Dublin in 1924 was placed at 435,000.

Imports and Exports—The Irish Free State imported in 1925 merchandise valued at $3,403,785 from the United States and exported $617,130 worth of goods to the same country. The total exports amounted to $220,000,000 and the total imports to $291,000,000.

NORTHERN IRELAND.

Northern Ireland maintains a separate existence from the Irish Free State. It is made up of the counties of Down, Antrim, Londonderry, Armagh, Tyrone and Fermanagh. It is governed by a parliament and a ministry, which in 1925 comprised the following members:

Prime Minister—Sir James Craig.
Finance—H. M. Pollock.
Home Affairs—Sir R. Dawson Bates.
Labor—J. M. Andrews.
Education—The marquis of Londonderry.
Agriculture and Commerce—E. M. Archdale.

The governor is the duke of Abercorn.

The powers of the government extend only to domestic and not to imperial matters. The parliament consists of a senate of twenty-six members and a house of commons of fifty-two members.

Area and Population—The area of northern Ireland is 3,351,970 acres or 5,237 square miles. The population in 1922 was estimated at 1,284,000. The population of Belfast, the capital, was estimated at 425,000.

The total population of Ireland in 1911 was 4,390,219, against a total of 4,458,775 in 1901. No census was taken in 1921.

Population of the chief cities of Ireland in 1911:

Belfast	385,492	Newry	12,456
Dublin	309,272	Drogheda	12,425
Cork	76,632	Lisburn	12,172
Londonderry	40,799	Lurgan	12,135
Limerick	38,403	Portadown	11,727
Waterford	27,430	Wexford	11,455
Kingstown	17,227	Ballymena	11,376
Galway	15,936	Sligo	11,163
Dundalk	13,128	Clonmel	10,277
Kilkenny	13,112		

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Government—The Canadian parliament consists of ninety-six life senators and a house of commons of 244 members, there being one representative for every 36,326 of population, based upon the census of 1921. The governor-general is Lord Julian Byng of Vimy, appointed in 1921; and the council is made up of the following: Premier and minister for external affairs, William L. M. King; minister of agriculture, William R. Motherwell; customs and inland revenue, Jacques Bureau; finance, William S. Fielding; interior, Charles Stewart; justice and attorney-general, Ernest Lapointe; labor, James Murdoch; national defense, Edward M. Macdonald; postmaster-general, Charles Murphy; public works, Dr. J. H. King; railways and canals, George P. Graham; marine and fisheries, Arthur Cardin; trade and commerce, T. A. Low; secretary of state, A. B. Copp; minister of immigration and colonization, James A. Robb; ministers without portfolio, John E. Sinclair and Raoul Dandurand. The governor-general gets a salary of $50,000 a year, the premier $12,000 and the other ministers $7,000 each.

Area and Population—The total area of Canada is 3,729,665 square miles, of which 3,603,910 is land area. Area of provinces:

Province.	Sq. miles.
Alberta	255,285
British Columbia	355,855
Nova Scotia	21,428
Manitoba	251,832
Ontario	407,262
Prince Edward island	2,184
Quebec	706,834
New Brunswick	27,985
Saskatchewan	255,285
Yukon	207,076
Northwest territories	1,242,224
Total	3,729,665

Manufactures (from census taken in 1920 for year 1919):

	1915.	1919.
Establishments	21,291	38,344
Capital	$1,984,991,427	$3,230,686,368
Employes	511,859	682,434
Salaries, wages	$287,652,504	$689,435,709
Raw materials	$791,524,420	$1,375,615,877
Value products	$1,392,516,953	$3,520,731,589

Imports and Exports—The total value of the exports for the year 1924 was $1,058,000,000; imports for consumption, $808,000,000. Imports from the United States (1925), $647,421,511; exports to the United States, $408,059,713.

The census taken June 1, 1921, showed the following population by provinces:

Province.	1921.	1911.	Pct. incr.
Alberta	588,454	374,295	57.22
British Columbia	524,582	392,480	33.66
Manitoba	610,118	461,394	32.23
New Brunswick	387,876	351,889	10.25
Nova Scotia	523,837	492,338	6.40
Ontario	2,933,662	2,527,292	16.08
Prince Edw. island	88,615	93,728	*5.46
Quebec	2,361,199	2,005,776	17.72
Saskatchewan	757,510	492,432	53.80
Yukon	4,157	8,512	*51.16
Northwest territories	7,988	6,507	22.76
Royal Canadian navy	485	.....	.....
Total	8,788,483	7,206,643	21.95

*Decrease.

Population of principal cities in 1921:

Montreal, Que.	618,506
Toronto, Ont.	521,893
Winnipeg, Man.	179,087
Vancouver, B. C.	117,217
Hamilton, Ont.	114,151
Ottawa, Ont.	107,843
Quebec, Que.	95,193
Calgary, Alb.	63,305
London, Ont.	60,950
Edmonton, Alb.	58,821
Halifax, N. S.	58,372
St. John, N. B.	47,166
Victoria, B. C.	38,727
Windsor, Ont.	38,591

Regina, Sask.	34,432
Brantford, Ont.	29,440
Saskatoon, Sask.	25,739
Verdun, Que.	25,001
Hull, Que.	24,117
Sherbrooke, Que.	23,515
Sydney, N. S.	22,545
Three Rivers, Que.	22,367
Kitchener, Ont.	21,763
Kingston, Ont.	21,753
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	21,092
Peterborough, Ont.	20,994
Fort William, Ont.	20,541
St. Catherines, Ont.	19,881
Moosejaw, Sask.	19,285
Guelph, Ont.	18,128
Westminster, Que.	17,593

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

July 9, 1900, the British parliament passed an act empowering the six provinces of Australia to form a federal union and Jan. 1, 1901, the new commonwealth was proclaimed at Sydney, N. S. W. Its first parliament was opened May 9, 1901, by the prince of Wales (now George V.) heir-apparent to the British throne, acting for his father, King Edward VII. The capital at present is in Melbourne.

Government—The federal parliament is made up of a senate of thirty-six members, six from each original state, and a house of representatives of seventy-six members, apportioned as follows: New South Wales, 27; Victoria, 21; Queensland, 10; South Australia, 7; Western Australia, 5; Tasmania, 5; Northern territory, 1. The king and the council of seven ministers exercise the executive power. The governor-general is paid a salary of $50,000 a year. The governor-general is Sir John L. Baird. The ministers are S. M. Bruce, prime minister and external affairs; W. C. Hill, public works and railways; H. E. Pratten, customs; Sir Neville House, defense; W. G. Gibson, postmaster-general; George F. Pearce, home affairs; Earl Page, treasurer; L. E. Groom, attorney-general.

Area and Population—The commonwealth has a total area of 2,974,581 square miles, divided among the states as follows:

New South Wales	310,372	So. Australia	380,070
Victoria	87,884	No. Territory	523,620
Queensland	670,500	W. Australia	975,920
		Tasmania	26,215

The total population of the commonwealth as enumerated April 4, 1921, was 5,436,794, divided among the states as follows:

New South Wales	2,099,763	No. Territory	3,870
Victoria	1,531,529	W. Australia	332,213
Queensland	757,634	Tasmania	213,877
So. Australia	495,331	Federal territory	2,572

The population of Melbourne in 1921 was 784,000; Sydney (1921), 897,640; Adelaide (1921), 255,318; Brisbane (1921), 209,699.

Exports and Imports—The total exports of the states in the commonwealth in 1924 were $608,928,000; total imports 1924, $641,160,000. Australia in 1925 exported merchandise valued at $43,261,839 to the United States and imported merchandise worth $131,955,360.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Sept. 29, 1909, the British parliament passed an act empowering the four self-governing colonies of South Africa—Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Transvaal and Orange Free State—to form a federal government to be known as the Union of South Africa. This was proclaimed May 31, 1910, at Pretoria, the seat of government, other services taking place at Cape Town, the seat of the legislature.

The executive government is vested in the king, represented by a governor-general, and an executive council and in ten ministers of state. Legislative power is vested in a parliament consisting of a senate and a house of assembly. The senate contains forty members, eight of whom are nominated by the governor-general in council and thirty-two elected by the four provinces, each of which is entitled to eight senators. The assembly consists of 135 members, chosen in electoral division as follows: Cape of Good Hope, 51; Natal, 17; Transvaal, 50; Orange Free State, 17. Senators are elected for ten years and assemblymen for five. The English and Dutch languages are both official.

Imports and Exports—The total imports of the four states in 1923 were valued at $272,720,000 and the exports (merchandise) at $184,920,000. Exports to the United States in 1925, $8,268,633; imports, $40,226,338.

Governor-General—Earl of Athlone. Cabinet: Prime minister and minister of native affairs, Gen. James B. Hertzog; defense and labor, Col. Creswell; railways, C. W. Malan; justice, Tielman Roos; education, interior and public health, Dr. D. F. Malan; posts and telegraph, Mr. Boydell; finance, N. C. Havenga; mines and industries, F. W. Beyers.

Area in square miles in 1921:

Province.	Area.
Cape of Good Hope	276,995
Natal	35,290
Transvaal	110,426
Orange Free State	50,389
Total	473,100

Total population in 1921, 6,922,813.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

Southern Rhodesia was formally annexed to Great Britain Sept. 12, 1923. It became a self-governing colony on Oct. 1 of the same year with a single elected legislative assembly. The governor and commander in chief is Lieut.-Col. Sir John R. Chancellor and the premier and secretary for home affairs is Sir C. Coghlan.

The area of Southern Rhodesia is 149,000 square miles and the population about 800,000. The European population in April, 1921, was 33,620. The chief products are gold, asbestos, chrome ore, live stock and tobacco.

NORTHERN RHODESIA.

That part of Rhodesia north of the Zambezi river was given virtually the same status as Southern Rhodesia April 1, 1924, except that it remains a British protectorate. It was given a governor and a legislative council. Sir Herbert J. Stanley became the first governor. The capital is at Livingstone on the Zambezi. The area of the protectorate is about 291,000 square miles and the population nearly 1,000,000. Lead, gold, copper and zinc are produced and corn, cotton, tobacco and wheat are grown.

DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.

Government—New Zealand is a dominion in which the legislative power is vested in a governor-general and a general assembly of two chambers, a legislative council of thirty-nine members and a house of representatives of eighty members. Governor-general, Sir Charles Ferguson; prime minister, attorney-general, Sir Francis Bell; railways, postmaster-general, etc., J. G. Coates; agriculture and immigration, W. Nosworthy; labor, G. J. Anderson; defense, Sir R. H. Rhodes.

Area and Population—Area, 103,568 square miles; population in 1921, 1,218,913. Population of chief cities: Auckland, 164,450; Wellington, 110,680; Christchurch, 110,201.

Imports and Exports—Imports in 1924, $214,347,000; exports, $229,181,000. Exports to the United States in 1925, $19,329,833; imports from, $32,755,301.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR.

Government—British colony administered by a governor, an executive council of nine members, a legislative council of twenty-four members and an elected house of assembly of thirty-six members. Governor and commander in chief, Sir William Allardyce; prime minister, W. S. Monroe. Salary of governor, $17,500.

Area and Population—Area of Newfoundland, 42,734 square miles; population, 1921, 259,259; area of Labrador, 120,000 square miles; population, 3,774.

Imports and Exports—Imports, 1924, $28,500,000; exports, $21,655,000; imports from United States in 1925, $10,186,430; exports, $2,962,785.

ALBANIA.

Albania before the great war was an autonomous kingdom created at a conference of ambassadors in London May 30, 1913, as a result of the Balkan wars. Its territory formerly comprised the Turkish provinces of Scutari and Yanina. Until the outbreak of the European war in August, 1914, it was governed by a king (mpret) and an international commission. William I., prince of Wied, was the first king, but he was on the throne only half a year, an insurrection compelling him to leave the capital, Durazzo, Sept. 2, 1914. Since then the country has maintained an independent government at Tirana. The area (estimated) of Albania is 17,374 square miles and the population 831,877. The population of Tirana is 12,000. The prime minister of Albania in 1925 was Ahmed Zogu.

REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA.

Government—The various states composing the former Austro-Hungarian empire at the conclusion of the war broke away from the union and declared themselves independent of the mother country, each becoming a republic in form. Austria herself was proclaimed a republic Nov. 12, 1918, and the government was administered by a national assembly. On Feb. 16, 1919, a national constitutional assembly was elected and in October, 1920, the elections for the first parliament were held. The assembly on Oct. 22, 1919, formally adopted the name "Republic of Austria" for the state, omitting the word German from the title. The assembly is elected by popular vote and the first chamber, or bundesrat, is chosen by the provincial diets. Dr. Michael Hainisch was elected president Dec. 9, 1920, for a term of four years and was re-elected in December, 1924. The chancellor in 1925 was Dr. Karl Ramek. The high commissioner for the league of nations was Dr. Zimmermann.

Area and Population—The area of Austria is 32,352 square miles and the population, according to the census of March 7, 1923, was 6,526,661. The population of Vienna in 1923 was 1,866,147.

Imports and Exports—The value of the imports in 1924 was $469,223,000 and of the exports $256,141,000. The United States in 1925 exported merchandise to the value of $2,679,759 and imported goods valued at $5,417,476 from Austria.

BELGIUM.

Government—King, Albert I. Cabinet:
Premier and Minister of Economic Affairs—Viscount Poullet.
Foreign Affairs—Emile Vandervelde.
Defense—Gen. Kestens.
Justice—Paul Tschoffen.
Agriculture—Alois Van de Vyere.
Public Works—M. Laboulle.
Trade and Labor—Joseph Wauters.
Colonies—M. Carton.
Railways, Marine, Posts and Telegraphs—Edouard Anseele.
Interior Affairs—Baron Rolin-Jacquemyns.
Science and Art—Camille Huysmans.
Finance—Albert Jansen.

The legislative power is vested in the king, senate and chamber of representatives. The senate has 120 members and the chamber 186, or one for every 40,000 inhabitants.

Area and Population — Total area, 11,744 square miles. Total population, 1923, 7,539,568. Population of the largest cities Dec. 31, 1922:

Brussels (cap.)	783,522	Ghent	165,664
Antwerp	300,321	Liege	164,373

Imports and Exports—Imports in 1923, $816,467,000; exports, $647,025,000. The trade with the United States in 1925 was: Imports, $126,161,306; exports $66,472,159. Chief imports are cereals, textiles and metal goods; chief exports, cereals, raw textiles, tissues, iron, glass, hides, chemicals and machinery.

BULGARIA.

Government—King, Boris III. The executive power is vested in a council of ministers and the legislative power in a sobranje, or national assembly, of 227 members.

Premier and Minister for War — Alexandre Zankov.

Area and Population—Area, 39,841 square miles. Population Dec. 31, 1920, 4,861,439. Population of Sofia, the capital, 154,431.

Imports and Exports—Exports in 1924, $35,693,000; imports, $40,463,000. Exports to the United States in 1925, $575,334; imports, $226,793. The exports are mainly cereals and the imports textiles.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

Government—President, Thomas G. Masaryk.
President of Council—Anton Svehla.
Foreign Affairs—Dr. Edward Benes.
Interior—Jan Malypetr.
Finances—Bohdan Becka.
National Defense—Frank Udrzal.
Justice—Dr. Joseph Dolansky.
Education—M. Bechyne.
Unification of Laws—Dr. Ivan Markovic.
Agriculture—Dr. Milan Hodza.
Commerce—Ladislav Novak.
Public Works—Anton Srba.
Railways—George Stribrny.
Posts and Telegraph—Dr. Emil Franke.
Social Welfare—Gustav Habrman.
Health—Dr. Jan Sramek.
Slovak Affairs—Dr. Joseph Kallay.

Czechoslovakia announced her independence Oct. 18, 1918, and on Nov. 15 the same year the Czechoslovak national assembly declared the state to be a republic, with Prof. T. G. Masaryk as its first president. The chief executive formally assumed his duties on Dec. 31, 1918, in Prague, the capital of the new state. The principal countries in the republic are Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia and Slovakia.

The national parliament consists of a chamber of deputies elected for a term of six years and containing 300 members, and of a senate of 150 members elected for a term of eight years. The president's term is seven years.

Area and Population—The total area of Czechoslovakia is 54,264 square miles. The population in 1921 was 13,610,405. By provinces the population in 1921 was: Bohemia, 6,664,932; Moravia, 2,660,737; Silesia, 670,937; Slovakia, 2,993,479; Ruthenia, 605,731. The city of Prague in 1921 had a population of 676,657.

Imports and Exports—The total exports in 1924 amounted to $502,837,000 and the imports to $468,572,000. The imports from the United States in 1925 amounted to $2,107,082 and the exports to $23,262,098.

DANZIG.

The Free City of Danzig is under the protection of the league of nations. The high commissioner for the league is M. S. MacDonnell. The legislative body consists of a diet of 120 members and a senate of twenty members. Danzig has an area of 754 square miles and had a population of 386,000 in 1925.

DENMARK.

Government—King, Christian X.; heir-apparent, Prince Christian Frederick. Cabinet:
Premier and Minister of Commerce—T. Stauning.
Foreign Affairs—Count Carl von Moltke.
Home Affairs—C. N. Hauge.
Agriculture—K. M. Bording.
Instruction—Mme. Nina Bang.
Defense—L. D. Rasmussen.
Justice—K. K. Steincke.
Finance—C. V. Bramonaes.
Ecclesiastical Affairs—N. P. Dahl.
Labor—F. J. Borgbjerg.

Legislative authority is vested in the landsthing and folkething. The former, which is the upper house, has seventy-six members, elected for terms of eight years. The folkething, or lower house, has 149 members, each elected for three years.

Area and Population—Denmark's area is 17,144 square miles and total population in 1921 3,289,195. Copenhagen, the capital, in 1922 had a population of 561,344; with suburbs, 666,159.

Imports and Exports—Total exports in 1924, $330,027,000; imports, $394,771,000. The imports from the United States in 1925 were $27,998,725; exports, $4,777,234. Leading articles of export are butter, pork, eggs and lard; of import, textiles, cereals, wood, iron manufactures and coal.

ESTHONIA.

Esthonia is one of the provinces of the former Russian empire in the Baltic region. It is an independent republic and is ruled by a state assembly of 100 members elected for three years. The state head and cabinet ministers exercise executive powers. The state head in 1925 was M. Jaakson. The capital is Reval. Esthonia has an area of 16,955 square miles and a population of 1,110,538 (1922). Value of imports in 1924, $20,681,000; of exports, $20,207,000; exports to United States in 1924, $323,164; imports from, $1,434,737. The chief exports are flax, timber, cellulose and meat.

FINLAND.

Finland was proclaimed an independent state July 20, 1917, and a republic on Oct. 7 of the same year. On July 25, 1919, Prof. Kaarlo Juho Stahlberg was elected the first president of the republic by the diet. He was succeeded Feb. 16, 1925, by Dr. Lauri Relander. Universal suffrage (men and women) prevails. Members of parliament, 100 in number, are chosen by direct vote. The prime minister in 1925 was Prof. Lauri Ingman and the minister of foreign affairs Hjalmar Procope.

The area of Finland is 132,550 square miles and the population in 1921 was 3,402,593. In the fiscal year 1925 Finland exported $8,028,993 worth of merchandise to the United States and imported goods to the value of $11,055,670. The total imports of Finland in 1924 were valued at $118,192,000 and the total exports at $124,518,000. The principal articles of export are timber and newsprint.

FIUME.

Fiume, which until Jan. 27, 1924, was an independent state under the treaty of Rapallo, was annexed to Italy on the date named when the treaty of Rome was signed. The area is eight square miles and the population 49,806.

FRANCE.

Government — President, Gaston Doumergue; term expires, 1927.
Premier and Minister of Finance—Paul Painleve.
Foreign Affairs—Aristide Briand.
Justice—Camille Chautemps.
Public Instruction—Yvon Delphos.
Colonies—Leon Perrier.
Marine—Emile Borel.
Interior—A. Schrameck.
Commerce—Daniel Vincent.
Labor—Antoine Durafour.
Agriculture—Jean Durand.
Public Works—Anatole de Monzie.
Liberated Territories—Pierre Deyris.
Pensions—Louis Anteriou.

Legislative authority is vested in the chamber of deputies and the senate. The former has 577 members, each of whom is elected for four years. The senate has 314 members, elected for nine years. The presidential term is seven years.

Area and Population—France has a total area of 212,659 square miles. The area of the French colonies and dependencies throughout the world is 4,367,746 square miles. Total population in March, 1921, of France proper, 39,209,766. Population of principal cities in 1921:

Paris	2,906,472	Nantes	183,704
Marseilles	586,341	Toulouse	175,434
Lyons	561,592	St. Etienne	167,967
Bordeaux	267,409	Strassburg	166,767
Lille	200,952	Havre	163,374

Imports and Exports — The imports in 1924 amounted to $2,101,743,000; exports $2,170,955,000. Exports to the United States in 1925, $151,869,347; imports from, $288,893,686. The chief exports are textiles, wine, raw silk, wool, small wares and leather; imports, wine, raw wool, raw silk, timber and wood, leather, skins and linen.

GERMANY.

Government—In November, 1918, a revolution occurred in Germany as the result of the defeat of her armies by the allies. Emperor William II. was forced to abdicate and his cabinet was dispersed. In January, 1919, a national assembly was elected and on Feb. 6 this body met at Weimar. On Feb. 11, 1919, it elected Friedrich Ebert as the first president of the German republic. A constitution was formulated and adopted July 31. The chief officials of the republic in November, 1924, were:
President—Paul von Hindenburg.
Chancellor—Dr. Hans Luther.
Foreign Affairs—Dr. Gustave Stresemann.
Home Affairs—Martin Schiele.
Defense—Otto Gessler.
Finance—Dr. O. von Schlieben.
Posts and Telegraphs—K. Stingl.
Labor—Heinrich Brauns.
Justice—Dr. Joseph Frenken.
Food—Count von Kanitz.
Economic Affairs—Dr. A. Neuhaus.
Communications—Dr. R. Krohne.

Legislative authority is vested in a reichstag of 466 members and a reichsrat of sixty-six members.

Area and Population—The area of the old empire with its dependencies was about 1,236,000 square miles. The present area of the German republic is 182,213 square miles. On Oct. 8, 1919, the population of Germany was 59,857,283. The states' population in 1919 was:

Prussia	36,684,717	Württemberg	2,518,773
Bavaria	7,140,333		

Baden	2,208,503	Hamburg ..	1,050,359
Saxony	4,663,298	Lubeck ...	120,568
Hesse	1,290,988	Bremen	311,266
Mecklenburg-Schwerin.	657,330	Anhalt	331,258
Oldenburg..	517,765	Lippe	154,318
Brunswick..	480,599	Scha'mburg-Lippe ...	46,357
Mecklenburg-Strelitz ..	106,394	Waldeck ..	66,432
		Total.....	59,857,283

German cities having more than 150,000 inhabitants in 1919 include the following:

Berlin 3,803,770		Dortmund ..	295,026
Hamburg ..	985,779	Magdeburg..	285,856
Cologne	633,904	Neukolln ...	262,127
Munich	630,711	Koenigsberg.	260,895
Leipzig	604,380	Bremen	257,923
Dresden	529,326	Duisburg ..	244,302
Breslau	528,260	Stettin	232,726
Essen	439,257	Mannheim...	229,576
Frankfurt am Main	433,002	Kiel	205,330
Duesseldorf..	407,338	Halle-on-Saale	182,326
Nurnberg ..	352,675	Schoenberg..	175,082
Charlotten-burg	322,766	Altona	168,729
Hanover	310,431	Gelsenkirchen	168,577
Chemnitz ..	303,775	Cassel	162,391
Stuttgart ..	309,197	Elberfeld ..	157,218
		Barmen	156,326

Exports and Imports—Total imports (1924), $2,175,951,000; exports, $1,556,260,000. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925, Germany exported $144,764,970 worth of merchandise to the United States; imports from the United States amounted to $464,058,347.

GREECE.

Greece was proclaimed a republic March 25, 1924, and all the members of the royal family were compelled to leave Athens. The principal cabinet ministers in the fall of 1925 were:

President—Admiral Kondouriotis.
Premier and Minister of War—Gen. T. H. Pangalos.
Foreign—M. K. Rendis.
Marine—Admiral A. Hadjikiriakos.
Finance—G. Kophinas.
Interior—Gen. Panayiotopoulos.
Agriculture—M. K. Stamoulis.
Justice—M. Boutsoulis.

Legislative authority is vested in one chamber, the boule, consisting of 184 members, each of whom is elected for four years.

Area and Population—Total area, 41,933 square miles. Population in 1920, 2,628,103. Athens had a population in 1921 of 292,991.

Exports and Imports—The total exports in 1924 amounted in value to $62,114,000; imports, $142,586,000. Exports to the United States in 1925, $33,672,947; imports from the United States, $21,991,460. The leading exports are currants, ores, olive oil and figs; imports, foodstuffs, textiles, coal and timber.

HUNGARY.

Regent—Admiral Nicholas von Horthy.
Prime Minister—Count Stephen Bethlen.
Foreign Affairs—Dr. Tibor Scitovsky.
Interior—Ivan Rakovsky.
Finance—John Bud.
Agriculture—John Mayer.
Commerce—Louis Walko.
Instruction—Dr. Kuno Klebelsberg.
Justice—Paul Tomasaryi.
Defense—Count Charles Csaky.
Social Welfare—Dr. Joseph Vass.
High Commissioner for League of Nations—Jeremiah Smith, Jr.

Hungary was proclaimed an independent republic Nov. 16, 1918, with Count Michael Karolyi as provisional president and a provisional assembly as the source of legislative power. This administration continued until March 22, 1919, when the Karolyi cabinet resigned and was succeeded by a bolshevist cabinet under Bela Kun. Early in August Bela Kun was forced to flee from the country. In March, 1920, Admiral Nicholas von Horthy was elected regent and Hungary was declared a monarchy. Ex-King Charles in 1921 made two attempts to regain the throne, but was unsuccessful, and in November was exiled by the allies to Madeira, where he died.

Hungary has an area of 35,790 square miles and in 1921 had a population of 7,945,878. Total imports in 1924 valued at $142,388,000; total exports, $116,497,000. The imports of Hungary in 1925 from the United States amounted to $513,241 and exports to $691,918.

ICELAND.

Since Dec. 1, 1918, Iceland has been recognized as an independent state united to Denmark chiefly through having the same king, Christian X. Legislative power is vested jointly in the king and the althing, or parliament, the members of which are elected by universal suffrage, all men and women born in Iceland and more than 25 years of age having the franchise. The president of the council in 1925 was Jon Magnusson. The area of Iceland is 39,700 square miles and the population in 1920 was 94,690.

The imports of Iceland in 1922 amounted in value to $8,280,700; exports, $8,455,700. The imports from the United States in 1925 amounted to $189,929 and the exports to $97,613.

ITALY.

Government—King, Victor Emmanuel III.; heir to the crown, his son Humbert, prince of Piedmont, born Sept. 16, 1904.
President of Council, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of War—Sig. Benito Mussolini.
Grace and Justice—Sig. Alfredo Rocco.
Finance—Count Giuseppe Volpi.
Interior—Luigi Federzoni.
Marine—Admiral Thaon di Revel.
Public Instruction—Sig. Pietro Fedele.
Public Works—Sig. Giovanni Giurati.
Agriculture—Sig. de Capitani.
Posts and Telegraphs—Sig. Colonna di Cesaro.
Colonies—Prince Lanza di Scalea.
Industry and Commerce—Count Teofilo Rossi.
National Economy—Giuseppe Belluzo.

Legislative authority vests in the king and parliament. The latter consists of a senate of 377 members (in 1921) and a chamber of deputies of 508 members.

Area and Population—The area of Italy is 117,982 square miles. According to the census of Dec. 1, 1921, the total population was 38,835,941. Population of the principal cities:

Naples 780,220		Catania 255,394	
Milan 718,304		Florence 253,565	
Rome 691,314		Bologna 210,969	
Turin 502,274		Messina 176,794	
Palermo 400,348		Venice 171,665	
Genoa 300,784		Bari 131,143	

Exports and Imports—The value of merchandise exported in 1924 was $623,991,000; imported, $844,948,000. The total value of exports to the United States in 1925 was $94,952,208; imports from the United States, $219,630,233. Chief imports are coal, cotton, grain, silk, wool, timber, machinery, sugar and oil; chief exports, silk, wine, oil, coral, sulphur, hemp and flax.

JUGOSLAVIA.

Government—King, Alexander; premier, N. Pashitch. Legislative authority is vested in a two-chamber parliament with a senate of

100 members. Jugoslavia in October, 1920, was declared to be a constitutional hereditary monarchy. It is officially known as the "Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes."

Area and Population—Area, 96,134 square miles. Population in 1920, 12,017,323. The capital, Belgrade, has 111,740 inhabitants.

Exports and Imports—Imports in 1924, $105,403,000; exports, $122,287,000. In 1925 Jugoslavia and Albania imported merchandise valued at $752,263 from the United States and exported to this country goods valued at $1,380,010. The exports are mainly agricultural products and animals and the imports cotton and woolen goods and metals.

LATVIA.

Latvia consists of the former Russian province of Courland and parts of the old provinces of Livonia and Vitebsk. It became an independent state in November, 1918, and elected a constituent assembly in April, 1920, with a membership of 152. It has a state council of 102 members. The president of the state in 1924 was J. Tschakste and the prime minister Jugo Zelmin. The area of Latvia is 24,440 square miles and the population according to the census of 1920 is 1,503,193. Riga, the capital, has a population of 280,000. The imports in 1924 amounted to $49,478,000 and the exports to $32,911,000. Exports to the United States in 1925, $3,332,229; imports from, $1,504,422.

LITHUANIA.

Lithuania, one of the former provinces of the old Russian empire, was proclaimed a republic Nov. 30, 1918. The president is A. Stulginskis. The prime minister in 1925 was M. Wytautos. Vilna is the capital of the state, which has an area of 59,633 square miles and a population of 2,293,100, made up of Lithuanians, Letts, Poles, Jews, Germans, White Russians and others. Vilna has a population of more than 200,000. The exports in 1924 amounted to $26,658,000 and the imports to $20,653,000. Imports from the United States in 1925, $98,051; exports to, $615,753.

LUXEMBURG.

Grand Duchess—Charlotte; minister of state and president of government, Emile Reuter. The legislative power is vested in a chamber of forty-eight deputies and a council of state. Area, 999 square miles; population (1922), 260,767.

MONACO.

Prince Louis II.; area, eight square miles; population, 23,418; population Monte Carlo, 10,027; La Condamine, 11,144.

THE NETHERLANDS.

Government—Queen, Wilhelmina; prince consort, Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; heir, Princess Juliana

Prime Minister, Minister of the Interior and Minister of Agriculture—Jonkheer Ch. J. M. Ruys de Beerenbrouck.

Foreign Affairs—Jonkheer Dr. H. A. van Karnebeek.

War—J. J. C. van Dijk.

Marine—E. P. Westerveld.

Justice—Dr. Th. Heemskerk.

Finance—H. Colijn.

Colonies—S. de Graaf.

Labor—J. P. M. Aalberse.

Instruction—Dr. J. Th. de Visser.

Public Works—G. J. van Swaay.

Legislative authority is vested in the states-general, composed of two chambers, the first having 50 members and the second 100. The latter are elected directly and the former by the provincial states. Elections are by universal suffrage and proportional representation.

Area and Population—The area of Holland, or the Netherlands, is 12,582 square miles. The total population Dec. 31, 1923, was 7,212,739; that of the chief cities Dec. 31, 1923, was:

Amsterdam	706,194	Groningen	95,065
Rotterdam	536,838	Haarlem	80,552
The Hague	382,581	Arnhem	74,382
Utrecht	148,610	Nimeguen	71,514

Imports and Exports—In 1924 Holland imported $903,127,000 worth of merchandise, and exported $634,552,000. In 1925 the exports to the United States amounted to $78,861,366 and the imports from the same country to $166,583,308. Chief imports are iron and steel and their manufactures, textiles, coal, cereals and flour; exports, butter, sugar and cheese.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.

Area, 735,000 square miles; population, 48,000,000; area of Java and Madura, 50,557 square miles; population (1920), 49,350,834. The chief exports are sugar, coffee, tea, rice, indigo, cinchona, tobacco, copra and tin.

NORWAY.

Government—King, Haakon VII.; crown prince, Olaf.

President of Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs—Johan Ludwig Mowinckel.

Ecclesiastical Affairs—Ivar P. Tveiten.

Justice—Paul O. Berg.

Finance—Arnold Holmboe.

Commerce—Lars O. Meling.

Labor—Ole M. Mjelde.

Defense—Rolf Jacobsen.

Social Affairs—Lars Oftedal.

Agriculture—Haakon Five.

Public Works—O. M. Mjelde.

Legislative authority is vested in the storthing, consisting of 150 members elected for three years through universal suffrage by men and women. The storthing consists of two houses, the odelsthing and the lagthing. The former is made up of three-fourths of the members of the storthing and the latter of one-fourth.

Area and Population—The total area of Norway is 125,000 square miles. The total population in December, 1920, estimated at 2,649,775. Christiania (Oslo) in 1921 had a population of 258,483, Bergen 91,443 and Trondhjem 55,050.

Imports and Exports—The value of the imports in 1924 was $215,770,000; exports, $148,282,000. Exports to the United States in 1924, $23,145,404; imports, $27,998,725. The chief exports are timber and wood manufactures, wood pulp, malty food, fish, paper and minerals; imports, breadstuffs, groceries, yarn, textiles, vessels and machinery.

SPITZBERGEN.

Spitzbergen, or Svalbard, which has an area of about 25,000 square miles and a population of about 1,000 coal miners and sailors, was placed under the sovereignty of Norway by the peace conference Sept. 29, 1919. Its chief industries are coal mining and whale and seal fisheries.

POLAND.

Poland is a republic in which legislative power is vested in a national assembly elected by men and women, all of whom above the age of 21 have the right to vote. The executive power is exercised by a president and cabinet. The president, elected Dec. 20, 1922, is Stanislas Wojciechowski.

Premier and Minister of Finance—Vladislas Grabski.

Vice-President of Council—Stanislaus Thugitt.
Interior—Cyril Raczkiewics.
Commerce and Industry—Czslaw Klarner.
Foreign Affairs—Alexander Skrzynski.
Transportation—Casimir Tyszka.
Justice—Dr. Anthony Zychlinski.
Agriculture—Stanislas Janicki.
Labor—Francis Sokal.
Public Works—Mieczyslaw Rybczynski.
Agrarian Reform—Josef Radwan.
Education and Worship—Stanislaw Grabski.

Area and Population—Area, 149,359 square miles; population (1921), 27,192,674; population of Warsaw in 1921, 936,046.

Imports and Exports—The exports of Poland are chiefly manufactured goods, furniture and beverages; the imports are raw materials such as wool and cotton. Imports in 1924, $285,362,000; exports, $244,313,000. Poland's imports from the United States in 1925 amounted to $6,087,835 and exports to, $2,943,023.

PORTUGAL.

Government — President, Manuel Teixeira Gomez.
Premier—Senhor Victorino Guimaracs.

Legislative authority is vested in a national council of 164 members and an upper house of 71 members. The first elections were held May 28, 1911, and the assembly opened June 19.

Area and Population—Total area, including Azores and Madeira, 35,490 square miles. Area of possessions in Africa and Asia, 801,060 square miles. The population of the home country without the Azores and Madeira in 1920 was 5,621,977 and of the islands 411,014; of the colonies in Africa and Asia, 8,737,853. In 1920 Lisbon had a population of 486,372 and Oporto 203,091.

Imports and Exports—Total imports in 1920, $260,553,350; total exports, $224,373,250. (No late figures available.) Imports from the United States in 1925, $6,087,835; exports to the United States, $2,943,023. The chief imports are foodstuffs, cotton, sugar, fish, wool, leather, coal and coffee; chief exports, wine, sardines, copper ore, olives and figs.

ROUMANIA.

Government—King, Ferdinand; crown prince, Carol.
Prime Minister—Jon Bratiano.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—John Duca.

Legislative authority is vested in a senate of 170 members elected for eight years and a chamber of deputies of 347 members elected for four years.

Area and Population—The total area is 122,282 square miles. The population in 1919 was 17,393,149. Population of the principal towns: Bukharest, 308,987; Chisinau, 114,100; Cernauti, 87,128; Ismail, 86,500; Jassy, 76,120; Galatz, 72,512; Braila, 65,911.

Exports and Imports—The value of the exports in 1923 was $120,328,000; of the imports, $97,323,000. The chief exports are cereals and the leading imports are textiles. Exports to the United States in 1925, $205,728; imports from, $1,304,246.

RUSSIA.

Government—Russia since Nov. 8, 1917, has been ruled by a central soviet or council of soldiers, workmen and peasants. The official title is: "Union of Socialist Soviet Republics." The men exercising power are, however, communists and not socialists. The government is controlled by a central executive committee of soviets, the chairman of which in 1925 was M. I. Kalinin. The leading members of the council of people's commissars in 1925 were:

President—Alexis Ivanovitch Rykov.
Commissar for Foreign Affairs—G. V. Tchitcherin.
Commissar for War and Marine—M. V. Frunze.
Commissar for Trade—L. B. Krassin.
Commissar for Finance—G. I. Sokolnikov.
Commissar for Supreme Economic Council—F. E. Dzerzhinsky.

Area and Population—The total area of Russia in 1923 was given as 8,166,130 square miles. The total population of the Russian soviet socialist republic as shown by a census taken in 1920 was 132,000,413. The population of the principal cities in the years indicated was: Leningrad (Petrograd) (1923), 1,067,328; Moscow (1924), 1,511,045; Odessa, (1912), 631,040.

Imports and Exports—The total value of the imports in 1923 was $74,131,000; of the exports, $105,914,000. The exports of European Russia to the United States in 1925 amounted in value to $9,071,276; imports from the United States, $57,043,978. Exports of Asiatic Russia in 1925 to the United States were valued at $920,955; imports, $732,479. The chief exports in normal times are foodstuffs, timber, oil, furs and flax; imports, raw cotton, wool, metals, leather, hides, skins and machinery.

SPAIN.

Government—King, Alfonso XIII.; heir-apparent, Prince Alfonso.
Military Dictator—Capt.-Gen. Primo de Rivera.

Legislative authority ordinarily is vested in a cortes or parliament composed of a senate and a congress of equal authority. In September, 1923, authority was seized by a military directorate of which Capt.-Gen. Primo de Rivera of Barcelona was the leader. The directorate was made up of generals from every military district in Spain, under the presidency of Primo de Rivera.

Area and Population—Total area, 194,783 square miles. Total population of Spain Dec. 31, 1920, 21,347,335. Population of large cities Dec. 31, 1923:

Madrid	813,991	Murcia	146,517
Barcelona	760,572	Bilbao	120,369
Valencia	256,263	Granada	113,783
Seville	226,969	Cartagena	96,891
Malaga	159,535	Valladolid	79,181
Saragossa	153,570	Cadiz	81,873

Imports and Exports—The exports of Spain in 1923 amounted to $230,050,000; imports, $442,192,000. Total exports to the United States in 1925, $29,034,716; imports, $75,564,163. Chief exports are wine, sugar, timber, animals, glassware and pottery; imports, cotton and cotton manufactures, machinery, drugs and chemical products.

SWEDEN.

Government—King, Gustaf V.; crown prince, Gustaf Adolf.
Premier and Minister of Agriculture—Richard J. Sandler.
Foreign Affairs—Osten Unden.
Justice—Torsten K. V. Nothin.
Defense—Per Albin Hansson.
Social Affairs—Fritz Gustav Moller.
Communications—Viktor Larsson.
Finance—Fredrik Vilhelm Thorsson.
Worship and Education—Olof Olsson.
Agriculture—Sven Linders.
Commerce—C. E. Svensson.

Legislative authority is vested in a parliament (riksdag) of two chambers, the first of which has a membership of 150 and the second 230. Members of the first chamber are

elected for eight years by the members of the county councils (landstings) and by electoral deputies from some of the larger towns. The second chamber members are elected for four years by direct vote. Universal and equal suffrage for men and women prevails.

Area and Population—The total area of Sweden is 173,105 square miles. The population Dec. 31, 1923, was 6,005,759. The population of the principal cities at the same time was:

Stockholm	429,812	Norkoping	58,353
Gothenburg	228,682	Helsingborg	48,390
Malmo	115,556	Gaefle	38,371

Imports and Exports—The total imports in 1924 were valued at $371,745,000; exports, $331,946,000. Exports to the United States in 1925, $44,565,255; imports, $41,748,744. The leading articles of export are timber, paper and machinery; of import, textile goods and foodstuffs.

SWITZERLAND.

Government — President of federal council (1926), Henri Haeberlein.

Legislative authority is vested in a state and a national council, the former having 44 and the latter 198 members. The national councilors are elected directly by the people; the state councilors are elected in some cantons by the people and in others by the cantonal legislature. The chief executive authority is vested in the bundesrath, or federal council, one member of which is the chief of one of the federal departments. Its decrees are enacted as a body.

Switzerland owns its main railroads, its telegraph and telephone system and monopolizes the manufacture and sale of alcohol.

Area and Population—Total area, 15,976 square miles. The population, according to the census of Dec. 1, 1920, was 3,880,320. Population of the largest cities (1920):

Zurich	207,161	Bern	104,626
Basel	135,973	St. Gallen	70,437
Geneva	135,059	Lausanne	68,533

Exports and Imports—Total exports in 1924, $363,948,000; imports, $452,654,000. Exports to the United States in 1925, $37,591,637; imports, $8,034,023. The articles chiefly exported are cottons, silks, clocks and watches; imported, foodstuffs, silk, minerals and metals, clothing and animals.

TURKEY.

Sultan Mohammed VI. was deposed by the nationalist government in Angora in November, 1922, and took refuge in Malta. At that time Abdul Medjid Effendi was made caliph by the Kemalists. On Oct. 29, 1923, Turkey was proclaimed a republic by the national assembly in Angora. Mustapha Kemal was elected president. In 1925 Ismet Pasha was president of the council and Tewfik Rushdi Bey minister of foreign affairs. The caliphate was abolished in March, 1924. The national assembly is the sole legislative body.

Area and Population—Area of the republic of Turkey, 494,538 square miles. The total population is about 13,357,000. Constantinople has about 900,000 inhabitants.

Exports and Imports—The total exports in 1923 amounted in value to about $41,637,000 and the imports to $88,321,000. The imports of Turkey in Europe from the United States in 1925 amounted to $3,634,764 and the exports to $6,120,553; the total imports of Turkey in Asia from the United States in 1925 amounted to $427,554; exports to $7,789,669. The principal articles imported are cloth and clothing, sugar, coffee, flour, rice and manufactures of iron; exports, grapes, silk, grain, cocoons, wool, cotton, carpets, hides and skins.

UKRAINIA.

The "Ukrainian People's Republic" was proclaimed Nov. 21, 1917. Since that time it has been the scene of constant changes of government, but since 1922 it has been a part of the Russian soviet state. The capital is Kiev. The country in normal times exports large quantities of grain, especially wheat. Its area is 174,510 square miles and its population is approximately 21,252,000.

ASIA.

AFGHANISTAN.

Ameer, Amanullah Khan; population, about 12,000,000; area, 245,000 square miles. Kabul, the capital, has a population of 100,000. No statistics as to imports and exports of Afghanistan are available. The chief productions are preserved fruits, spices, wool, silk, cattle and tobacco.

ARMENIA.

The Armenian republic was constituted in May, 1918. In 1921 it became a soviet republic and a part of the Russian soviet state. It has an area of 15,240 square miles and a population of 1,214,391. The capital is Erivan.

AZERBAIJAN.

The republic of Azerbaijan is a soviet state under control of the Moscow government. It has an area of 33,970 square miles. The capital is Baku, which has a population of 250,000. The population of the state is 2,-09?,973.

BOKHARA.

(See Uzbek.)

CHINA.

Government—On Nov. 1, 1925, China was without a president. Tuan Chi-jui was acting as the chief executive and Tang Shao-yi as minister of foreign affairs. The military chiefs were contending for power. Legislative power is nominally vested in a single house assembly, but it is practically only an advisory body. The president possesses autocratic powers and China is a republic in name only.

Area and Population—Total area of China, with dependencies, 4,277,170 square miles; estimated population, 320,000,000.

Exports and Imports—The total exports in 1923 amounted to $619,726,000 and the imports to $780,821,000. During the fiscal year 1925 goods to the value of $89,008,726 were imported from the United States. The total exports in the same period to the United States amounted to $147,288,503. The articles imported from America consist mainly of flour, kerosene, sago, india rubber, shoes, ginseng, quicksilver, white shirting, drills and broadcloth. Among the leading exports are tea, furs, wool, mats, fans, essential oils, straw braid, silks, hair, hides and hemp.

GEORGIA.

Georgia is a soviet republic, the capital of which is Tiflis. It has an area of 25,760 square miles and a population in 1920 of 2,372,403.

HEDJAZ.

Hedjaz is an independent kingdom with an area of about 170,000 square miles and a population of 900,000. Its capital is Mecca. The imports of Hedjaz, Arabia and Mesopotamia from the United States in 1925 amounted to $565,523 and exports to the same countries to $3,331,287.

IRAQ.

Iraq, or Mesopotamia, is a mandated territory of Great Britain. It is governed by a constituent assembly, the first session of which was held in the spring of 1924. Emir Feisal was proclaimed king of Iraq on Aug.

23, 1921, after being elected by the people. The prime minister of Iraq in 1925 was Yasin Pasha al Hashimi; the British high commissioner is Sir Henry Dobbs.

Iraq has an area of 143,250 square miles and a population of 2,849,282. Imports in 1921, $72,000,000; exports, $33,500,000.

JAPAN.

Government — Emperor, Yoshihito; crown prince and regent, Hirohito. Cabinet:
Premier—Viscount K. Kato.
Justice—Yoku Egi.
Foreign Affairs—Baron K. Shidehara.
Interior—R. Wakatsuki.
Finance—Y. Hamaguchi.
War—Lieut.-Gen. K. Ugaki.
Navy—Admiral T. Takarabe.
Education—R. Okada.
Agriculture and Forestry—Naotero Kataoka.
Communications—T. Inukai.
Railways—Dr. M. Sengoku.
Commerce and Industry—Seiji Hayami.

Legislative authority is vested in the emperor and the imperial diet. This consists of the house of peers and the house of representatives, the former having about 375 and the latter 464 members.

Area and Population—The total area of Japan is 260,738 square miles. The population according to the census of Oct. 1, 1922, was 56,745,400 exclusive of Formosa, the Pescadores and the south half of Sakhalin. The total population, including Korea, Formosa and Sakhalin, was 76,987,469 in 1920. Cities having more than 100,000 inhabitants in 1920 are:

Tokyo*	2,173,162	Kyoto	391,305
Osaka	1,252,972	Nagasaki	176,554
Kobe	608,628	Hiroshima	162,391
Nagoya	429,990	Kanazawa	158,637
Yokohama*	422,942	Kure	154,687

*Before earthquake of Sept. 1, 1923.

Imports and Exports — The total imports in 1924 amounted in value to $1,010,551,000; exports, $744,399,000. In 1925 the imports from the United States were valued at $216,427,527 and the exports to the same country at $342,355,610. The chief exports are raw silk, cotton, yarn, copper, coal and tea; imports, sugar, cotton, iron and steel, machinery, petroleum and wool.

Chosen (Korea).

Formerly an empire, but now a Japanese colony. Area, 85,223 square miles. Population in 1920, 17,288,989. Seoul, the capital, has 271,414 inhabitants.

JAVA.

(See The Netherlands.)

KHIVA.

(See Uzbek.)

PALESTINE.

Palestine is administered by Great Britain under a mandate given by the council of the league of nations July 24, 1922, and in force Sept. 29, 1923. The area of the country is 9,000 square miles and the population in 1922 was 757,182. The population of Jerusalem at that time was 62,578. The high commissioner representing Great Britain is Herbert L. Samuel. The imports in 1924 amounted to $24,835,000 and the exports to $8,598,000. In 1925 Palestine and Syria imported goods from the United States valued at $3,696,460 and exported merchandise to that country to the value of $3,471,508.

PERSIA.

Shah or emperor, Riza Khan. Under the constitution granted in 1906 legislative authority was vested in a national council of 156 members and a senate of 60 members. It is, however, practically nonexistent and exercises no power at present. The area of Persia is about 628,000 square miles and the population 9,500,000. Imports in 1923, $56,000,000; exports, $67,000,000. Imports from the United States in 1924, $1,012,120; exports to, $5,825,583. Teheran, the capital, has a population of about 280,000. Chief among the products are silk, fruits, wheat, barley and rice.

SIAM.

King, Rama VI. (Vajiravudh). Area, 200,148 square miles; population (1921), 9,207,355. Bangkok, the capital, has 931,179 inhabitants. The imports in 1924 were $56,014,000 and the exports, $70,473,000. Imports from the United States in 1925, $963,811; exports to, $731,585. Chief among the exports are rice, teak and marine products; imports, cotton goods and opium.

SYRIA.

Syria is an independent state under France as the mandatory power. The area is about 60,000 square miles and the population 3,000,000. Imports in 1923, $32,838,000; exports, $14,595,000.

UZBEK.

Uzbek is a soviet social republic in the Russian state. Its area is 103,000 square miles and the population is 3,519,000. It consists of the former states of Bokhara and Khiva.

AFRICA.

ABYSSINIA.

Empress, Waizeru Zauditu; regent, Ras Taffari. Total area of Abyssinia, 350,000 square miles; population, 11,500,000. The exports are coffee, hides and skins, gum, wax, gold and ivory. Exports to the United States in 1925, nominal; imports from, $8,833.

ALGERIA.

Algeria is a colony of France. Governor-general, M. Theodore Steeg. Area, 222,180 square miles; population in 1923, 5,806,090. Chief imports are cotton, skins and furs and woodwork; exports, wine, sheep and cereals. Exports of Algeria and Tunis to the United States (1925), $2,469,092; imports from, $5,332,509. Total exports 1924, $104,242,000; total imports, $146,308,000.

BELGIAN CONGO.

Congo was made a Belgian colony in 1908. Governor-general (1925), M. Rutten. The estimated area is 909,654 square miles and the Negro population about 15,000,000. Among the leading articles of export are ivory, rubber, cocoa, palm nut, palm oil, copal gum and coffee. Exports to the United States (1925), $1,300,917; imports, $558,985.

EGYPT.

King, Prince Ahmed Fuad (Fuad I.). Prime minister, Ahmed Pasha Ziwar. British high commissioner, Sir George Lloyd. Total area of Egypt, 350,000 square miles; area of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan 1,014,400 square miles. The population of Egypt proper in 1917 was 12,750,918, of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, 3,400,000. Population of Cairo, 790,938; Alexandria, 444,617. Great Britain formally declared Egypt a protectorate of the empire Dec. 17, 1914. The protectorate ended Feb. 28, 1922, when Egypt was recognized as an independent sovereign state with a king and a parliament of two houses—a senate and chamber of deputies. The total exports of merchandise in 1924 were valued at $304,455,000 and the imports at $229,853,000. Imports from the United States in 1925, $6,201,496; exports to, $37,009,779. The exports consist chiefly of cereals, raw cotton and provisions; imports, wool, coal, textiles and metal manufactures.

LIBERIA.

President, Charles D. B. King; vice-president, H. T. Wesley. Legislative power is vested

in a senate of nine members and a house of representatives of fourteen members. The total area of the republic is about 40,000 square miles and the population 2,120,000. The exports in 1923 were valued at $1,166,735 and the imports at $1,361,700. Imports from the United States in 1924, $238,011; exports to, $40,887.

MADAGASCAR.

Governor-general, Marcel Oliver. Madagascar is a French colony governed by a council of administration. The area is 224,721 square miles and the population in 1921 was 3,382,161. The capital is Antananarivo with a population of 58,459. Imports in 1922, $34,766,300; exports, $26,494,450. Exports to United States (1925), $489,226; imports from, $133,651.

MOROCCO.

Sultan, Mulai Youssef; French resident representative, Jules Steeg. Morocco is a French protectorate. Spain having a zone along the Mediterranean. Area about 231,500 square miles; population, 6,000,000. Total imports in 1924, $42,391,000; exports, $30,419,000 (French zone). Imports from the United States in 1925, $1,736,165; exports to, $663,554.

TUNIS.

Bey, Sidi Mohammed El Habib Bey. Tunis is under the protectorate of France and that country is represented by a resident-general. Total area, 50,000 square miles; population in 1921, 2,093,939. Imports in 1923, $49,710,000; exports, $33,690,000.

SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

President, Dr. Marcel de Alvear; capital, Buenos Aires. Area, 1,153,119 square miles. Population (1924), 9,548,092; Buenos Aires, 1,811,475. Total exports in 1924, $790,206,000; imports, $1,011,365,000. Exports to the United States in 1925, $78,061,321; imports, $134,864,211. Chief exports, sheep, wool, cattle, hides, frozen meats and wheat; imports, machinery, agricultural implements, railway cars, engines and supplies and manufactures of iron and steel.

BOLIVIA.

President, Dr. Bautista Saavedra; capital, Sucre. Area, 514,155 square miles. Population (est. 1924), 2,990,220. LaPaz, 118,250; Chocachamba, 34,281; Sucre, 16,194. Total exports in 1923, $34,287,000; imports, $17,698,000; exports to the United States in 1925, $110,174; imports, $4,665,321. Chief exports, silver, tin, copper, coffee, rubber; imports, provisions, clothing, hardware, spirits, silks and woolens.

BRAZIL.

President, Dr. Arturo da Silva Bernardes; capital, Rio de Janeiro. Area, 3,275,510 square miles. Population (1920), 30,635,605; Rio de Janeiro (1920), 1,157,873; Sao Paulo, 579,033; Bahia, 283,422. Exports (1923), $337,237,000; imports, $231,896,000. Exports to the United States in 1925, $198,546,477; imports, $80,590,029. Chief exports, coffee, sugar, tobacco, cotton and rubber; imports, cotton goods, manufactures of iron and steel, furniture, mineral oils, breadstuffs and provisions.

CHILE.

President, Don Emiliano Figueroa; capital, Santiago. Area, 289,829 square miles. Population in 1920, 3,754,723; Santiago, 507,296; Valparaiso, 182,242; Concepcion, 66,074. Total exports in 1923, $184,318,000; imports, $112,987,000. Exports to the United States in 1925, $99,028,041; imports, $34,783,981. Chief exports, nitrate, wool, hides and leather; imports, sugar, coal, cotton goods, cashmeres, oil, galvanized iron.

COLOMBIA.

President, Gen. Pero Nal Ospina; capital, Bogota. Area, 440,846 square miles. Population in 1918, 5,855,077; Bogota, 180,000. Total exports (1923), $57,617,000; total imports, $55,383,000. Exports to the United States in 1925, $1,009,594; imports, $33,816,810. Chief exports, gold, silver and other minerals, coffee, cocoa, cattle, sugar, tobacco and rubber; imports, manufactures of iron and steel, cotton goods.

ECUADOR.

President, Dr. Gonzalo Cordoba; capital, Quito. Area, 116,000 square miles. Population, 2,000,000; Quito, 80,702; Guayaquil, 105,000. Total exports, in 1923, $12,360,000; imports, $10,648,000. Exports to the United States in 1925, $7,385,783; imports, $5,609,668. Chief exports, coffee, cocoa, rice, sugar, rubber, cabinet woods, chemicals and minerals; imports, cotton, provisions, manufactures of iron and steel, clothing and mineral oil.

PARAGUAY.

President, Dr. Eligio Ayala; capital, Asuncion. Area, 196,000 square miles. Population, estimated (1917), 1,000,000; Asuncion (1920), 99,836. Total exports in 1924, $6,332,000; imports, $7,432,000. Exports to the United States in 1925, $239,931; imports, $1,001,658. Chief exports, mate (or Paraguay tea), tobacco, hides, timber, oranges; imports, cotton goods, machinery and provisions.

PERU.

President, Augusto B. Leguia; capital, Lima. Area, 722,461 square miles. Population (est., 1921), 5,550,000; Lima (1920), 176,467; Callao, 52,843. Total exports in 1924, $102,842,000; imports, $73,829,000. Exports to the United States in 1925, $18,056,105; imports, $23,301,027. Chief exports, cotton, coffee, sugar, cinchona, india rubber, dyes and medicinal plants; imports, woolens, cotton, machinery and manufactures of iron.

URUGUAY.

President, Jose Serrato; capital, Montevideo. Area, 72,153 square miles. Population (1924), 1,662,116; Montevideo (1923), 407,249. Total exports in 1924, $88,060,000; imports, $92,716,000. Exports to the United States in 1925, $14,542,413; imports, $18,796,650. Chief exports, animal and agricultural products; imports, manufactured articles.

VENEZUELA.

President, Gen. Juan Vicente Gomez; capital, Caracas. Area, 393,874 square miles. Population (1920), 2,411,952; Caracas, 92,212. Total exports in 1923, $30,069,000; imports, $29,300,000. Exports to the United States in 1925, $17,635,601; imports, $15,238,664. Chief exports, coffee, hides, cabinet woods, rubber and chemicals; imports, machinery, manufactures of iron and steel, provisions, furniture and mineral wools.

MEXICO.

Government—President, Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles. The republic of Mexico is divided into twenty-seven states, three territories and one federal district, each with a local government, but all subject to the federal constitution. Representatives are elected for two years each and are apportioned at the rate of one for each 40,000 inhabitants; the senators, of whom there are fifty-six, are elected by the people in the same manner as representatives. The president holds office four years and may be elected for several consecutive terms.

Area and Population—The total area, includ-

ing islands, is 767,198 square miles. The population in 1921 was 14,234,799. The population of leading cities of the republic follows: City of Mexico (capital), 615,367; Guadalajara, 119,468; Puebla, 96,121; Monterey, 73,528; San Luis Potosi, 68,022; Pachuca, 39,009; Aguascalientes, 45,198; Zacatecas, 25,900; Durango, 32,263; Toluca, 31,023; Leon, 57,722; Merida, 62,447; Queretaro, 33,062; Morelia, 40,042; Oaxaca, 38,011; Orizaba, 35,263; Chihuahua, 39,706; Vera Cruz, 48,633.

Commerce—The chief exports of Mexico are oil, precious metals, coffee, tobacco, hemp, sisal, sugar, dyewoods and cabinet woods, cattle and hides and skins. In 1924 the total exports amounted to $711,493,000; total imports were $147,696,000. The trade of Mexico is chiefly with the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany and Spain. In 1925 the imports from the United States were $146,833,521; exports to $185,109,260.

CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES.

COSTA RICA.

President, Don Ricardo Jimenez; capital, San Jose. Area, 23,000 square miles. Population (1923), 498,435; San Jose (1923), 54,273. Total exports (1923), $6,989,000; imports, $5,773,000. Exports to the United States in 1925, $4,173,099; imports, $5,456,809. Chief exports, coffee and bananas; imports, cotton, machinery, iron and steel manufactures, woolens and worsteds.

GUATEMALA.

President, Gen. Jose M. Orellana; capital, Guatemala de Nueva. Area, 48,290 square miles. Population (1920), 2,004,900; of the capital, 115,938. Total exports (1923), $11,331,000; imports, $6,520,000. Exports to the United States in 1925, $10,420,612; imports, $9,276,543. Chief exports, coffee and bananas; imports, cotton and cereals.

HONDURAS.

President, Gen. Vicente Tosta; capital, Tegucigalpa. Area, 44,275 square miles. Population (1923), 773,408; Tegucigalpa, 40,000. Total exports (1923), $12,520,000; imports, $17,927,750. Exports to the United States in 1925, $7,157,643; imports, $9,831,123. Chief exports, bananas, coffee, cattle, coconuts and wood; chief imports, cotton.

NICARAGUA.

President, Carlos Solorzano; capital, Managua. Area, 51,660 square miles. Population (1920), 638,119; Managua, 27,839; Leon, 38,318. Total exports (1923), $7,896,000; imports, $5,509,000. Exports to the United States in 1925, $5,481,423; imports, $9,831,123. Chief exports, cattle and coffee; imports, flour, wine, beer, barbed wire, cotton goods, sewing machines, kerosene, calico and tallow.

PANAMA.

President, Dr. Rodolfo Chiari. Independence of Panama declared Nov. 3, 1903; constitution adopted Feb. 13, 1904. Legislative power is vested in a national assembly composed of deputies elected by the people. The ratio of representation is one deputy for each 10,000 inhabitants. The term of office is four years. The area of the republic is 32,380 square miles and the population in 1920 442,522; city of Panama (1920), 66,851; Colon, 31,230. Total exports, outside of Canal Zone, in 1923, $2,230,000; imports, $8,553,000. The exports to the United States in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925, amounted to $6,342,645 and the imports to $27,510,109. The chief articles of export are bananas, rubber, coffee and pearls.

SALVADOR.

President, Dr. Alfonso Quinonez Molina; capital, San Salvador. Area, 34,126 square miles. Population, (1923), 1,527,000; San Salvador, 82,000. Total exports (1923), $6,518,000; imports, $5,353,000. Exports to the United States in 1925, $3,394,473; imports, $6,646,016. Chief exports, coffee, indigo, sugar, tobacco and balsams; imports, cotton, spirits, flour, iron goods, silk and yarn.

CUBA.

Government—President, Gen. Gerardo Machado. Under the constitution the legislative power is exercised by two elective bodies—the house of representatives and the senate, conjointly called congress. The senate is composed of four senators from each of the six provinces, elected for eight years by the provincial councilmen, and by a double number of electors, constituting together an electoral board. The house of representatives is composed of one representative for each 25,000 inhabitants or fraction thereof over 12,500, elected for four years by direct vote. One-half of the members of the house are elected every two years. The salary of members of congress is $3,600 a year.

Organization of the Republic—The organization of the republic of Cuba, begun in 1900, was practically completed on the 20th of May, 1902, when the military occupation of the island by the United States came to an end and Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma was inaugurated as first president.

Area and Population—The total area of Cuba is 44,164 square miles. The population in 1922 was 3,142,210.

Population of provinces in 1922:

Havana	782,391	Matanzas	328,346
Santa Clara	701,268	Pinar del Rio	273,245
Oriente	820,492	Camaguey	237,468

Population of principal cities in 1922:

Havana	432,353	Trinidad	43,874
Camaguey	92,073	Sancti Spiritus	86,418
Cienfuegos	72,919	Manzanillo	60,544
Santiago	73,800	Pinar del Rio	49,248
Guantanamo	52,598	Cardenas	34,117
Santa Clara	69,200		

About 70 per cent of the population is white.

Imports and Exports—The total imports in 1923 amounted to $208,951,000 and the exports to $421,075,000. The imports from the United States in 1925 were valued at $206,662,049 and the exports at $291,915,139. The principal articles of export are sugar, tobacco and cigars, iron and manganese ore, fruit, coffee, cocoa, molasses and sponges; of import, animals, breadstuffs, coal and coke, iron and steel, wood, liquor, cotton, chemicals and vegetables.

ISLE OF PINES.

The Isle of Pines has an area of 840 square miles and a population of about 5,000. It is located about fifty miles south of Cuba, of which it is a part. The land is virtually all owned by Americans. The chief towns are Nueva, Gerona and Santa Fe. The island produces citrous fruits, pineapples and potatoes. Cattle raising is the chief industry.

HAITI.

President, Louis Borno. The area of Haiti is 10,204 square miles and the population about 2,500,000. Coffee, cocoa and logwood are the leading articles sold. Total exports (1924), $14,176,000; imports, $14,696,000. Exports to the United States in 1925, $1,928,525; imports, $13,150,461.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

President—Horacio Vasquez. The republic has an area of 19,325 square miles and a population (1921) of 897,405; Santo Domingo, the capital, has 30,957 inhabitants. In 1924 the exports amounted to $30,263,000. and the chief articles shipped were coffee, cocoa and mahogany; imports, $21,581,000. Exports to the United States in 1925, $6,695,175; imports, $16,673,398.

NONCONTIGUOUS POSSESSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The Philippine islands were ceded to the United States by Spain Dec. 10, 1898. Maj.-Gen. Merritt was the first military governor. He was succeeded in August, 1899, by Maj.-Gen. E. S. Otis, who in turn was followed in May, 1900, by Maj.-Gen. Arthur MacArthur. The last named remained in office until July 4, 1901, when the military authority was transferred to Gen. A. R. Chaffee. By order of the president Gen. Chaffee was relieved of his duties as military governor July 4, 1902, and the office terminated. The Philippine commission was at the same time made the superior authority.

By act of congress approved Aug. 29, 1916, the legislative authority is vested in the Philippine legislature, composed of two houses, one the senate and the other the house of representatives. The senate consists of twenty-four senators and the house of representatives of ninety members. The legislature created under this law opened its first session on Oct. 16, 1916, and on its being organized the Philippine commission ceased to exist and the members thereof vacated their offices.

The governor-general is Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood and the vice-governor Eugene A. Gilmore. The governor's term is indefinite. He receives $20,000 a year, while the vice-governor receives $10,000.

Area and Population—The total land and water area of the Philippine archipelago is 832,968 square miles; land area, 115,026; population (1923), 11,075,674. The population of Manila in 1918 was 285,500. The population of the principal islands in 1903 was: Bobol, 243,148; Cebu, 592,247; Jolo, 44,718; Leyte, 357,641; Luzon, 3,798,507; Marinduque, 50,601; Mindanao, 499,634, of whom 252,940 are uncivilized; Negros, 460,776 (21,217 uncivilized); Panay, 743,646 (14,933 uncivilized); Samar, 222,690.

Products and Climate—The chief products are hemp, sugar, coffee, tobacco leaf, copra, cigars and coconut oil. Between 600,000 and 700,000 bales of hemp are exported annually. The mean temperature in Manila ranges from 77 in January to 83 in May, June, July, August and September are the rainy months; March, April and May the hot and dry, and October, November, December, January and February the temperate and dry.

Imports and Exports—The total imports of the Philippine islands in the fiscal year 1924 amounted to $108,011,000; total exports, $135,345,000. Shipments of American goods to the Philippines in the fiscal year 1925 amounted in value to $135,000,000 and shipments of Philippine goods to the United States to $108,000,000.

ISLAND OF PORTO RICO.

Porto Rico was ceded to the United States by Spain Dec. 10, 1898, and was under military rule until the Foraker law went into effect May 1, 1900. In accordance with the third section of that act, the legislative assembly of Porto Rico having put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the necessities of government, President McKinley on the 25th of July, 1901—the anniversary of the landing of American troops on the island in 1898—proclaimed free trade between the United States and Porto Rico.

Government—Under the organic act of March 2, 1917, the legislative power in Porto Rico is vested in a legislature consisting of two houses, one the senate and the other the house of representatives. The senate consists of nineteen members elected for terms of four years by the qualified electors of Porto Rico. The house of representatives consists of thirty-nine members elected for a term of four years by the qualified electors. The members of the senate and house of representatives receive compensation at the rate of $7 per day for ninety days of each session and $1 per day for each additional day of such session while in session. Regular sessions of the legislature are held biennially, convening on the second Monday in February. The governor is Horace M. Towner and the resident commissioner in the United States is Felix Cordova Davila.

Area and Population—The area of Porto Rico is 3,435 square miles and the population in 1923 was 1,365,349. The larger cities in 1920 were: San Juan, 71,443; Ponce, 41,912; Mayaguez, 19,124; Arecibo, 10,030; Aguadilla, 8,035; Yauco, 7,053; Caguas, 12,149; Guayama, 8,924.

Commerce—For the year ended June 30, 1925, the total domestic exports from Porto Rico to the United States were valued at $84,411,792 and imports from the United States amounted to $79,349,618. The leading articles of export are coffee, oranges, brown sugar and tobacco.

TERRITORY OF ALASKA.

Purchased from Russia in March, 1867.

Organized as a noncontiguous possession July 27, 1868.

Made a civil and judicial district June 6, 1900.

Organized as territory of Alaska by act of Aug. 24, 1912.

Capital—Juneau.

Governor—George A. Parks, R.

Secretary—Karl Thiele.

Area and population—Area, 586,400 square miles (land and water); population in 1923, 55,036.

Legislature—Senate has eight members, or two from each judicial district; house has sixteen members, or four from each judicial district; term of senators, four years; term of representatives, two years; compensation paid by government, $15 a day to each member during attendance at sessions and mileage at the rate of 15 cents a mile; sessions biennial, beginning on first Monday in March of odd numbered years; limit of regular sessions, sixty days, and of special sessions, fifteen days; delegate to congress elected on Tuesday following first Monday of November every second year, beginning with 1914.

Commerce—The total value of the shipments of domestic merchandise from the mainland of the United States to Alaska in the year ended June 30, 1925, was $33,621,969 and the imports, $55,440,645.

Gold shipments (1925)—From Alaska to the mainland, $5,602,217; from the mainland to Alaska, $57,500.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Annexed to United States July 7, 1898.
Created a territory June 14, 1900.
Governor—Wallace R. Farrington.
Secretary—Raymond C. Brown.

Population—According to a federal census estimate in 1923, the total population of the territory was 278,984. The only large city is Honolulu, which in 1920 had a population of 83,327.

Commerce with the United States—The total value of the shipments of domestic merchandise from Hawaii to the United States for the twelve months ended June 30, 1925, was $100,512,336. Sugar was the principal item, amounting to 1,372,342,519 pounds, valued at $64,613,814. The total value of the shipments of domestic merchandise from the United States to Hawaii was $73,021,929.

AMERICAN SAMOA.

Acquired by the United States January, 1900.
Area, including Manua and several other small islands, 77 square miles.
Population (1920), 8,056.
Pagopago harbor acquired by United States in 1872.
Commandant—Capt. H. F. Bryan, U. S. N., ret.

GUAM.

Ceded to the United States by Spain Dec. 10, 1898.
Area, 210 square miles.
Population (1920), 13,275.
First American Governor—Capt. R. P. Leary, U. S. N.
Governor—Capt. H. B. Price, U. S. N.

PANAMA CANAL ZONE.

Acquired by the United States Feb. 26, 1904.
Area, 474 square miles.
Population (1924)—27,143.
Governor—Col. Meriwether L. Walker.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

Acquired by the United States March 3, 1917.
Area, 142 square miles.
Population (1917), 26,051.
Governor—Capt. Martin E. Trench.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Equal suffrage with men was conferred upon the women of the United States by the ratification and formal proclamation of the nineteenth amendment to the federal constitution Aug. 26, 1920. Tennessee was the thirty-sixth and last state to ratify the amendment, which required the approval of the legislatures of three-fourths of all the states before becoming effective.

Nationwide woman suffrage in the United States was made possible in 1919 when the 66th congress at its first session adopted a joint resolution proposing an amendment, popularly known as the Susan B. Anthony amendment, to the federal constitution extending the right of suffrage to women. The resolution was as follows:

"Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled (two-thirds of each house concurring therein), That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the constitution, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states.

"'Article —. The right of citizens of the United States shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"'Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.'"

In the 65th congress a similar resolution was passed by the house of representatives Jan. 10, 1918, by a vote of 274 yeas to 136 nays. In the senate progress was slow and on Sept. 30 President Wilson made a personal appeal for the passage of the resolution. A vote was taken on Oct. 1, but the necessary two-thirds vote was not attained and the measure failed. On the first day of the special session of the 66th congress, May 19, 1919, Representative James R. Mann of Illinois introduced the Susan B. Anthony resolution in the house and on May 21 it was adopted by a vote of 304 to 88, the necessary two-thirds total being 262.

In the senate efforts were made to delay the adoption of the resolution, but these were unsuccessful and a vote was taken on June 4. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 56 to 25, receiving two votes more than the requisite two-thirds of the senators voting.

The resolution was drafted, substantially in the form in which it was eventually passed, by Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton in 1875. It was first introduced by Senator A. A. Sargent of California in 1878. It was defeated in the senate in 1887, 1914, 1918 and once in 1919. In the house it was defeated in 1915 by a vote of 174 yeas to 204 nays.

The order in which the states voted for and against ratification follows:

For Ratification.

1919.
Illinois—June 10.
Wisconsin—June 10.
Michigan—June 10.
Kansas—June 16.
New York—June 16.
Ohio—June 16.
Pennsylvania—June 24.
Massachus'ts—June 25.
Texas—June 28.
Iowa—July 2.
Missouri—July 3.
Arkansas—July 28.
Montana—July 30.
Nebraska—Aug. 2.
Minnesota—Sept. 8.
N. Hampshire—Sept. 10
Utah—Sept. 30.
California—Nov. 1.
Maine—Nov. 5.
North Dakota—Dec. 1.
South Dakota—Dec. 3.
Colorado—Dec. 12.
1920.
Rhode Island—Jan. 6.
Kentucky—Jan. 6.
Oregon—Jan. 12.
Indiana—Jan. 16.
Wyoming—Jan. 27.
Nevada—Feb. 7.
New Jersey—Feb. 9.
Idaho—Feb. 11.
Arizona—Feb. 12.
New Mexico—Feb. 19.
Oklahoma—Feb. 28.
W. Virginia—Mar. 10.
Washington—Mar. 22.
Tennessee—Aug. 18.
Connecticut—Sept. 14.

Against Ratification.

1919.
Georgia—July 24.
Alabama—Sept. 17.
1920.
Mississippi—Jan. 21.
S. Carolina—Jan. 22.
Virginia—Feb. 12.
Maryland—Feb. 17.
Delaware—April 1.
Louisiana—June 8.
N. Carolina—Aug. 19.

NATIONAL LEPER HOME.

Under an act of congress approved Feb. 3, 1917, the public health service of the United States acquired a site and buildings formerly used by the state of Louisiana at Carville as a leprosarium, and with the money available ($250,000) made improvements and extended the facilities until 200 beds were available. The place was opened in March, 1921. The 67th congress appropriated $650,000 for the erection of additional buildings. The improvements, which included twenty-two one-story cottages of eleven rooms each, hospital, post-office, laundry, storehouses and other structures, have been completed and the home is now able to care for 500 lepers. It is estimated that there are 1,500 lepers in continental United States.

EARTHQUAKES AND ERUPTIONS IN RECENT TIMES.

ST. PIERRE, MARTINIQUE.
(Eruption of Mont Pelee.)

Date—May 8, 1902.
Lives lost—30,000.
Property destroyed—Not estimated.

MOUNT VESUVIUS.
(Eruption.)

Date—April 8-11, 1906.
Lives lost—About 200.
Towns suffering damage—Torre del Greco, Torre Annunziata, Boscotrecase, Ottajano, San Giuseppe, Portici, Caserta, Nola and San Giorgio.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
(Earthquake and fire.)

Date—April 18, 1906.
Lives lost—452.
Persons injured—1,500.
Persons made homeless—265,000.
Property loss—$350,000,000 (estimated).
Buildings destroyed—6,000.
Blocks burned—453.
Area of burned district—3.96 square miles.
Relief by congress—$2,500,000.
Relief subscription—$11,000,000.

VALPARAISO, CHILE.
(Earthquake.)

Date—Aug. 16, 1906.
Lives lost—1,500.
Property loss—$100,000,000.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA.
(Earthquake and fire.)

Date—Jan. 14, 1907.
Lives lost—1,100.
Persons injured—2,000.
Property loss—$25,000,000.
Buildings destroyed—6,000.
Area of ruined district—50 acres.
Area affected—300 acres.
Duration of first shock—38 seconds.
Duration of fire—40 hours.

SICILY AND CALABRIA.
(Earthquake.)

Date—Dec. 28, 1908.
Day of week—Monday.
Hour—5:23 a. m.
Duration—35 seconds.
Lives lost—76,483.
Persons injured—95,470.
Persons homeless—1,100,000.
Property destroyed—Not estimated.
Region affected—Northeastern Sicily and southwestern Calabria.
Chief cities and towns destroyed or damaged—In Sicily: Messina, Faro, Santa Teresa, Scaletta. In Calabria: Reggio, Gallico, San Giovanni, San Eufemia, Pellaro, Palmi, Cannitello.

CARTAGO, COSTA RICA.
(Earthquake.)

Date—May 5, 1910.
Hour—7 p. m.
Lives lost—1,500.

TURKEY.
(Earthquake.)

Date—Aug. 9, 1912.
Lives lost—3,000.
Persons injured—6,000.
Persons homeless—40,000.

SAKURA, JAPAN.
(Eruption and earthquakes.)

Date—Jan. 12, 1914.
Lives lost—43.
Houses destroyed—855.
Persons made destitute—20,000.
Property loss—Not estimated.

SICILY.
(Earthquake.)

Date—May 8-9, 1914.
Lives lost—200.
Persons injured—1,000.

CENTRAL ITALY.
(Earthquake.)

Date—Jan. 13, 1915.
Hour—7:55 a. m.
Duration—30 seconds.
Lives lost—29,978.
Provinces affected—Aquila, Caserta and Rome
Communes damaged—372.
Largest city destroyed—Avezzano.

GUATEMALA CITY.
(Earthquake.)

Date—Dec. 24-31, 1917.
Began—11 p. m., Dec. 24.
Duration—One week.
Lives lost—2,500.
Property loss—Not estimated.

JAVA.
(Eruption volcano Kalut.)

Date—May 20, 1919.
Place—Brengat and Blitar districts.
Villages destroyed—31.
Lives lost—5,100.

MUGELLO VALLEY, ITALY.
(Earthquake.)

Date—June 29, 1919.
Lives lost—100.
Towns damaged—Vicchio, Dorgo San Lorenzo, Tirli, Firenzaloa, Rapezzo, Casanuova, Rifredo, Moscheta, Marradi, San Piero, Sieve, Vaglia, Montorsoli, Dioomano, Covelia and Lubiana.

PORTO RICO.
(Earthquake.)

Date—Oct. 11, 1919.
Lives lost—116.
Persons injured—241.
Property loss—$3,472,159.
Places damaged—Mayaguez, Aguadilla, Anasco and Aguada

MEXICO.
(Earthquake.)

Date—Jan. 3, 1920.
Place—Orizaba (volcano) district.
Lives lost—3,000.
Property loss—Not estimated.
Towns affected—Coutzlan, Teocelo, San Juan, Coscomatepec, Orizaba, Barranca Grande, Calcahualco, Jalapa, La Fragua and Chilchotla.

CHINA.
(Earthquake.)

Date—Dec. 16, 1920.
Place—Kansu province.
Lives lost—200,000.
Area affected—300 square miles.
Cities destroyed—Ten.

PERSIA.
(Earthquake.)

Date—May 29, 1923.
Place—Khorassan province.
Lives lost—4,600.
Towns and villages destroyed—Six.

JAPAN.
(Earthquake and fire.)

Date—Sept. 1, 1923.
Place—Tokyo, Yokohama and vicinity.
Dead—99,331.
Missing—43,476.
Injured—102,000.
Houses destroyed—702,495.
Houses collapsed in Tokyo—3,886.
Houses burned in Tokyo—366,262.
Houses collapsed in Yokohama—11,615
Houses burned in Yokohoma—58,981.

PRESIDENTS AND THEIR CABINETS.

PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.	Secretary of state.	Secy. of treasury.	Secretary of war.
George Washington*.John Adams*.....1789	T. Jefferson.....1789 E. Randolph.....1794 T. Pickering.....1795	Alex. Hamilton..1789 Oliver Wolcott..1795	Henry Knox...1789 T. Pickering...1795 Jas. McHenry..1796
John Adams.....Thomas Jefferson..1797	T. Pickering.....1797 John Marshall...1800	Oliver Wolcott...1797 Samuel Dexter..1801	Jas. McHenry..1797 John Marshall.1800 Sam'l Dexter..1800 R. Griswold....1801
Thomas Jefferson*..Aaron Burr.....1801 George Clinton*....1805	James Madison..1801	Samuel Dexter..1801 Albert Gallatin..1801	H. Dearborn...1801
James Madison*.....George Clinton†....1809 Elbridge Gerry.....1813	Robert Smith....1809 James Monroe...1811	Albert Gallatin..1809 G. W. Campbell..1814 A. J. Dallas .....1814 W. H. Crawford.1816	Wm. Eustis....1809 J. Armstrong..1813 James Monroe.1814 W.H.Crawford 1815
James Monroe*.....D. D. Tompkins*...1817	J. Q. Adams.....1817	W. H. Crawford.1817	Isaac Shelby...1817 Geo. Graham..1817 J. C. Calhoun..1817
John Q. Adams.....John C. Calhoun*..1825	Henry Clay.....1825	Richard Rush....1825	Jas. Barbour....1825 Peter B.Porter.1828
Andrew Jackson*....John C. Calhoun‡..1829 Martin Van Buren.1833	M. Van Buren....1829 E. Livingston....1831 Louis McLane....1833 John Forsyth....1834	Sam. D. Ingham.1829 Louis McLane....1831 W. J. Duane.....1833 Roger B. Taney..1833 Levi Woodbury..1834	John H. Eaton.1829 Lewis Cass.....1831 B. F. Butler....1837
Martin Van Buren...R. M. Johnson.....1837	John Forsyth....1837	Levi Woodbury..1837	Joel R.Poinsett1837
Wm. H. Harrison†...John Tyler.....1841	Daniel Webster..1841	Thos. Ewing.....1841	John Bell.....1841
John Tyler.....1841	Daniel Webster..1841 Hugh S. Legare..1843 Abel P. Upshur..1843 John C. Calhoun.1844	Thos. Ewing.....1841 Walter Forward..1841 John C. Spencer..1843 Geo. M. Bibb.....1844	John Bell.....1841 John McLean..1841 J. C. Spencer...1841 Jas. M. Porter..1843 Wm. Wilkins..1844
James K. Polk.....George M. Dallas..1845	James Buchanan1845	Robt. J. Walker..1845	Wm. L. Marcy..1845
Zachary Taylor†.....Millard Fillmore..1849	John M. Clayton.1849	Wm.M.Meredith1849	G.W.Crawford.1849
Millard Fillmore.....1850	Daniel Webster..1850 Edward Everett..1852	Thomas Corwin..1850	C. M. Conrad...1850
Franklin Pierce.....William R. King†..1853	W. L. Marcy.....1853	James Guthrie...1853	Jefferson Davis1853
James Buchanan... J. C. Breckinridge..1857	Lewis Cass.....1857 J. S. Black.....1860	Howell Cobb.....1857 Philip F.Thomas.1860 John A. Dix.....1861	John B. Floyd..1857 Joseph Holt....1861
Abraham Lincoln*†..Hannibal Hamlin..1861 Andrew Johnson...1865	W. H. Seward....1861	Salmon P. Chase.1861 W. P. Fessenden.1864 Hugh McCulloch.1865	S. Cameron.....1861 E. M. Stanton..1862
Andrew Johnson.....1865	W. H. Seward....1865	HughMcCulloch.1865	E. M. Stanton..1865 U. S. Grant.....1867 L. Thomas.....1868 J. M. Schofield.1868
Ulysses S. Grant*.....Schuyler Colfax ...1869 Henry Wilson†.....1873	E. B.Washburne.1869 Hamilton Fish...1869	Geo. S. Boutwell 1869 W.A.Richardson.1873 Benj. H. Bristow.1874 Lot M. Morrill...1876	J. A. Rawlins..1869 W. T. Sherman.1869 W. W. Belknap.1869 Alphonso Taft.1876 J. D. Cameron.1876
Rutherford B.Hayes.Wm. A. Wheeler...1877	W. M. Evarts....1877	John Sherman...1877	G. W. McCrary.1877 Alex. Ramsey..1879
James A. Garfield†..Chester A. Arthur..1881	James G. Blaine 1881	Wm. Windom....1881	R. T. Lincoln..1881
Chester A. Arthur.....1881	F. T. Frelinghuysen.....1881	Chas. J. Folger...1881 W. Q. Gresham ..1884 Hugh McCulloch.1884	R. T. Lincoln...1881
Grover Cleveland....T.A.Hendricks†....1885	Thos. F. Bayard.1885	Daniel Manning.1885 Chas.S.Fairchild.1887	W. C. Endicott.1885
Benjamin Harrison..Levi P. Morton.....1889	James G. Blaine.1889 John W. Foster..1892	Wm. Windom....1889 Charles Foster...1891	R. Proctor.....1889 S. B. Elkins....1891
Grover Cleveland....Adlai E. Stevenson1893	W. Q. Gresham...1893 Richard Olney...1895	John G. Carlisle..1893	D. S. Lamont...1893
William McKinley*†.Garret A. Hobart†..1897 TheodoreRoosevelt1901	John Sherman...1897 Wm. R. Day.....1897 John Hay.....1898	Lyman J. Gage ..1897	R. A. Alger.....1897 Elihu Root.....1899
Theodore Roosevelt.....1901 Chas.W. Fairbanks1905	John Hay†. .....1901 Elihu Root.....1905 Robert Bacon....1909	Lyman J. Gage..1901 Leslie M. Shaw..1902 G. B. Cortelyou..1907	Elihu Root.....1901 Wm. H. Taft...1904 Luke E.Wright1908
William H. Taft.....James S.Sherman†.1909	P. C. Knox.....1909	F. MacVeagh.....1909	J.M.Dickinson.1909 H. L. Stimson..1911
Woodrow Wilson*....Thos. R. Marshall*1913	Wm. J. Bryan....1913 Robert Lansing..1915 BainbridgeColby1920	W. G. McAdoo...1913 Carter Glass....1918 D. F. Houston...1920	L. M. Garrison.1913 N. D. Baker....1916
Warren G Harding†.Calvin Coolidge§...1921 Calvin Coolidge.....Charles G. Dawes..1925	C. E. Hughes.....1921 F. B. Kellogg....1925	A. W.Mellon.....1921	John W.Weeks.1921 Dwight F.Davis1925

*Elected two consecutive terms. †Died while in office. ‡Resigned. §Served out Harding's term.

PRESIDENTS AND THEIR CABINETS.—Continued.

Secretary of navy.	Secretary of interior.	Postmaster-general.	Attorney-general.	Other members.
	Established March 3, 1849.	Samuel Osgood... 1789 Timothy Pickering 1791 Jos. Habersham....1795	E. Randolph.....1789 Wm. Bradford...1794 Charles Lee.....1795	Secretary of agriculture.
Benj. Stoddert.....1798		Jos. Habersham. ..1797	Charles Lee.....1797 Theo. Parsons...1801	Established Feb. 11, 1889.
Benj. Stoddert....1801 Robert Smith.....1801 J. Crowninshield...1805		Jos. Habersham...1801 Gideon Granger...1801	Levi Lincoln.....1801 Robt. Smith..... 1805 J. Breckinridge..1805 C. A. Rodney.....1807	N. J. Colman.1889 J. M. Rusk....1889 J. S. Morton..1893
Paul Hamilton ....1809 William Jones.....1813 B.W.Crowninshield.'14		Gideon Granger...1809 R. J. Meigs, Jr.....1814	C. A. Rodney.....1809 Wm. Pinckney...1811 Richard Rush....1814	J. Wilson.....1897 J. Wilson.....1901 J. Wilson.....1909
B.W.Crowninshield.'17 Smith Thompson..1818 S. L. Southard.....1823		R. J. Meigs, Jr.....1817 John McLean.....1823	Richard Rush....1817 William Wirt....1817	D.F.Houston.1913 E. T. Meredith.....1920 H.C.Wallace.1921
S. L. Southard.....1825		John McLean.....1825	William Wirt....1825	H. M. Gore...1924
John Branch.....1829 Levi Woodbury....1831 Mahlon Dickerson.1834		Wm. T. Barry.....1829 Amos Kendall.....1835	John M. Berrien.1829 Roger B. Taney..1831 B. F. Butler.....1833	W.M.Jardine.1925
Mahlon Dickerson.1837 Jas. K. Paulding...1838		Amos Kendall.... 1837 John M. Niles.....1840	B. F. Butler.....1837 Felix Grundy....1838 H. D. Gilpin.....1840	
George E. Badger..1841		Francis Granger...1841	J. J. Crittenden.1841	
George E. Badger..1841 Abel P. Upshur.. .1841 David Henshaw...1843 Thomas W.Gilmer.1844 John Y. Mason. ...1844		Francis Granger...1841 C. A. Wickliffe.....1841	J. J. Crittenden.1841 Hugh S. Legare..1841 John Nelson.....1843	
George Bancroft...1845 John Y. Mason.....1846		Cave Johnson 1845	John Y. Mason..1845 Nathan Clifford..1846 Isaac Toucey.....1848	Secretary of commerce and labor. Established Feb. 14, 1903.
William B.Preston.1849	Thomas Ewing.....1849	Jacob Collamer.....1849	Reverdy Johnson1849	
William A. Graham.'50 John P. Kennedy..1852	A. H. H. Stuart....1850	Nathan K. Hall....1850 Sam D. Hubbard...1852	J. J. Crittenden..1850	George B. Cortelyou 1903
James C Dobbin...1853	Robt. McClelland..1853	James Campbell...1853	Caleb Cushing...1853	Victor H. Metcalf.....1904-6
Isaac Toucey .. 1857	Jacob Thompson..1857	Aaron V. Brown. .1857 Joseph Holt.....1859	J. S. Black.....1857 Edw. M. Stanton.1860	O. S. Straus.1907-9
Gideon Welles.....1861	Caleb B. Smith.....1861 John P. Usher.....1863	Horatio King ....1861 Montgomery Blair.1861 William Dennison.1864	Edward Bates...1861 Titian J. Coffey..1863 James Speed.....1864	Chas. Nagel..1909
Gideon Welles 1865	John P. Usher.....1865 James Harlan.....1865 O. H. Browning....1866	William Dennison.1865 A. W. Randall. ...1866	James Speed.....1865 Henry Stanbery .1866 Wm. M. Evarts...1868	(Department divided, 1913.)
Adolph E. Borie...1869 George M.Robeson1869	Jacob D. Cox.....1869 Columbus Delano..1870 Zach Chandler.....1875	J. A. J. Creswell...1869 Jas. W. Marshall...1874 Marshall Jewell...1874 James N. Tyner...1876	E. R. Hoar.....1869 A. T. Ackerman..1870 Geo. H. Williams.1871 Edw. Pierrepont.1875 Alphonso Taft...1876	
R. W. Thompson..1877 Nathan Goff. Jr....1881	Carl Schurz.....1877	David M. Key.....1877 Horace Maynard..1880	Chas. Devens.....1877	Secretary of commerce.
W. H. Hunt.....1881	S. J. Kirkwood.....1881	T. L. James.....1881	W. MacVeagh....1881	
W. E. Chandler....1881	Henry M.Teller....1881	T. O. Howe.....1881 W. Q. Gresham.....1883 Frank Hatton.....1884	B. H. Brewster...1881	William C.Redfield.....1913 Joshua W. Alexander.1919
W. C. Whitney.....1885	L. Q. C. Lamar.....1885 Wm. F. Vilas.....1888	Wm. F. Vilas.. ....1885 D.M.Dickinson.....1888	A.H. Garland....1885	H. C. Hoover.1921 H. C. Hoover.1925
Benj. F. Tracy.....1889	John W. Noble.....1889	J. Wanamaker.....1889	W. H. H. Miller..1889	
Hilary A. Herbert1893	Hoke Smith.....1893 D. R. Francis.....1896	W. S. Bissell.....1893 W. L. Wilson.....1895	R. Olney.....1893 J. Harmon.....1895	
John D. Long.....1897	C. N. Bliss..... 1897 E.A.Hitchcock.....1899	James A. Gary.....1897 Chas. E. Smith....1898	J. McKenna..... 1897 J. W. Griggs.....1897 P. C. Knox.....1901	
John D. Long.....1901 Wm. H. Moody.....1902 Paul Morton.....1904 C. J. Bonaparte....1905 Victor H. Metcalf.1907 T. H. Newberry...1908	E.A.Hitchcock.....1901 J. R. Garfield.....1907	Chas. E. Smith.....1901 Henry C.Payne....1902 Robt. J. Wynne.....1904 G.B.Cortelyou.....1905 G. von L. Meyer...1907	P. C. Knox.....1901 W. H. Moody.....1904 C. J. Bonaparte...1907	Secretary of labor.
G. von L. Meyer...1909	R. A. Ballinger....1909 W. L. Fisher.....1911	F. H. Hitchcock....1909	G.W.Wickersh'm1909	Established March 4, 1913.
Josephus Daniels.1913	F. K. Lane.....1913 J. B. Payne 1920	A. S. Burleson 1913	J.C.McReynolds.1913 Thos.W.Gregory.1914 A. M. Palmer....1919	William B.Wilson.....1913 Jas. J. Davis.1921
Edwin Denby.....1921 Curtis D. Wilbur..1924	A. B. Fall..... 1921 Hubert Work.....1923	Will H. Hays .....1921 Hubert Work.....1922 Harry S. New.....1923	H.M.Daugherty..1921 H. F. Stone.....1924 J. G. Sargent.....1925	Jas. J. Davis..1925

The Government of the United States.

[From the Federal Citizenship Textbook.]

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH.
THE CONGRESS.

Senate.
The Vice-President of the United States Is the President of the Senate.
96 Senators.
Two Senators from Each State.

House of Representatives.
Presiding Officer, the Speaker.
435 Representatives.
Two Territorial Delegates.
Three Resident Commissioners.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH.
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
Ten Executive Departments and Various Independent Establishments of the Government.

Department of State.
The Secretary of State.
Division of Current Information.
Divisions Relating to Latin-American, Western European, Near Eastern, Far Eastern, Mexican and Russian Affairs.
Passport Control and Visa Office.
Diplomatic and Consular Bureaus.
Office of the Foreign Trade Adviser.

Department of War.
The Secretary of War.
War Department General Staff.
Office of Chief of Cavalry.
Office of Chief of Field Artillery.
Office of Chief of Coast Artillery
Office of Chief of Infantry.
Office of Chief of Chaplains.
Office of Adjutant-General.
Office of Inspector-General.
Office of Judge-Advocate General.
Office of Quartermaster-General.
Office of Surgeon-General.
Office of Chief of Engineers.
Office of Chief of Ordnance.
Office of Chief Signal Officer.
Office of Chief of the Air Service
Bureau of Insular Affairs—
Philippine Government.
Porto Rico Government.
Dominican Customs Receivership.
Haitian Customs Receivership.
Militia Bureau.
Office of Chief of Chemical Warfare Service.
The Army War College.

Postoffice Department.
The Postmaster-General.
Postal Savings.
Division of Postoffice Inspectors
Division of Postmasters' Appointments.
Division of Dead Letters.
Division of Foreign Mails.
Division of Railway Mail Service.
Division of Air Mail Service.
Division of Money Orders.
Division of Stamps.
Division of Registered Mails.
Division of Rural Mails.

Department of the Treasury.
The Secretary of the Treasury.
Bureau of Engraving and Printing.
Bureau of the Public Health Service.
The Coast Guard.
Supervising Architect's Office.
Comptroller of the Currency.
Treasurer of the United States.
Mint Bureau.
Register of the Treasury.
Federal Farm Loan Bureau.
Secret Service Division.
Bureau of Internal Revenue.
Bureau of the Budget.
Customs Division.
General Supply Committee.
War Savings Division.

Department of Justice.
The Attorney-General.
Solicitor-General.
Assistant to the Attorney-General.
Assistant Attorney-Generals.
Departmental Solicitors.
Bureau of Investigation.
Superintendent of Prisons.
Attorney in Charge of Pardons.

Department of the Navy.
The Secretary of the Navy.
Office of Naval Operations.
Bureau of Navigation—
Hydrographic Office.
Naval Observatory.
Bureau of Yards and Docks
Bureau of Ordnance.
Bureau of Engineering.
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.
Bureau of Aeronautics.
Judge-Advocate General.
Marine Corps.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH—CONTINUED.

Department of the Interior.
The Secretary of the Interior.
General Land Office.
Office of Indian Affairs.
Bureau of Pensions
Bureau of Education.
Geological Survey.
Reclamation Service.
Bureau of Mines.
National Park Service.
Territories of Alaska and Hawaii.

7

8

Department of Agriculture.
The Secretary of Agriculture.
Office of Farm Management.
Weather Bureau.
Bureau of Animal Industry.
Bureau of Plant Industry.
Forest Service.
Bureau of Chemistry.
Bureau of Soils.
Bureau of Entomology.
Bureau of Biological Survey.
States Relations Service.
Bureau of Public Roads.
Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates.
Federal Horticultural Board.

Department of Commerce.
The Secretary of Commerce.
Bureau of the Census.
Bureau of For. and Domestic Commerce.
Bureau of Standards.
Bureau of Fisheries.
Bureau of Lighthouses.
Patent Office.
Coast and Geodetic Survey.
Bureau of Navigation.
Steamboat Inspection Service.

9

10

Department of Labor.
The Secretary of Labor.
Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Bureau of Immigration.
Children's Bureau.
Bureau of Naturalization.
United States Employment Service.
Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation.
Women's Bureau.

Independent Establishments of the Government.

Smithsonian Institution—
National Museum.
National Gallery of Art.
Bureau of American Ethnology.
National Zoological Park.
Pan-American Union.
Interstate Commerce Commission.
United States Railroad Labor Board.
Civil Service Commission.
United States Bureau of Efficiency.
Federal Reserve Board.
Federal Trade Commission.
United States Shipping Board.
United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.
United States Railroad Administration.
Alien Property Custodian.
United States Tariff Commission.
United States Employes' Compensation Commission.
United States Veterans' Bureau.
Federal Board for Vocational Education.
The Panama Canal.
American National Red Cross.
National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.
United States Soldiers' Home.
United States Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board.
Library of Congress—
Copyright Office.
Government Printing Office—
Superintendent of Documents.
General Accounting Office.

JUDICIAL BRANCH.

THE SUPREME COURT.
The Chief Justice of the United States.
Eight Associate Justices.

United States Circuit Courts of Appeals.
Nine Circuits.

United States District Courts.
Eighty in All States.

Various Special Courts.

Court of Claims of the United States. Washington, D. C.
United States Court of Customs Appeals.
Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.
Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.
Federal Courts, Alaska and Hawaii.
United States District Court for Porto Rico.
United States District Court for the Canal Zone.
United States Court for China.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET.

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Secretary of War.

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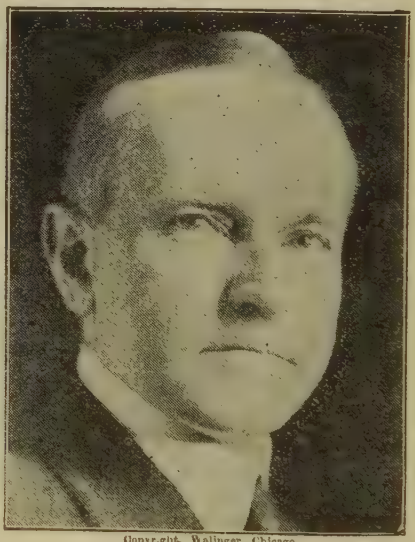
Secretary of Treasury.

Bain News Service.
JOHN G. SARGENT.
Attorney-General.



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Secretary of Labor.

United Newspictures.
CURTIS D. WILBUR.
Secretary of Navy.

The National Government.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

	Salary.
President—Calvin Coolidge (Mass.)	$75,000
Secretary to the President—Everett Sanders (Ind.)	7,500
Executive Clerk—Rudolph Forster (Va.)	6,000

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Secretary of State—Frank B. Kellogg (Minn.)	15,000
Undersecretary—Joseph C. Grew (N. H.)	7,500
Assistant Secretary—Leland Harrison (Ill.)	7,500
Assistant Secretary—J. Butler Wright (Wyo.)	7,500
Assistant Secretary—Wilbur J. Carr (N. Y.)	7,500
Assistant Secretary—Robert E. Olds (Minn.)	7,500
Solicitor—Green H. Hackworth (Ky.)	6,000
Chief Clerk—E. J. Ayers (N. J.)	4,200
Chief of Division of Far Eastern Affairs—Nelson T. Johnson (Okla.)	8,000
Chief of Division of Latin-American Affairs—Francis White (counselor of legation) (Md.)	8,000
Chief of Division of Western European Affairs—William R. Castle, Jr. (D. C.)	5,600
Chief of Division of Near Eastern Affairs—Allen W. Dulles (counselor of legation) (N. Y.)	8,000
Chief of Division of Mexican Affairs—Franklin Mott Gunther (counselor of embassy) (Va.)	9,000
Acting Chief of Division of Eastern European Affairs—Robert F. Kelley (consul) (Mass.)	3,500
Economic Adviser—Arthur N. Young (Cal.)	5,600
Chief of Division of Passport Control—George L. Brist (Iowa)	3,300
Chief of Division of Publications and Editor of Department—Tyler Dennett (N. Y.)	3,800
Chief of Division of Current Information (counselor of embassy) (Ill.)	9,000
Chief of Division of Foreign Service Administration—Herbert C. Hengster (O.)	5,200
Chief of Bureau of Indexes and Archives—David A. Salmon (Conn.)	4,200
Chief of Bureau of Accounts and Disbursing Clerk — William McNeir (D. C.)	3,700
Chief of Visa Office—Coert du Bois (consul) (Del.)	5,000
Chief of the Office of the Executive Committee of the Foreign Service Personnel Board — Worthington E. Stewart (O.)	3,000
Private Secretary to the Secretary—William H. Beck (N. J.)	3,500

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary—Andrew W. Mellon (Pa.)	$15,000
Undersecretary—Garrard B. Winston (Ill.)	10,000
Assistant Secretary—Lincoln C. Andrews (N. Y.)	7,500
Assistant Secretary—Charles S. Dewey (Ill.)	7,500
Assistant Secretary—McKenzie Moss (Ky.)	7,500
Comptroller of the Currency—Joseph W. McIntosh (Ill.)	*5,000
Treasurer of the United States—Frank White (N. D.)	8,000
Assistant Treasurer—Frank J. F. Thiel (N. Y.)	5,400
Deputy Assistant Treasurer—H. Theodore Tate	5,400
Superintendent of National Bank Redemption Agency—George O. Barnes (Pa.)	$5,000
Register of the Treasury — Harley V. Speelman (O.)	5,600
Assistant Register of the Treasury—F. A. DeGroot	3,600
Commissioner of Internal Revenue—David H. Blair (N. C.)	10,000
Assistant to the Commissioner—Charles R. Nash (Minn.)	7,500
Prohibition Commissioner—R. A. Haynes (O.)	7,500
Solicitor of Internal Revenue—Alexander W. Gregg (Tex.)	6,000
Captain Commandant of Coast Guard—Frederick C. Billard (D. C.)	6,000
Surgeon-General of Public Health Bureau—H. S. Cumming (Va.)	7,500
Director of the Mint—Robert J. Grant (Col.)	5,600
Solicitor of the Treasury—Richard Randolph McMahon (W. Va.)	6,000
Director of the Bureau of the Budget—Brig.-Gen. Herbert M. Lord (Me.)	10,000
Assistant Director of the Bureau of the Budget—R. O. Kloeber (Ill.)	7,500
Member of Federal Farm Loan Bureau—Louis J. Pettyjohn (Kas.)	10,000
Member of Federal Farm Loan Bureau—John H. Guill, Jr. (Cal.)	10,000
Member of Federal Farm Loan Bureau—Edward E. Jones (Pa.)	10,000
Members of Federal Farm Loan Bureau—Robert A. Cooper (S. C.), Elmer S. Landes (O.), and Albert C. Williams (Tex.) each	10,000
Director of Bureau of Engraving and Printing—Alvin W. Hall (Pa.)	6,000
Chief of Division of Appointments—James E. Harper (S. C.)	3,600
Chief Clerk—Frank A. Birgfeld (Md.)	5,600
Chief of Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants—M. J. O'Reilly (Cal.)	5,600
Chief of Division of Customs—Ernest W. Camp (Mich.)	6,500
Chief of Division of Printing—Fred F. Weston (Iowa)	3,300
Chief of Division of Loans and Currency—C. N. McGroarty (Ala.)	5,600
Superintendent of Mail—Leo C. Martin (D. C.)	3,000
Chief of Division of Secret Service—W. H. Moran (D. C.)	5,600
Disbursing Clerk—John L. Summers (Tenn.)	3,600
Supervising Architect — J. A. Wetmore (acting)	5,200
Commissioner of Public Debt—William S. Broughton (Ill.)	6,500
Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits —Robert G. Hand (Miss.)	6,500
Deputy Commissioners Internal Revenue —Robert M. Estes (Ky.), $6,500; Harris F. Mires (Wash.)	6,000

*$7,000 additional salary as member of the federal reserve board.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary—Dwight W. Davis (Mo.)	$15,000
Assistant Secretary—Hanford MacNider (Iowa)	5,000
Chief of Staff—Maj.-Gen. John L. Hines	10,000
Deputy Chief of Staff—Brig.-Gen. Dennis E. Nolan.	

The Adjutant-General's Office.

The Adjutant-General—Maj.-Gen. R. C. Davis.
Assistant to the Adjutant-General—Brig.-Gen. Lutz Wahl.
Chief Clerk—Thomas A. O'Brien.

Inspector-General's Department.

Inspector-General—Maj.-Gen. Eli A. Helmick.
Chief Clerk—John D. Parker.

Judge-Advocate General's Office.
Judge-Advocate General—Maj.-Gen. John A. Hull.
Chief Clerk and Solicitor—Edwin B. Pitts.
Quartermaster's Corps.
Chief of Quartermaster's Corps—Maj.-Gen. William H. Hart.
Chief Clerk—Harry E. Davis.
Finance Department.
Chief of Finance—Brig.-Gen. Kenzie W. Walker.
Chief Clerk—Al. Rogers.
Medical Department.
Surgeon-General—Maj.-Gen. Merritte W. Ireland.
Chief Clerk—B. B. Thompson.
Corps of Engineers.
Chief of Engineers—Maj.-Gen. Harry Taylor.
Chief Clerk—Claude Lindsey.
Ordnance Department.
Chief of Ordnance—Maj.-Gen. C. C. Williams.
Chief Clerk—Nathan Hazen.
Bureau of Insular Affairs.
Chief of Bureau—Maj.-Gen. Frank McIntyre.
Chief Clerk—L. V. Carmack.
Signal Corps.
Chief Signal Officer—Maj.-Gen. Charles McK. Saltzman.
Chief Clerk—Herbert S. Flynn.
Air Service.
Chief—Maj.-Gen. Mason M. Patrick.
Chief Clerk—John J. Mullaney.
Chemical Warfare Service.
Chief—Brig.-Gen. Amos A. Fries.
Militia Bureau.
Chief—Maj.-Gen. George C. Rickards.
Chief Clerk—W. A. Saunders.
Chaplains.
Chief of Chaplains—Col. John T. Axton.
Army Nurse Corps.
Superintendent—Julia C. Stimson.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

	Salary.
Secretary—Curtis D. Wilbur (Cal.)	$15,000
Assistant Secretary—Theodore D. Robinson (N. Y.)	5,000
Private Secretary to Secretary of Navy—John B. May, Jr.	
Chief Clerk—F. S. Curtis.	

General Board.
Rear-Admirals H. P. Jones, J. Strauss, A. T. Long, W. W. Phelps, J. V. Chase, Capt. C. L. Hussey, Commander W. W. Smyth, M. C. Robertson, Lieut.-Col. L. C. Lucas (retired), U. S. M. C.
Secretary—Commander J. V. Ogan.
Chief Clerk—Jarvis Butler.
Office of Naval Operations.
Chief of Naval Operations—Admiral E. W. Eberle.
Assistant—Rear-Admiral R. H. Jackson.
Chief Clerk—John T. Cuthbert.
Bureau of Yards and Docks.
Chief—Rear-Admiral L. E. Gregory.
Assistant Chief—Capt. G. A. McKay.
Chief Clerk—E. W. Whitehorne.
Bureau of Navigation.
Chief—Rear-Admiral W. R. Shoemaker.
Aid—Capt. J. R. Y. Blakely.
Chief Clerk—Edward Henkel.
Hydrographic Office.
Hydrographer—Capt. W. S. Crossley.
Clerk—H. A. Babcock.
Bureau of Ordnance.
Chief—Rear-Admiral C. C. Bloch.
Assistant—Capt. J. O. Richardson.
Chief Clerk—E. S. Brandt.
Bureau of Construction and Repair.
Chief—Rear-Admiral J. D. Beuret.
Assistant—Capt. G. H. Rock.
Chief Clerk—Henry C. Brunner.
Bureau of Engineering.
Chief—Rear-Admiral John Halligan, Jr.
Assistant to Chief—Capt. E. L. Bennett.
Chief Clerk—Augustus C. Wrenn.
Bureau of Aeronautics.
Chief—Rear-Admiral W. A. Moffett.
Assistant to Chief—Capt. A. W. Johnson.
Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.
Paymaster-General—Rear-Admiral C. Morris.
Assistant—Capt. T. W. Leutze.
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.
Chief—Rear-Admiral E. R. Stitt.
Assistant to Bureau—Capt. A. W. Dunbar.
Chief Clerk—Dr. W. S. Gibson.
Naval Medical School.
Medical Director—Capt. J. C. Pryor.
Naval Dispensary.
Medical Director—Rear-Admiral C. T. Grayson.
Office of the Judge-Advocate General.
Judge-Advocate General—Rear-Admiral E. H. Campbell.
Assistant—Commander L. E. Bratton.
Naval War College, Newport, R. I.
President—Rear-Admiral C. S. Williams.
Headquarters Marine Corps.
Commandant—Maj.-Gen. J. A. Lejeune.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

	Salary.
Postmaster-General—Harry S. New (Ind.)	$15,000
Chief Clerk and Superintendent—Thomas J. Howell (Mass.)	5,200
Private Secretary to Postmaster-General—(Miss) Alice Mummenhoff (Ind.)	3,000
Assistant Chief Clerk—Charles E. Warren (D. C.)	3,300
Solicitor for the P. O. D.—Horace J. Donnelly (D. C.)	6,000
Assistant Solicitor—Walter E. Kelly (Ohio)	5,200
Purchasing Agent—Thomas L. Degnan (Pa.)	5,200
Chief Clerk to Purchasing Agent—Alfred H. Keim (D. C.)	3,000
Chief Inspector—Rush D. Simmons (Wis.)	5,200
Chief Clerk, Division Postoffice Inspectors—Daniel S. Shook (Kas.)	3,000
Appointment Clerk—Audus T. Davis (Mo.)	3,200
Disbursing Clerk—Louis A. Delano (Mass.)	3,200

Office First Assistant Postmaster-General.

First Assistant Postmaster-General—John H. Bartlett (N. H.)	7,500
Deputy First Assistant and Chief Clerk Charles F. Trotter (Col.)	5,200
Superintendent Postoffice Service—William R. Spilman (Kas.)	5,200
Assistant Superintendent Postoffice Service—John R. Tullis (O.)	3,800
Superintendent Division Postmasters' Appointments — Lorel N. Morgan (W. Va.)	4,000
Assistants Division Postmaster's Appointments—Simon E. Sullivan (Md.)	3,000
Raymond T. Bouton (Mich.)	3,000
Superintendent Division of Dead Letters—Frank C. Staley (Okla.)	3,600

Office Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

Second Assistant Postmaster-General—Warren I. Glover (N. J.)	7,500
Deputy Second Assistant and Chief Clerk—Chase C. Gove (Neb.)	5,200
Superintendent Railway Adjustments—William E. Triem (O.)	4,400
Assistant Superintendent Railway Adjustments—George H. Grayson (N. C.)	3,300
Superintendent Railway Mail Service—Walter H. Riddell (Ill.)	5,200
Assistant General Superintendent Rail-	

	Salary.
way Mail Service—Eugene W. Satterwhite (Pa.)	$4,400
Chief Clerk Railway Mail Service—Henry A. Shore (N. C.)	3,300
Superintendent Foreign Mails—Eugene R. White (N. C.)	3,800
Superintendent Air Mail—Carl F. Egge	3,000
Office Third Assistant Postmaster-General.	
Third Assistant Postmaster-General—Robert S. Regar (Pa.)	7,500
Deputy Third Assistant and Chief Clerk—Harvey Lovejoy (Mo.)	5,200
Superintendent Money Order Division—Charles E. Matthews (Okla.)	4,200
Chief Clerk Money Order Division—Miss Juliette Ford (D. C.)	2,800
Superintendent Registry System—C. Howard Buckler (Md.)	3,800
Superintendent Division of Finance—Paul Freeman (O.)	3,300
Director Postal Savings—William E. Buffington (Pa.)	5,200
Superintendent Division of Stamps—Michael L. Eidsness, Jr. (Iowa)	3,800
Superintendent Classification Division—William C. Wood (Kas.)	4,200
Stamped Envelope Agent—William W. Barre (Neb.)	3,200
Office Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.	
Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General—Henry H. Billany (Del.)	7,500
Deputy Fourth Assistant and Chief Clerk—Harvey R. Nichol (Mich.)	5,200
General Superintendent Rural Mails—George L. Wood (Md.)	4,000
Superintendent Equipment and Supplies—George Landick, Jr. (Ind.)	3,800
Chief Clerk Division Equipment and Supplies—John W. Haring (Pa.)	3,000
Office of the Comptroller for the Postoffice Department.	
Comptroller—Francis P. Sullivan (D. C.)	5,200
Assistant and Chief Clerk—Terence H. Sweeny (Minn.)	3,000
Expert Accountant—Lewis M. Bartlett (Mass.)	3,100

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary—Dr. Hubert Work (Col.)	$15,000
First Assistant Secretary—Edward C. Finney (Kas.)	7,500
Assistant Secretary—John H. Edwards (Ind.)	7,500
Admin. Asst. to Secretary—Ebert K. Burlew (Pa.)	5,600
Chief Inspector—Joseph F. Gartland (Pa.)	4,600
Exec. Assistant to the Secretary—William J. Donald (Col.)	3,900
Exec. Assistant to the Secretary—John H. McNeely (Ind.)	3,500
Chief Clerk—W. Bertrand Acker (N. Y.)	4,200
Solicitor for Interior Dept.—(Acting) John P. McDowell (attorney) (Ill.)	4,200
General Land Office.	
Commissioner—William Spry (Utah)	6,500
Assistant Commissioner — Thomas C. Havell (Tenn.)	5,200
Chief Clerk—Frank Bond (Wyo.)	3,500
Office of Indian Affairs.	
Commissioner—Chas. H. Burke (S. D.)	6,500
Assistant Commissioner—Edgar B. Merrit (Ark.)	5,200
Chief Clerk—Charles F. Hauke (Wash.)	3,400
Pension Office.	
Commissioner—Winfield Scott (Okla.)	6,000
Deputy Commissioner—Edward W. Morgan (Vt.)	5,200
Chief Clerk—Orville L. Ganbin (Md.)	3,300
Chief of Medical Division—Charles F. Whitney (Md.)	3,800
Bureau of Education.	
Commissioner—John J. Tigert (Ky.)	$6,500
Chief Clerk—Lewis A. Kalbach (Pa.)	3,400
Geological Survey.	
Director—George Otis Smith (Me.)	6,500
Chief Clerk—John J. Madigan (Mass.)	3,300
Bureau of Reclamation.	
Commissioner—Elwood Mead (Cal.)	7,500
Assistant to Commissioner—P. W. Dent (Tenn.)	4,800
Director of Finance—David W. Davis (Idaho)	6,000
Chief Engineer—R. F. Walter (Col.)	6,000
Director of Reclamation Farm Economics—George C. Kreutzer (Cal.)	6,000
Chief of Engineering Division—C. A. Bissell (Wash.)	4,000
Chief of Division of Settlement and Economic Operations—Hugh A. Brown (N. J.)	3,100
Chief Accountant—William F. Kubach (Idaho)	3,600
Chief Clerk—C. N. McCulloch (S. C.)	3,000
National Park Service.	
Director—Stephen T. Mather (Ill.)	6,500
Assistant Director—Arno B. Cammerer (Wis.)	5,200
Chief Clerk—Ronald M. Holmes (Pa.)	2,800
Other Officials.	
Supt. of St. Elizabeth's Hospital—Dr. William A. White (N. Y.)	7,500
Surgeon in Chief Freedmen's Hospital—Dr. William A. Warfield (Md.)	5,200
Commissioner War Minerals Relief—John Briar (Iowa)	6,000
The Alaska Railroad Chief Clerk—Howard M. Gillman, Jr. (D. C.)	2,800
Governor of Alaska—George A. Parks (Col.)	7,000
Governor of Hawaii—Wallace R. Farrington (Hawaii)	7,000

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Salary of Secretary, $15,000.

Secretary—Herbert Hoover (Cal.).
Assistant Secretary—J. Walter Drake (Mich.).
Administrative Assistant to the Secretary—Harold N. Graves (D. C.).
Assistants to the Secretary—James H. MacLafferty (Cal.), Ernest L. Priest (N. Y.), William R. Snyder (Tenn.).
Private Secretary to the Secretary—(Vacancy).
Private Secretary to the Assistant Secretary—Kenneth C. Macpherson (Ill.).
Chief Clerk—E. W. Libbey (D. C.).
Disbursing Clerk—C. E. Molster (O.).
Chief of Appointment Division—Clifford Hastings (Wash.).
Chief of Division of Publications—T. F. McKeon (N. Y.).
Director of Purchases and Sales—Walter S. Erwin (Miss.).
Chief of Division of Supplies—Ralph B. Bronson (N. Y.).

Bureau of Census.

Director—William M. Steuart (Mich.).
Assistant Director—Joseph A. Hill (N. H.).

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Director—Julius Klein (Mass.).

Bureau of Standards.

Director—George K. Burgess (Cal.).

Bureau of Fisheries.

Commissioner—Henry O'Malley (Wash.).
Deputy Commissioner—Dr. Lewis Radcliffe (N. Y.).

Bureau of Lighthouses.

Commissioner—G. R. Putnam (Iowa).
Deputy Commissioner—J. S. Conway (Mont.).

Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Director—E. Lester Jones (Va.).
Assistant Director—Robert L. Faris (Mo.).

Bureau of Navigation.

Commissioner—David B. Carson (Tenn.).
Deputy Commissioner—A. J. Tyrer (Wash.).

Steamboat-Inspection Service.

Supervising Inspector-General—George Uhler (Pa.).
Deputy Supervising Inspector-General—D. N. Hoover, Jr. (D. C.).

Patent Office.

Commissioner—Thomas E. Robertson (Md.).
First Assistant—William A. Kinnan (Mich.).
Assistant—Karl Fenning (O.).

Bureau of Mines.

Director—(Vacancy).
Assistant Director—Dr. Dorsey A. Lyon (Cal.).

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The secretary of agriculture is charged with the work of promoting agriculture in its broadest sense and exercises general supervision of public business in relation to agriculture.

	Salary.
Secretary of Agriculture—William M. Jardine (Kas.)	$15,000
Assistant Secretary—R. W. Dunlap (O.)	7,500
Director of Scientific Work—(Vacancy).	
Director of Regulatory Work—Walter G. Campbell (Ky.)	7,500
Director of Extension Work—C. W. Warburton (Iowa)	7,500
Director of Information—Nelson Antrim Crawford (Kas.)	6,000
Director of Personnel and Business Administration—W. W. Stockberger (O.)	6,000
Solicitor—R. W. Williams (Fla.)	6,000
Chief, Weather Bureau—C. F. Marvin (O.)	6,500
Chief, Bureau of Agricultural Economics—Thomas P. Cooper (Ky.)	6,000
Chief, Bureau of Animal Industry—John R. Mohler (Pa.)	6,500
Chief, Bureau of Plant Industry—William A. Taylor (Mich.)	6,500
Chief, Bureau of Chemistry—C. A. Browne (N. Y.)	6,500
Chief, Forest Service—W. B. Greeley (Cal.)	6,500
Chief, Bureau of Entomology—L. O. Howard (N. Y.)	6,500
Chief, Bureau of Biological Survey—E. W. Nelson (Ariz.)	6,000
Chief, Bureau of Public Roads—Thomas H. MacDonald (Iowa)	6,500
Chief, Bureau of Home Economics—Louise Stanley (Mo.)	6,000
Chief, Bureau of Dairying—C. W. Larson (N. Y.)	6,000
Director, Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory—F. G. Cottrell (Cal.)	6,000
Chief, Bureau of Soils—Milton Whitney (Md.)	6,000
Chief, Office of Experiment Stations—E. W. Allen (Mass.)	5,400
Chief, Office of Co-Operative Extension Work—C. B. Smith (Mich.)	5,400
Chairman, Federal Horticultural Board—C. L. Marlatt (Kas.)	6,000
Chairman, Insecticide and Fungicide Board—J. K. Haywood (N. Y.)	5,200
Packers' and Stockyards' Administration—John T. Caine (Utah)	6,000
Grain Futures Administration—J. W. T. Duvel (O.)	6,000
Librarian—Claribel R. Barnett (N. Y.)	3,800

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

	Salary.
Attorney-General — John G. Sargent (Vt.)	$15,000
Special Assistant to Attorney-General—Paul Addison Chase (Vt.)	6,000
Solicitor-General—William D. Mitchell (Minn.)	10,000
Assistant to the Attorney-General—William J. Donovan (N. Y.)	9,000
Assistant Attorney-General (Customs Matters, New York)—William W. Hoppin (N. Y.)	7,500
Assistant Attorney-General — Bertice Marvin Parmenter (Okla.)	$7,500
Assistant Attorney-General—Herman J. Galloway (Ind.)	7,500
Assistant Attorney-General—Ira Lloyd Letts (R. I.)	7,500
Assistant Attorney-General—Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt (Cal.)	7,500
Assistant Attorney-General—Oscar R. Luhring (Ind.)	7,500
Assistant Attorney-General—John Marshall (W. Va.)	7,500
Solicitor for Department of Interior—(Vacancy.)	
Solicitor for Department of State—Green H. Hackworth (D. C.)	6,000
Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant—James W. Baldwin (Ind.)	5,200
Disbursing Clerk—Don C. Fees (Neb.)	3,900
Appointment Clerk—C. B. Sornborger (Vt.)	2,900
Attorney in Charge of Pardons—James A. Finch (N. Y.)	4,200
Solicitor of Treasury (Treasury Department)—Richard Randolph McMahon (W. Va.)	6,000
Assistant Solicitors—Robert J. Mawhinney (Pa.), Thomas Lack (Pa.), each	5,200
Solicitor (Department of Labor)—Theodore G. Risley (Ill.)	6,000
Solicitor (Department of Commerce)—Stephen B. Davis (N. M.)	6,000
Assistant Solicitor (Department of Commerce)—James J. O'Hara (Mass.)	5,200
Solicitor Internal Revenue—A. W. Gregg (Tex.)	6,000
Director, Division of Investigation—John Edgar Hoover (N. Y.)	7,500
General Agent—John D. Harris (Neb.)	5,400

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

	Salary.
Secretary—James J. Davis (Pa.)	$15,000
First Assistant Secretary—Robe Carl White (Ind.)	7,500
Second Assistant Secretary—W. W. Husband (Vt.)	7,500
Chief Clerk—S. J. Gompers (N. Y.)	3,800
Solicitor—Theodore G. Risley (Ill.)	6,000
Disbursing Clerk—Geo. W. Love (O.)	3,100
Private Secretary to the Secretary—Florence B. Wells (Wash.)	3,000
Bureau of Immigration.	
Commissioner General of Immigration—Harry E. Hull (Iowa)	6,000
Assist. Commissioner-Gen.—(Vacancy).	
Bureau of Naturalization.	
Commissioner of Naturalization—Raymond F. Crist (Ill.)	5,200
Deputy Commissioner of Naturalization—Thomas B. Shoemaker (Pa.)	3,800
Bureau of Labor Statistics.	
Commissioner of Labor Statistics—Ethelbert Stewart (Ill.)	6,000
Assistant Commissioner—Charles E. Baldwin (Iowa)	3,800
Children's Bureau.	
Chief—Grace Abbott (Neb.)	6,000
Assistant Chief—Katherine F. Lenroot (Wis.)	5,200
United States Employment Service.	
Director-General—F. I. Jones (N. J.)	5,200
Division of Conciliation.	
Director—Hugh L. Kerwin (Pa.)	5,200
Women's Bureau.	
Director—Mary Anderson (Ill.)	5,200
Assistant Director—Agnes L. Peterson (Minn.)	3,800

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE.

Comptroller-General of the United States—J. R. McCarl.
Assistant Comptroller-General of the United States—Lurtin R. Ginn.
Executive Officer—J. L. Baity.

Solicitor—Rudolph L. Golze.
Assistant to the Comptroller-General—M. E. Rhodes.
Chief Clerk—John K. Willis.
Chief, Division of Appointments—E. F. Inbody.
Disbursing Clerk—Carl Collier.
Chiefs of Divisions: Civil Division—Earl Taggart.
Military Division—W. H. Barksdale.
Check Accounting Division—E. W. Bell.
Postoffice Department Division—C. T. M. Cutcheon.
Transportation Division—E. W. Moore.
Claims Division—W. S. Dewhirst.
Bookkeeping Division—F. H. Bogardus.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

Salary of chairman, $12,000; of other commissioners, $10,000.
Commissioners—Clyde B. Aitchison, chairman; Charles C. McChord, Balthasar H. Meyer, Henry C. Hall, Joseph B. Eastman, John J. Esch, Johnston B. Campbell, Ernest I. Lewis, Frederick I. Cox, Frank McManamy, Thomas F. Woodlock.
Secretary—George B. McGinty.
Assistant Secretary—Alfred Holmead.
Assistant to the Secretary—Thomas A. Gillis.
Chief Clerk and Purchasing Agent—T. Leo Haden.
Disbursing Clerk—W. M. Lockwood.
Appointment Clerk and Personnel Officer—John B. Switzer.
Director, Bureau of Accounts—Alexander Wylie.
Director, Bureau of Finance—Charles D. Mahaffie.
Chief Examiner, Bureau of Formal Cases—Ulysses Butler.
Chief, Bureau of Informal Cases—Arja Morgan.
Chief and Attorney, Bureau of Inquiry—John J. Hickey.
Chief Inspector, Bureau of Locomotive Inspection—Alonzo G. Pack.
Chief Counsel, Bureau of Law—Patrick J. Farrell.
Director, Bureau of Safety—Wilfred P. Borland.
Director, Bureau of Service—W. P. Bartel.
Director, Bureau of Signals and Train Control Devices—E. H. DeGroot, Jr.
Director, Bureau of Statistics—Max O. Lorenz.
Director, Bureau of Traffic—W. V. Hardie.
Acting Director, Bureau of Valuation—Charles F. Staples.

UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD.

Members appointed by the president of the United States for a period of five years under the provisions of title 3, transportation act, 1920.
Salary of members, $10,000 a year each.
Officers of Board—Ben W. Hooper, chairman; G. Wallace W. Hanger, vice-chairman; Luther M. Parker, secretary; Robert F. Cole, assistant secretary; M. W. Hart, chief statistician; H. H. Reed, supervisor of dockets.
Headquarters—608 South Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.
Public Group—Ben W. Hooper of Tennessee, appointed April, 1921; G. Wallace W. Hanger of District of Columbia, reappointed April, 1922; Edwin P. Morrow of Kentucky, appointed January, 1924.
Management Group—Samuel Higgins of New York, appointed April, 1921; J. H. Elliott of Texas, reappointed April, 1922; Horace Baker of Ohio, reappointed May, 1923.
Labor Group—Walter L. McMenimen of Massachusetts, appointed April, 1921; A. O. Wharton of Missouri, reappointed April, 1922; E. F. Grable of Michigan, appointed May, 1923.
Functions—To hear and decide disputes involving grievances, rules or working conditions, between common carriers and their employes and subordinate officials.
Publications—Books of decisions, annual; wage reports, periodic.

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION.

Director-General—James C. Davis.
Comptroller—L. J. Tracy.
General Solicitor—A. A. McLaughlin.
Treasurer—C. L. Stryker.

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION.

Salary of members, $7,500.
Commissioners—Thomas O. Marvin (Mass.), chairman; Alfred P. Dennis (Md.), vice-chairman; E. P. Costigan (Col.), Henry H. Glassie (D. C.), A. H. Baldwin (N. Y.), Edgar B. Brossard (Utah).
Secretary—John F. Bethune (Va.).

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

	Salary.
Commissioners—William C. Deming (Wyo.), president	$7,000
George R. Wales (Vt.)	6,500
Miss Jessie Dell (Ga.)	6,500
Chief Examiner—Herbert A. Filer (Md.)	5,400
Secretary—John T. Doyle (N. Y.)	4,200

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.

Salary of members, $10,000.
Commissioners—Vernon W. Van Fleet, chairman; John F. Nugent, Charles W. Hunt, Huston Thompson, William E. Humphrey.
Secretary—Otis B. Johnson.
Chief Economist—Francis Walker.
Chief Examiner—Millard F. Hudson.
Chairman Board of Review—Marshall B. Clarke.
Chief Export Trade Division—W. F. Notz.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

Salary of members, $12,000.
T. V. O'Connor (N. Y.), chairman.
Edward C. Plummer (Me.), vice-chairman.
W. S. Benson (Ga.).
Bert E. Haney (Ore.).
William S. Hill (S. D.).
Meyer Lissner (Cal.).

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

	Salary.
Public Printer — George H. Carter (Iowa)	$6,000
Deputy Public Printer—John Greene (Mass.)	4,500
Production Manager—Elwood S. Moorhead (Pa.)	4,000
Superintendent of Printing—Henry W. Weber (Ind.)	3,600
Superintendent of Binding—Martin R. Speelman (Mo.)	3,600
Superintendent of Presswork—Bert E. Bair (Mich.)	3,600
Superintendent of Platemaking—Edward G. Whall (Mass.)	3,600
Superintendent of Accounts and Budget Officer—James K. Wallace (O.)	4,000
Superintendent of Buildings—Alfred E. Hanson (Mass.)	4,000
Superintendent of Documents—Alton P. Tisdel (O.)	4,000
Superintendent of Planning—William A. Mitchell (N. C.)	3,600
Purchasing Agent—Ernest E. Emerson (Md.)	4,000
Storekeeper and Traffic Manager—William H. Kervin (N. Y.)	3,600
Chief Clerk—Henry H. Wright (N. Y.)	3,300
Assistant to the Public Printer—Mary A. Tate (Tenn.)	3,000

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

Commissioners—George Vaux, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa., chairman; Warren K. Moorehead, Andover, Mass.; Samuel A. Eliot, Boston, Mass.; Frank Knox, Manchester, N. H.; Daniel Smiley, Mohonk Lake, N. Y.; Hugh L. Scott, Princeton, N. J.; Clement S. Ucker, Savannah, Ga.; Flora Warren Seymour, Chicago, Ill.; John J. Sullivan, Philadelphia, Pa.; Malcolm McDowell, Washington, D. C., secretary; Earl Y. Henderson, assistant secretary.

WORLD WAR FOREIGN DEBT COMMISSION.

Appointed by the president Feb. 21, 1922.
Andrew W. Mellon, secretary of the treasury, chairman.
Frank B. Kellogg, secretary of state.
Herbert C. Hoover, secretary of commerce.
Reed Smoot of the senate.
Theodore E. Burton of the house of representatives.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION.

Secretary of war, chairman.
Secretary of agriculture.
Secretary of the interior.

FEDERAL BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

Chairman—James J. Davis, secretary of labor.
Secretary of Agriculture—William M. Jardine.
Secretary of Commerce—Herbert C. Hoover.
Vice-Chairman—John J. Tigert, commissioner of education.
Harry L. Fiddler, representative of labor.
Edw. T. Franks, representative of manufacturing interests.
Calvin F. McIntosh, representative of agricultural interests.
Director—J. C. Wright.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS.

Navy building, Washington, D. C.
Chairman—Dr. Charles D. Walcott.
Chairman Executive Committee—Dr. Joseph S. Ames.
Secretary—Dr. David W. Taylor, 3341 Navy building, Washington, D. C.
Director of Aeronautical Research—George W. Lewis.
Assistant Secretary—John F. Victory.

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF EFFICIENCY.

Chief—Herbert D. Brown.
Assistant Chief—William H. McReynolds.
Accounting—Herbert H. Rapp.
Duplication of Work—V. G. Croissant.
Statistics—George C. Havenner.
Labor-Saving Devices—Wilson E. Wilmot.
Efficiency Ratings—D. P. Evans.
Chief Clerk and Disbursing Clerk—Miss D. F. Fridley.
Librarian—Gladys E. Weaver.

The United States bureau of efficiency is an independent government establishment directly under the president. It had its origin under authority of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation act of March 4, 1913, as the division of efficiency of the civil service commission. Later, in 1916, by the act of Feb. 28 of that year, it became the present independent establishment.

The duties of the bureau have to do with the administration of government offices. They include surveys of business methods and investigations of duplication of work in the various branches of the government services; studies of the personnel problems of the several executive establishments, and the establishment and general supervision of a standard system of efficiency ratings for the classified civil service in Washington.

Generally, the work is of two classes: First, it handles problems specifically assigned either formally by statute or informally by committees and individual members of congress; second, it assists, upon invitation, the heads of departments and bureaus in studying existing procedure with a view to devising improved methods of performing government work.

An information service is maintained by the bureau on the activities of the federal government.

COMMISSION ON NAVAL OIL RESERVES.

Appointed by President Coolidge March 25, 1924.
George Otis Smith, director of United States geological survey.
Rear-Admiral Hilary P. Jones, U. S. N.
R. D. Bush, bureau of mineralogy, California.

The commission is intrusted with the duty of ascertaining the best means of conserving the navy's oil supply and of creating larger or better protected oil reserves for the navy.

FEDERAL OIL CONSERVATION BOARD.

Appointed by President Coolidge Dec. 19, 1924.
Hubert Work, secretary of the interior, chairman.
Dwight F. Davis, secretary of war.
Curtis D. Wilbur, secretary of the navy.
Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce.
Secretary—E. S. Rochester.

The duty assigned to the board is to study the oil situation in all its phases and to enlist the co-operation of representatives of the oil industry in working out a solution of the problem of practical conservation. The members of the conservation board confer with technical advisers in the various bureaus as to the best methods of safeguarding the national security through the conservation of the country's oil resources.

ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN.

Arlington building, Vermont avenue and H street, Washington, D. C.
Alien Property Custodian—Frederick C. Hicks, 1717 Massachusetts avenue.
General Counsel and Assistant—William W. Wilson, 2400 16th street.
Managing Director—Sewall W. Abbott, The Cairo.
Comptroller—Herbert S. Ward, 605 Carroll avenue, Clarendon, Va.
Chiefs of Divisions:
Administration—Guild C. Foster, 1016 16th street.
Law—Marion Henderson, 2409 37th street.
Trusts—Clyde R. Painter, 1760 Euclid street.
Corporation Management—George D. Casto, 210 16th street, S. E.
Claims and Insurance—Harmon O. Acuff, Seat Pleasant, Md.
Accounts and Audits—Herbert S. Ward, 605 Carroll avenue, Clarendon, Va.
Secretary to the Custodian—A. Manning Shaw, 1319 Park road.

MUSCLE SHOALS COMMISSION.

Appointed by the president, March 27, 1925.
Ex-Congressman John Charles McKenzie, Illinois.
Ex-Senator Nathaniel B. Dial, South Carolina.
Prof. Harry A. Curtis, Yale university.
William McClellan, New York.
Russell F. Bower, American farm bureau federation.

The members are to study the Muscle Shoals problem and to determine the best methods of utilizing the power available at Muscle Shoals.

The Federal Judiciary.

SUPREME COURT.

Salaries: Chief justice, $15,000; associate justices, $14,500; clerk, $6,000; marshal, $4,500; reporter, $4,500.

Chief Justice—William Howard Taft, O...1921
Associate Justices—Oliver W. Holmes, Massachusetts 1902
Willis Van Devanter, Wyoming.....1910
James C. McReynolds, Tennessee.....1914
Louis D. Brandeis, Massachusetts.....1916
George Sutherland, Utah.....1922
Pierce Butler, Minnesota.....1922
Edward T. Sanford, Tennessee.....1923
Harlan F. Stone, New York.....1925
Clerk—William R. Stansbury, Dist. of Col.1921
Marshal—Frank K. Green, Dist. of Col....1915
Reporter—Ernest Knaebel, Colorado.....1916

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Salaries: Chief justice, $8,000; judges, $7,500.
Chief Justice—Edward K. Campbell, Ala..1913
Associate judges—Fenton W. Booth, Ill...1905
George E. Downey, Indiana.....1915
James Hay, Virginia.....1916
Samuel J. Graham, Pennsylvania.....1919

COURT OF CUSTOMS APPEALS.

Acts of Aug. 5, 1909, and Feb. 25, 1910.
Salaries: Judges, $8,500; marshal, $3,000; clerk, $3,500.

Presiding Judge—William J. Graham, Ill.1924
Associate Judges—James F. Smith, Cal...1910
Orion M. Barber, Vermont.....1910
Oscar E. Bland, Indiana 1923
Charles S. Hatfield, Ohio.....1923
Marshal—Frank H. Briggs, Maine.....1911
Clerk—A. B. Shelton, Dist. of Columbia..1910

UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA.

Act of June 30, 1906.

Judge—Charles S. Lobinger (Neb.) $8,000
District Attorney—Leonard G. Husar (Cal.) 4,000
Marshal—T. R. Porter (N. Y.).....3,000
Clerk—William A. Chapman (O.).....3,000
Location—Shanghai, China.

CIRCUIT COURTS OF APPEALS.

For salaries of judges see Supreme court justices, Circuit court judges and District court judges.

First Circuit—Judges: Mr. Justice Oliver W. Holmes; Circuit judges, George H. Bingham, Charles F. Johnson, George W. Anderson; District judges, John A. Peters, Clarence Hale, James M. Morton, Jr., Arthur L. Brown, James A. Lowell, Elisha H. Brewster, George F. Morris.

Second Circuit—Judges: Mr. Justice Harlan Fiske Stone; Circuit judges, Henry Wade Rogers, Charles M. Hough, Martin T. Manton, Learned Hand; District judges, Edwin S. Thomas, Frank Cooper, John R. Hazel, Augustus N. Hand, Harland B. Howe, John Clark Knox, Francis A. Winslow, Henry W. Goddard, William Bondy, Marcus B. Campbell, Robert A. Inch, Thomas D. Thacher.

Third Circuit—Judges: Mr. Justice Louis D. Brandeis; Circuit judges, Victor B. Woolley, Joseph Buffington, J. Warren Davis; District judges, J. W. Thompson, John Rellstab, Oliver B. Dickinson, W. H. Seward Thompson, Joseph L. Bodine, Hugh M. Morris, Robert M. Gibson, William N. Runyon, J. Whitaker Thompson, Frederick P. Schoonmaker.

Fourth Circuit—Judges: Mr. Chief Justice William Howard Taft; Circuit judges, Edmund Waddill, Jr., Charles A. Woods, John C. Rose; District judges, Morris A. Soper, James E. Boyd, H. Clay McDowell, Edwin Y. Webb, Henry H. Watkins, D. Lawrence Groner, William E. Baker, George W. McClintic, Ernest F. Cochran, Isaac F. Meekins.

Fifth Circuit—Judges: Mr. Justice Edward T. Sanford; Circuit judges, Richard W. Walker, Nathan P. Bryan, Rufus E. Foster; District judges, Edward R. Meek, William I. Grubb, William B. Sheppard, Rhydon M. Call, Henry D. Clayton, Robert T. Ervin, Duval West, Joseph C. Hutcheson, Jr., Edwin R. Holmes, James C. Wilson, Samuel H. Sibley, W. Lee Estes, William H. Barrett, William H. Atwell, Lake Jones, Benjamin C. Dawkins, Charles A. Boynton, Guy H. Martin.

Sixth Circuit—Judges: Mr. Justice James C. McReynolds; Circuit judges, Arthur C. Denison, Loyal E. Knappen, Maurice H. Donahue, Charles H. Moorman; District judges, A. M. J. Cochran, Clarence W. Sessions, J. M. Killits, Arthur J. Tuttle, D. C. Westenhaver, J. W. Ross, Xenophon Hicks, Smith Hickenlooper, Paul Jones, Charles C. Simons, John J. Gore, Charles I. Dawson, Benson W. Hough.

Seventh Circuit—Judges: Mr. Justice Pierce Butler; Circuit judges, Samuel Alschuler, Julian W. Mack, Evan A. Evans, George T. Page, Albert Anderson; District judges, George A. Carpenter, Ferdinand A. Geiger, George W. English, Louis FitzHenry, Claude Z. Luse, James H. Wilkerson, Adam C. Cliffe, Walter C. Lindley, Robert C. Baltzell, Thomas W. Slick.

Eighth Circuit—Judges: Mr. Justice Willis Van Devanter; Circuit judges, W. H. Sanborn, Kimbrough Stone, Robert E. Lewis, William S. Kenyon, Arba S. Valkenburgh, Wilbur F. Booth; District judges, Jacob Trieber, Charles F. Amidon, J. C. Pollock, J. H. Cotteral, Frank A. Youmans, James D. Elliott, Martin J. Wade, Tiliman D. Johnson, Thomas C. Munger, Joseph W. Woodrough, Colin Neblett, R. L. Williams, Charles B. Faris, John Foster Symes, George C. Scott, Andrew Miller, Thomas B. Kennedy, William A. Cant, Albert L. Reeves, Orie L. Phillips, Franklin E. Kennamer, Charles B. Davis, Merrill E. Otis, John B. Sanborn, Joseph W. Molyneaux.

Ninth Circuit—Judges: Mr. Justice George Sutherland; Circuit judges, E. M. Ross, William B. Gilbert, W. W. Morrow, William H. Hunt, Frank H. Rudkin; District judges, C. E. Wolverton, E. S. Farrington, F. S. Dietrich, R. S. Bean, E. E. Cushman, George M. Bourquin, Jeremiah Neterer, William H. Sawtelle, F. C. Jacobs, John S. Partridge, William P. James, J. Stanley Webster, Frank H. Kerrigan, Paul J. McCormick, Charles N. Pray, Adolphus F. St. Sure.

CIRCUIT COURT JUDGES.

Salaries of Circuit judges, $8,500 each.

First Judicial Circuit—Districts of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Porto Rico. Circuit judges, George H. Bingham, Concord, N. H., June 5, 1913; Charles F. Johnson, Portland, Me., Oct. 1, 1917; George W. Anderson, Boston, Mass., Oct. 24, 1918.

Second Judicial Circuit—Districts of Vermont, Connecticut, New York. Circuit judges, Henry Wade Rogers, New Haven, Conn., Sept. 28, 1918; Charles M. Hough, New York, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1916; Martin T. Manton, Brooklyn, N. Y., March 18, 1918; Learned Hand, New York, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1924.

Third Judicial Circuit—Districts of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware. Circuit judges, Joseph Buffington, Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 25, 1906; Victor B. Woolley, Wilmington, Del., Aug. 12, 1914; J. Warren Davis, Trenton, N. J., June 6, 1920.

Fourth Judicial Circuit—Districts of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina. Circuit judges, Edmund Waddill, Jr., Richmond, Va., June 2, 1921; Charles A. Woods, Marion, S. C., June 5, 1913; John C. Rose, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 20, 1922.

Fifth Judicial Circuit—Districts of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Canal Zone. Circuit judges, Richard W. Walker, Huntsville, Ala., Oct. 5, 1914; Nathan P. Bryan, Jacksonville, Fla., April 23, 1920; Rufus E. Foster, New Orleans, La., Jan. 13, 1925.

Sixth Judicial Circuit—Districts of Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, Tennessee. Circuit judges, Arthur C. Denison, Grand Rapids, Mich., Oct. 3, 1911; Loyal E. Knappen, Grand Rapids, Mich., Jan. 31, 1910; Maurice H. Donahue, Columbus, O., Oct. 29, 1919; Charles H. Moorman, Louisville, Ky., Jan. 13, 1925.

Seventh Judicial Circuit—Districts of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin. Circuit judges, Julian W. Mack, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 31, 1911; Samuel Alschuler, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 16, 1915; Evan A. Evans, Madison, Wis., May 10, 1916; George T. Page, Peoria, Ill., March 1, 1919; Albert B. Anderson, Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 6, 1925.

Eighth Judicial Circuit—Districts of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Oklahoma. Circuit judges, W. H. Sanborn, St. Paul, Minn., March 17, 1892; Kimbrough Stone, Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 21, 1916; Robert E. Lewis, Denver, Col., Nov. 15, 1921; William S. Kenyon, Fort Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 31, 1922; Arba S. Valkenburgh, Kansas City, Mo., March 18, 1925; Wilbur F. Booth, Minneapolis, Minn., March 18, 1925.

Ninth Judicial Circuit—Districts of California, Montana, Washington, Idaho, Oregon, Nevada, Alaska, Arizona, Hawaii. Circuit judges, E. M. Ross, Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 22, 1895; W. B. Gilbert, Portland, Ore., March 18, 1892; William W. Morrow, San Francisco, Cal., May 20, 1897; William H. Hunt, Washington, D. C., Jan. 31, 1911; Frank H. Rudkin, Seattle, Wash., Jan. 9, 1923.

JUDGES OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS.

Salaries, $7,500 each.

District.	Judge.	Location.	Date commission.
Alabama—Northern and middle dists	Henry D. Clayton	Montgomery	May 2, 1914
Southern district	Robert T. Ervin	Mobile	Jan. 23, 1917
Northern district	William I. Grubb	Birmingham	May 18, 1909
Alaska—First district	Thomas M. Reed	Juneau	Aug. 16, 1921
Second district	G. J. Lomen	Nome	Aug. 19, 1921
Third district	Elmer E. Ritchie	Valdez	Aug. 16, 1921
Fourth district	Cecil H. Clegg	Fairbanks	Nov. 9, 1921
Arizona	William H. Sawtelle	Tucson	Aug. 18, 1913
	F. C. Jacobs	Globe	Mar. 2, 1923
Arkansas—Eastern district	Jacob Trieber	Little Rock	July 26, 1900
Western district	Frank A. Youmans	Fort Smith	June 20, 1911
California—Northern district	John S. Partridge	San Francisco	Mar. 3, 1923
	Frank H. Kerrigan	San Francisco	Jan. 28, 1924
	Adolphus F. St. Sure	San Francisco	Feb. 23, 1925
Southern district	William P. James	Los Angeles	Mar. 3, 1923
	Paul J. McCormick	Los Angeles	Feb. 11, 1924
	Edward J. Henning	Los Angeles	Apr. 24, 1925
Canal Zone	Guy H. Martin	Ancon	Dec. 9, 1924
Colorado	John F. Symes	Denver	May 16, 1922
Connecticut	Edwin S. Thomas	New Haven	Nov. 17, 1913
Delaware	Hugh M. Morris	Wilmington	Jan. 27, 1919
Florida—Northern district	William B. Sheppard	Pensacola	Sept. 4, 1907
Southern district	Rhydon M. Call	Jacksonville	Mar. 28, 1913
	Lake Jones	Tampa	Feb. 18, 1924
Georgia—Northern district	Samuel H. Sibley	Atlanta	Aug. 5, 1919
Southern district	William H. Barrett	Augusta	June 22, 1922
Hawaii	Emil C. Peters, C.J., Sup. Ct.	Honolulu	Mar. 29, 1923
Idaho	Frank S. Dietrich	Boise	Mar. 19, 1907
Illinois—Northern district	James H. Wilkerson	Chicago	July 18, 1922
	George A. Carpenter	Chicago	Jan. 11, 1910
	Adam C. Cliffe	Chicago	Dec. 22, 1922
Eastern district	George W. English	Danville	May 3, 1918
	Walter C. Lindley	Danville	Sept. 22, 1922
Southern district	Louis FitzHenry	Peoria	July 6, 1918
Indiana	R. C. Baltzell	Indianapolis	Jan. 13, 1925
	Thomas W. Slick	South Bend	Feb. 17, 1924
Iowa—Northern district	Henry T. Reed	Cresco	Mar. 7, 1904
	George C. Scott	Sioux City	Feb. 21, 1922
Southern district	Martin J. Wade	Davenport	Mar. 3, 1915
Kansas	John C. Pollock	Kansas City	Dec. 1, 1903
Kentucky—Eastern district	A. M. J. Cochran	Covington	July 1, 1901
Western district	Charles I. Dawson	Louisville	Jan. 13, 1925
Louisiana—Eastern district	Rufus E. Foster	New Orleans	Feb. 2, 1909
Western district	Benjamin C. Dawkins	Monroe	Apr. 5, 1924
Maine	John A. Peters	Portland	Nov. 14, 1921
	Clarence Hale	Portland	July 1, 1902
Maryland	Morris A. Soper	Baltimore	Feb. 24, 1923
Massachusetts	James M. Morton, Jr.	New Bedford	Aug. 12, 1912
	James A. Lowell	Boston	Sept. 22, 1922
	Elisha H. Brewster	Springfield	Sept. 22, 1922
Michigan—Eastern district	Arthur J. Tuttle	Detroit	Aug. 6, 1912
	Charles C. Simons	Detroit	Feb. 6, 1923
Western district	C. W. Sessions	Grand Rapids	Oct. 3, 1911
	Fred M. Raymond	Grand Rapids	Mar. 18, 1925
Minnesota	William A. Cant	Duluth	July 1, 1923
	Joseph W. Molyneaux	Minneapolis	Mar. 18, 1925
	John B. Sanborn	St. Paul	Mar. 18, 1925

District.	Judge.	Location.	Date commission.
Mississippi—Two districts	Edwin R. Holmes	Jackson	Oct. 24, 1918
Missouri—Eastern district	Charles B. Faris	St. Louis	Oct. 3, 1919
	Charles B. Davis	St. Louis	Jan. 31, 1924
Western district	Merrill E. Otis	Kansas City	Mar. 18, 1925
	Albert L. Reeves	Kansas City	Jan. 24, 1923
Montana	George M. Bourquin	Butte	Mar. 8, 1912
	Charles N. Pray	Great Falls	Feb. 8, 1924
Nebraska	T. C. Munger	Lincoln	Mar. 1, 1907
	Joseph W. Woodrough	Omaha	Apr. 3, 1916
Nevada	E. S. Farrington	Carson	Jan. 10, 1907
New Hampshire	George F. Morris	Littleton	Oct. 25, 1921
New Jersey	John Rellstab	Trenton	May 18, 1909
	Joseph L. Bodine	Trenton	June 2, 1920
	Charles F. Lynch	Newark	July 1, 1919
	William N. Runyon	Newark	Jan. 16, 1923
New Mexico	Colin Neblett	Santa Fe	Feb. 5, 1917
	Orie L. Phillips	Albuquerque	Mar. 3, 1923
New York—Northern district	Frank Cooper	Albany	June 3, 1920
	Augustus N. Hand	Albany	Sept. 30, 1914
Southern district	John Clark Knox	New York city	Apr. 12, 1918
	Francis A. Winslow	New York city	Jan. 4, 1923
	Henry W. Goddard	New York city	Jan. 4, 1923
	William Bondy	New York city	Mar. 2, 1923
	Thomas D. Thacher	New York city	Jan. 21, 1925
Eastern district	Marcus B. Campbell	Brooklyn	Jan. 3, 1923
	Robert A. Inch	Brooklyn	Apr. 28, 1923
Western district	John R. Hazel	Buffalo	June 5, 1900
North Carolina—Eastern district	Isaac M. Meekins	Elizabeth City	Jan. 17, 1925
Western district	James E. Boyd	Greensboro	July 1, 1900
	Edwin Yates Webb	Charlotte	Nov. 5, 1919
North Dakota	Charles F. Amidon	Fargo	Aug. 31, 1896
	Andrew Miller	Bismarck	Feb. 2, 1922
Ohio—Northern district	D. C. Westenhaver	Cleveland	Mar. 14, 1917
	John M. Killits	Toledo	June 24, 1910
	Paul Jones	Youngstown	Mar. 2, 1923
Southern district	Smith Hickenlooper	Cincinnati	Apr. 3, 1923
	Benson W. Hough	Cincinnati	Feb. 9, 1925
Oklahoma—Eastern district	R. L. Williams	Muskogee	Jan. 7, 1919
Northern district	Franklin E. Kennamer	Tulsa	Feb. 19, 1924
Western district	John H. Cotteral	Guthrie	Nov. 11, 1907
Oregon	C. E. Wolverton	Portland	Nov. 20, 1905
	Robert S. Bean	Portland	Apr. 28, 1909
Pennsylvania—Eastern district	Oliver B. Dickinson	Philadelphia	Apr. 28, 1914
	J. Whitaker Thompson	Philadelphia	July 16, 1912
Middle district	(Vacancy)	Sunbury	
Western district	W. H. S. Thompson	Pittsburgh	July 21, 1914
	Robert M. Gibson	Pittsburgh	July 24, 1922
	F. P. Schoonmaker	Erie	Dec. 22, 1922
Porto Rico	Emilio del Toro, C. J.	San Juan	Jan. 16, 1922
Rhode Island	Arthur L. Brown	Providence	Oct. 15, 1896
South Carolina—Eastern district	Ernest F. Cochran	Charleston	Nov. 22, 1923
Western district	Henry H. Watkins	Anderson	July 22, 1919
South Dakota	James D. Elliott	Sioux Falls	June 7, 1911
Tennessee—Eastern and middle dists.	Xenophon Hicks	Knoxville	Mar. 2, 1923
Middle district	John J. Gore	Cookville	Mar. 2, 1923
Western district	J. W. Ross	Memphis	May 31, 1921
Texas—Eastern district	W. Lee Estes	Texarkana	Feb. 18, 1920
Western district	DuVal West	San Antonio	Dec. 21, 1916
	Charles A. Boynton	El Paso	Dec. 17, 1924
Northern district	Edw. R. Meek	Dallas	July 13, 1898
	James C. Wilson	Fort Worth	Mar. 5, 1919
	William H. Atwell	Dallas	Jan. 9, 1923
Southern district	J. C. Hutcheson, Jr.	Houston	Apr. 6, 1918
Utah	Tillman D. Johnson	Salt Lake City	Nov. 2, 1915
Vermont	Harland B. Howe	Burlington	Feb. 22, 1915
Virginia—Eastern district	D. Lawrence Groner	Norfolk	June 2, 1921
Western district	H. Clay McDowell	Bigstone Gap	Nov. 12, 1901
Washington—Western district	Edward E. Cushman	Tacoma	May 1, 1912
	Jeremiah Neterer	Seattle	July 21, 1913
Eastern district	J. Stanley Webster	Spokane	Apr. 28, 1923
West Virginia—Northern district	William E. Baker	Elkins	Apr. 4, 1921
Southern district	George W. McClintic	Charleston	July 25, 1921
Wisconsin—Eastern district	Ferdinand A. Geiger	Milwaukee	Mar. 20, 1912
Western district	Claude Z. Luse	Superior	Apr. 27, 1921
Wyoming	Thomas B. Kennedy	Cheyenne	Sept. 22, 1890

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Alabama—Northern district, Charles Kennamer, Birmingham; middle district, Grady Reynolds, Montgomery; southern district, Aubrey Boyles, Mobile.

Alaska—First division, Arthur G. Shoup, Juneau; second division, William F. Harrison, Nome; third division, Sherman Duggan, Valdez; fourth division, Julian A. Hurley, Fairbanks.

Arizona—John B. Wright, Tucson.

Arkansas—Eastern district, Charles F. Cole, Little Rock; western district, Samuel S. Langley, Fort Smith.

California—Northern district, Sterling Carr,

San Francisco; southern district, Samuel W. McNabb, Los Angeles.
Canal Zone—F. Edward Mitchell, Ancon.
Colorado—George Stephan, Denver.
Connecticut—John Buckley, Hartford.
Delaware—David H. Reinhardt, Wilmington.
District of Columbia—Peyton Gordon, Washington.
Florida—Northern district, Fred C. Cubberly, Pensacola; southern district, William M. Gober, Tampa.
Georgia—Northern district, Clint W. Hager, Atlanta; southern district, F. G. Boatright, Macon.
Hawaii—Charles F. Parsons, Honolulu.
Idaho—Edwin G. Davis, Boise.
Illinois—Northern district, Edwin A. Olson, Chicago; eastern district, W. O. Potter, East St. Louis; southern district, Thomas Williamson, Springfield.
Indiana—Albert Ward, Indianapolis.
Iowa—Northern district, G. P. Linville, Cedar Rapids; southern district, Ross W. Mowry, Red Oak.
Kansas—Al. F. Williams, Topeka.
Kentucky—Western district, W. Sherman Ball, Louisville; eastern district, Sawyer A. Smith, Covington.
Louisiana—Eastern district, Louis H. Burns, New Orleans; western district, Philip H. Mecom, Shreveport.
Maine—Frederick R. Dyer, Portland.
Maryland—Amos W. W. Woodcock, Baltimore.
Massachusetts—Harold P. Williams, Boston.
Michigan—Eastern district, Delos G. Smith, Detroit; western district, Edward J. Bowman, Grand Rapids.
Minnesota—Lafayette French, Jr., St. Paul.
Mississippi—Northern district, Lemuel E. Oldham, Oxford; southern district, E. E. Hindman, Jackson.
Missouri—Eastern district, Allen Curry, St. Louis; western district, Charles C. Madison, Kansas City.
Montana—John L. Slattery, Helena.
Nebraska—James C. Kinsler, Omaha.
Nevada—George Springmeyer, Reno.
New Hampshire—Raymond U. Smith, Concord.
New Jersey—Walter G. Winne, Trenton.
New Mexico—John W. Wilson, Albuquerque.
New York—Northern district, Oliver D. Burden, Albany; southern district, Emory R. Buckner, New York city; eastern district, Ralph C. Greene, Brooklyn; western district, Richard H. Templeton, Buffalo.
North Carolina—Eastern district, Irvin B. Tucker, Raleigh; western district, Frank A. Linney, Ashboro.
North Dakota—Seth W. Richardson, Fargo.
Ohio—Northern district, A. E. Bernsteen, Cleveland; southern district, Naveth E. Mau, Cincinnati.
Oklahoma—Northern district, John K. Goldeeberry, Tulsa; eastern district, Frank Lee, Muskogee; western district, W. A. Maurer, Oklahoma City.
Oregon—George Neuner, Portland.
Pennsylvania—Eastern district, George W. Coles, Philadelphia; middle district, Andrew B. Dunsmore, Sunbury; western district, Walter Lyon, Pittsburgh.
Porto Rico—John L. Gay, San Juan.
Rhode Island—Norman S. Case, Providence.
South Carolina—Eastern district, J. D. Ernest Meyer, Charleston; western district, Joseph A. Tolbert, Greenville.
South Dakota—S. Wesley Clark, Sioux Falls.
Tennessee—Eastern district, George C. Taylor, Knoxville; middle district, A. V. McLane, Nashville; western district, S. E. Murray, Memphis.
Texas—Eastern district, Randolph Bryant, Sherman; northern district, Henry Zweifel, Fort Worth; western district, John D. Hartman, San Antonio; southern district, Henry M. Holden, Houston.
Utah—Charles M. Morris, Salt Lake City.
Vermont—Harry B. Amey, Burlington.
Virginia—Eastern district, Paul W. Kear, Richmond; western district, Joseph C. Shaffer, Abingdon.
Washington—Western district, Thomas P. Revelle, Seattle; eastern district, Frank R. Jeffrey, Spokane.
West Virginia—Northern district, Thomas A. Brown, Parkersburg; southern district, Elliott Northcott, Huntington.
Wisconsin—Eastern district, Roy L. Morse, Milwaukee; western district, William H. Dougherty, Madison.
Wyoming—A. D. Walton, Cheyenne.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

Alabama—Northern district, Thomas J. Kennamer, Birmingham; middle district, Douglas Smith, Montgomery; southern district, John W. Van Heuvel, Mobile.
Alaska—First division, George D. Beaumont, Juneau; second division, Charles D. Jones, Nome; third division, Harvey Sullivan, Valdez; fourth division, Gilbert B. Stevens, Fairbanks.
Arizona—George A. Mauk, Phoenix.
Arkansas—Eastern district, George L. Mallory, Little Rock; western district, Andrew J. Russell, Fort Smith.
California—Northern district, Frederick L. Esola, San Francisco; southern district, Albert C. Sittell, Los Angeles.
Canal Zone—Horace D. Ridenour, Ancon.
Colorado—William A. Dollison, Denver.
Connecticut—Jacob D. Walter, New Haven.
Delaware—Walter S. Money, Wilmington.
District of Columbia—Edgar C. Snyder, Washington.
Florida—Northern district, Millard M. Owens, Pensacola; southern district, Benjamin E. Dyson, Jacksonville.
Georgia—Northern district, Walter Akerman, Atlanta; southern district, George B. McLeod, Macon.
Hawaii—Oscar P. Cox, Honolulu.
Idaho—Frank M. Breshears, Boise.
Illinois—Northern district, Palmer E. Anderson, Chicago; eastern district, James A. White, Danville; southern district, James E. McClure, Springfield.
Indiana—Linus P. Meredith, Indianapolis.
Iowa—Northern district, Fred Davis, Dubuque; southern district, Roy B. Gault, Des Moines.
Kansas—Fred R. Fitzpatrick, Topeka.
Kentucky—Western district, Thomas N. Hazelip, Louisville; eastern district, Roy B. Williams, Covington.
Louisiana—Eastern district, Victor Loisel, New Orleans; western district, J. M. S. Whittington, Shreveport.
Maine—Stillman E. Woodman, Portland.
Maryland—George W. Collier, Baltimore.
Massachusetts—William J. Keville, Boston.
Michigan—Eastern district, Frank T. Newton, Detroit; western district, Martin Brown, Grand Rapids.
Minnesota—Edward Rustad, St. Paul.
Mississippi—Northern district, John H. Cook, Oxford; southern district, James C. Tyler, Jackson.
Missouri—Eastern district, Theo. W. Hukriede, St. Louis; western district, I. K. Parshall, Kansas City.
Montana—Rolla Duncan, Helena.
Nebraska—Dennis H. Cronin, Omaha.
Nevada—J. H. Fulmer, Carson City.
New Hampshire—Perley B. Phillips, Concord.
New Jersey—James H. Mulheron, Trenton.
New Mexico—Secundino Romero, Santa Fe.
New York—Northern district, Daniel F. Breiten-

stein, Utica; southern district, William C. Hecht, New York city; eastern district, Jesse D. Moore, Brooklyn; western district, Joseph Fritsch, Jr., Rochester.
North Carolina — Eastern district, Rippon W. Ward, Raleigh; western district, Brownlow Jackson, Asheville.
North Dakota—James F. Shea, Fargo.
Ohio—Northern district, Geo. A. Stauffer, Cleveland; southern district, Stanley Borthwick, Cincinnati.
Oklahoma—Northern district, Henry G. Beard, Tulsa; western district, Alva McDonald, Oklahoma City; eastern district, Henry F. Cooper, Muskogee.
Oregon—Clarence R. Hotchkiss, Portland.
Pennsylvania—Eastern district, W. Frank Mathues, Philadelphia; middle district, John H. Glass, Scranton; western district, James C. McGregor, Pittsburgh.
Porto Rico—Harry S. Hubbard, San Juan.
Rhode Island—William R. Rodman, Providence.
South Carolina — Eastern district, Samuel J. Leaphart, Charleston; western district, Robert Kirksey, Greenville.
South Dakota—John Rooks, Sioux Falls.
Tennessee—Eastern district, Inslee C. King, Knoxville; middle district, R. Q. Lillard, Nashville; western district, Arthur Rogers, Memphis.
Texas—Eastern district, Phil E. Baer, Texarkana; northern district, Samuel L. Gross, Dallas; western district, Scott C. White, San Antonio; southern district, Richard A. Harvin, Houston.
Utah—J. Ray Ward, Salt Lake City.
Vermont—Albert W. Harvey, Rutland.
Virginia—Eastern district, Clarence G. Smithers, Norfolk; western district, S. Green Proffit, Roanoke.
Washington—Eastern district, Arthur F. Kees, Spokane; western district, E. B. Benn, Tacoma.
West Virginia—Northern district, Louis Buchwald, Parkersburg; southern district, Siegel Workman, Huntington.
Wisconsin—Eastern district, Richard J. White, Milwaukee; western district, William R. Chellis, Madison.
Wyoming—Hugh L. Patton, Cheyenne.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION AMENDMENT.

The house of representatives in Washington, D. C., by a vote of 282 to 128 adopted, Dec. 17, 1917, a senate joint resolution submitting to the states an amendment providing for the suppression of the liquor traffic one year after the ratification of the amendment by the required thirty-six state legislatures. The resolution had passed the senate Aug. 1, 1917, by a vote of 65 to 20. It was amended in the house and the senate accepted the resolution as amended Dec. 18 by a rising vote of 47 yeas to 8 nays.

The proposed amendment was submitted to state legislatures for ratification and by Jan. 16, 1919, more than thirty-six, the number required for making an amendment to the constitution valid, had taken affirmative action. The dates on which the various states ratified the amendment were as follows:

1918.	
Mississippi, Jan. 9.	Louisiana, Aug. 8.
Virginia, Jan. 10.	Florida, Nov. 27.
Kentucky, Jan. 14.	1919.
South Carolina, Jan. 23	Michigan, Jan. 2.
North Dakota, Jan. 25	Ohio, Jan. 7.
Maryland, Feb. 13.	Oklahoma, Jan. 7.
Montana, Feb. 19.	Idaho, Jan. 8.
Texas, March 4.	Tennessee, Jan. 8.
Delaware, March 18.	Maine, Jan. 8.
So. Dakota, March 20	W. Virginia, Jan. 9.
Massachusetts, April 2	California, Jan. 13.
Arizona, May 24.	Washington, Jan. 13.
Georgia, June 26.	Illinois, Jan. 14.
	Indiana, Jan. 14.
	Arkansas, Jan. 14.
	Kansas, Jan. 14.
	No. Carolina, Jan. 14.
	Alabama, Jan. 14.
	Colorado, Jan. 15.
	Iowa, Jan. 15.
	New Hampshire, Jan. 15
	Oregon, Jan. 15.
	Utah, Jan. 15.
	Nebraska, Jan. 16.
	Missouri, Jan. 16.
	Wyoming, Jan. 16.
	Minnesota, Jan. 17.
	Wisconsin, Jan. 17.
	Nevada, Jan. 21.
	Vermont, Jan. 29.
	New York, Jan. 29.
	Pennsylvania, Feb. 25

Connecticut, New Jersey and Rhode Island refused to ratify the federal prohibition amendment.

The states dry prior to December, 1917, were:

Alabama.	Maine.	Oregon.
Arizona.	Michigan.	South Carolina.
Arkansas.	Mississippi.	South Dakota.
Colorado.	Montana.	Tennessee.
Georgia.	Nebraska.	Utah.
Idaho.	North Carolina.	Virginia.
Iowa.	North Dakota.	Washington.
Kansas.	Oklahoma.	West Virginia.

Ratification of the prohibition amendment to the federal constitution was formally proclaimed Jan. 29, 1919, by Frank L. Polk, acting secretary of state in the absence of Secretary Robert Lansing, who was attending the peace conference in Paris. Though the document was dated the 29th, legal authorities in the department held that the ratification was accomplished when the thirty-sixth state acted affirmatively on Jan. 16 and that under the terms of the amendment itself prohibition would become effective one year from that date, or Jan. 16, 1920.

THE SULGRAVE INSTITUTION OF AMERICA.

Incorporated Nov. 8, 1917.

Chancellor—Alton B. Parker, New York.
Treasurer—L. Gordon Hamersley, New York.
Secretary—A. B. Humphrey, New York.
Executive Chairman — John A. Stewart, New York.
Offices—3903 Woolworth building, 233 Broadway, New York.

The Sulgrave institution takes its name from Sulgrave manor, the home of George Washington's ancestors in Northamptonshire, England. This property, including house, outbuildings and about ten acres of land, was purchased in 1913 by a public-spirited body of English men and women, who to show their good will for their kindred in America turned the estate over to a board of trustees to be maintained as a place of pilgrimage for all who venerate the name of George Washington. A resolution authorizing the creation of the Sulgrave institution, a society to center in Sulgrave manor, was approved at a meeting of the trustees of the manor held at the American embassy in London, in March, 1914. On Nov. 8, 1917, the Sulgrave Institution of America was incorporated under the laws of New York. The chief purposes as set forth in the certificate of incorporation are to foster friendship and to prevent misunderstanding among English-speaking peoples and as between them and all other peoples of good will, to promote the basic sentiments of democracy and to aid in upholding and maintaining the fundamental institutions of the English-speaking world and in fostering the ideals which inspired their creation.

The institution has initiated a movement to commemorate the 200th anniversary of George Washington's birth. Congress has approved an act to this end.

Foreign Service of the United States.

DIPLOMATIC SERVICE (NOV. 1, 1925).

Explanation—A. E. & P., ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary: E. E. & M. P., envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary; M. R., minister resident; M. R. & C.-G., minister resident and consul-general. Appointed by the president and confirmed by the senate.

Country.	Representative.	Location.	Appointed from.	Salary.
Albania	Charles C. Hart, E. E. & M. P.	Tirana	Dist. Columbia	$10,000
	Trojan Kodding, 3d Sec.	Tirana	Pennsylvania	3,500
Argentina	Peko Augustus Jay, A. E. & P.	Buenos Aires	Rhode Island	17,500
	Benjamin Thaw, Jr., 1st Sec.	Buenos Aires	Pennsylvania	7,000
Austria	Albert H. Washburn, E. E. & M. P.	Vienna	Massachusetts	10,000
	W. W. Andrews, Sec. of Emb.	Vienna	Ohio	6,000
Belgium	William Phillips, A. E. & P.	Brussels	Massachusetts	17,500
	John C. Dunn, 1st Sec.	Brussels	New York	6,000
Bolivia	Jesse S. Cottrell, E. E. & M. P.	La Paz	Tennessee	10,000
Brazil	Edwin V. Morgan, A. E. & P.	Rio Janeiro	New York	17,500
	Thos. L. Daniels, 2d Sec.	Rio Janeiro	Minnesota	4,500
Bulgaria	Charles S. Wilson, A. E. & M. P.	Sofia	Maine	10,000
Chile	William M. Collier, A. E. & M. P.	Santiago	New York	17,500
	J. Lanier Winslow, 1st Sec.	Santiago	New York	6,000
China	John Van A. MacMurray, E. E. & M. P.	Peking	New Jersey	12,000
	Willys R. Peck, Chinese Secretary	Peking	California	7,000
	Ferdinand L. Mayer, 1st Sec.	Peking	Indiana	7,000
	Capt. George T. Pettengill, Nav. Att.	Peking	Navy	.....
	Lieut.-Col. J. H. Barnard, Mil. Att.	Peking	Army	.....
Colombia	Samuel H. Piles, E. E. & M. P.	Bogota	Washington	10,000
Costa Rica	Roy T. Davis, E. E. & M. P.	San Jose	Missouri	10,000
Cuba	Enoch H. Crowder, A. E. & P.	Havana	Missouri	17,500
	R. B. Southgate, 1st Sec.	Havana	Massachusetts	6,000
Czechoslovakia	Lewis Einstein, E. E. & M. P.	Prague	New York	12,000
	F. F. A. Pearson, 1st Sec.	Prague	Rhode Island	5,000
Denmark	John D. Prince, E. E. & M. P.	Copenhagen	New Jersey	10,000
	Oliver B. Harriman, 1st Sec.	Copenhagen	W. Virginia	6,000
Dominican Republic	Evan E. Young	Santo Domingo	S. Dak.	10,000
Ecuador	Gerhard A. Bading, E. E. & M. P.	Quito	Wisconsin	10,000
Egypt	J. M. Howell, E. E. & M. P.	Cairo	Ohio	10,000
Esthonia	F. W. B. Coleman, E. E. & M. P.	Riga	Minnesota	10,000
Finland	John B. Stetson, Jr., E. E. & M. P.	Helsingfors	Pennsylvania	10,000
France	Myron T. Herrick, A. E. & P.	Paris	Ohio	17,500
	Sheldon Whitehouse, Couns. of Emb.	Paris	Illinois	9,000
	H. Johnson, 1st Sec.	Paris	New Jersey	7,000
	Col. T. Bentley Mott, Mil. Att.	Paris	Army	.....
	Capt. T. L. Johnson, Nav. Att.	Paris	Navy	.....
Germany	Jacob Gould Schurman, A. E. & P.	Berlin	New York	17,500
	Matthew E. Hanna, 1st Sec.	Berlin	Connecticut	6,000
	Jefferson Caffery, Counselor	Berlin	Louisiana	9,000
	Capt. J. V. Klemann, Nav. Att.	Berlin	Navy	.....
	Col. A. L. Conger, Mil. Att.	Berlin	Army	.....
Great Britain	Alanson B. Houghton, A. E. & P.	London	New York	17,500
	Frederick A. Sterling, Counselor	London	Texas	9,000
	Ray Atherton, 1st Sec.	London	Illinois	7,000
	Lieut.-Col. Kenyon A. Joyce, Mil. Att.	London	Army	.....
	Capt. Luke McNamee, Nav. Att.	London	Navy	.....
Greece	Irwin B. Laughlin, E. E. & M. P.	Athens	Pennsylvania	10,000
	Herbert S. Gould, 1st Sec.	Athens	California	6,000
Guatemala	Arthur H. Geissler, E. E. & M. P.	Guatemala	Ohio	10,000
Haiti	Arthur Bailly-Blanchard, E. E. & M. P.	Port au Prince	Louisiana	10,000
Honduras	Geo. T. Summerlin, E. E. & M. P.	Tegucigalpa	Louisiana	10,000
Hungary	Theodore Brentano, E. E. & M. P.	Budapest	Illinois	10,000
	Geo. A. Gordon, 1st Sec.	Budapest	New York	6,000
Italy	Henry P. Fletcher, A. E. & P.	Rome	Pennsylvania	17,500
	Warren D. Robbins, Counselor	Rome	Pennsylvania	9,000
	Lieut.-Col. E. R. W. McCabe, Mil. Att.	Rome	Army	.....
	Capt. K. G. Castleman, Nav. Att.	Rome	Navy	.....
Japan	Charles MacVeagh, A. E. & M. P.	Tokyo	New York	17,500
	Norman Armour, Couns. of Emb.	Tokyo	New Jersey	9,000
	Maj. Philip R. Faymonville, Mil. Att.	Tokyo	Army	.....
Latvia	F. W. B. Coleman, E. E. & M. P.	Riga	Minnesota	10,000
	J. C. White, 1st Sec.	Riga	Maryland	7,000
Liberia	Solomon P. Hood, M. R. & C.-G.	Monrovia	New Jersey	5,000
Lithuania	F. W. B. Coleman, E. E. & M. P.	Riga	Minnesota	10,000
Luxemburg	William Phillips, E. E. & M. P.	Brussels	Pennsylvania	
Mexico	James R. Sheffield, A. E. & P.	Mexico	New York	17,500
	H. F. A. Schoenfeld, Counselor	Mexico	Dist. Columbia	9,000
Morocco	(Vacancy.)	Tangier		7,500
Netherlands	Richard M. Tobin, E. E. & M. P.	The Hague	California	12,000
	R. H. Norweb, Jr., 1st Sec.	The Hague	Ohio	6,000
Nicaragua	Charles C. Eberhardt, E. E. & M. P.	Managua	Kansas	10,000
Norway	Laurits S. Swenson, E. E. & M. P.	Oslo	Minnesota	10,000
	James G. Bailey, 1st Sec.	Oslo	Kentucky	7,000

Country.	Representative.	Location.	Appointed from.	Salary.
Panama	John Glover South, E. E. & M. P.	Panama	Kentucky	$10,000
	Dava G. Munro, 1st Sec.	Panama	New Jersey	6,000
Paraguay	George L. Kreeck, E. E. & M. P.	Asuncion	Kansas	10,000
Persia	Hofman Philip, E. E. & M. P.	Teheran	New York	10,000
Peru	Miles Poindexter, A. E. & P.	Lima	Washington	17,500
Poland	Alfred J. Pearson, E. E. & M. P.	Warsaw	Iowa	10,000
	W. S. Howell, Jr., 1st Sec.	Warsaw	Texas	6,000
Portugal	Fred M. Dearing, E. E. & M. P.	Lisbon	Missouri	10,000
	J. W. Benton, 2d Sec.	Lisbon	Pennsylvania	4,500
	Maj. C. B. Hodges, Mil. Att.	Lisbon	Army	.....
Roumania	Wm. S. Culbertson, E. E. & M. P.	Bukharest	Kansas	10,000
	B. R. Riggs, 2d Sec.	Bukharest	Pennsylvania	4,500
Russia	(No diplomatic relations).			
Salvador	Montgomery Schuyler, Jr., E.E. & M. P.	San Salvador	New York	10,000
Serbs, Croats, Slovenes, Kingdom of	H. Percival Dodge, E. E. & M. P.	Belgrade	Massachusetts	10,000
	Gordon Paddock, 1st Sec.	Belgrade	New York	6,000
Siam	(Vacancy) E. E. & M. P.	Bangkok		10,000
	Leng Hui, interpreter	Bangkok		2,500
Spain	Alexander P. Moore, A. E. & P.	Madrid	Pennsylvania	17,500
	Post Wheeler, Counselor	Madrid	Washington	9,000
	John F. Martin, 1st Sec.	Madrid	Florida	6,000
	Capt. Thomas L. Johnson, Nav. Att.	Madrid	Navy	.....
	Maj. Campbell B. Hodges, Mil. Att.	Madrid	Army	.....
Sweden	Robert W. Bliss, E. E. & M. P.	Stockholm	New York	10,000
	Alexander R. Magruder, Counselor	Stockholm	Maryland	8,000
Switzerland	Hugh S. Gibson, E. E. & M. P.	Bern	California	10,000
	Alan F. Winslow, 2d Sec.	Bern	Illinois	5,000
Turkey	(Vacancy.)	Constantinople		17,500
	Rear-Adm. Mark C. Bristol, High Com.	Constantinople	Navy	.....
Uruguay	C. Grant-Smith, E. E. & M. P.	Montevideo	Pennsylvania	10,000
Venezuela	Willis C. Cook, E. E. & M. P.	Caracas	South Dakota	10,000

CONSULAR SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Abbreviations: C.-G., consul-general; C., consul; V.-C., vice-consul; C. A., commercial agent.

FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS DETAILED AS INSPECTORS.

	Salary.
Eastern Europe—Edward J. Norton, Tennessee	$8,000
Europe—Frederick R. Dolbeare, New York	8,000
Thomas M. Wilson, Tennessee	5,000
Ralph J. Totten, Tennessee	9,000
Louis G. Dreyfus, Jr., California	7,000
Samuel T. Lee, Michigan	7,000

ARGENTINA.

Buenos Aires—Henry H. Morgan, C.-G.	9,000
Rosario—Robert Harndea, Cal., C.	4,500

AUSTRIA.

Vienna—John P. Hurley, N. Y., C.	4,500

BELGIUM.

Antwerp—George S. Messersmith, Del., C.-G.	7,000
Brussels—Herbert O. Williams, Cal., C.	4,000
Ghent—C. E. MacEachran, Mass., C.	4,000

BOLIVIA.

La Paz—S. E. McMillin, C.	4,000

BRAZIL.

Bahia—Homer Brett, C.	5,000
Para—(Vacancy).	
Pernambuco—(Vacancy).	
Porto Alegre—(Vacancy).	
Rio Janeiro—Alphonse Gaulin, R. I., C.-G.	9,000
Santos—Herndon W. Goforth, N. C., C.	3,500
Sao Paulo—(Vacancy).	

BULGARIA.

Sofia—Stuart K. Lupton, Tenn., C.	5,000

CHILE.

Antofagasta—G. D. Hopper, C.	4,500
Arica—E. C. Von Treskow, S. C., C.	4,000
Concepcion—(Vacancy).	
Iquique—Harry Campbell, Kas., C.	5,000
Punta Arenas—(Vacancy).	
Valparaiso—Carl F. Deichman, Mo., C.-G.	7,000

CHINA.

Amoy—Leroy Webber, N. Y., C.	4,000
Antung—William R. Langdon, Mass., C.	4,500
Canton—Douglas Jenkins, S. C., C.-G.	$7,000
Changsha—(Vacancy).	
Chefoo—John R. Putnam, Ore., C.	6,000
Chungking—Walter A. Adams, S. C., C.	4,500
Foochow—Ernest B. Price, N. Y., C.	4,500
Hankow—F. P. Lockhart, Tex., C.-G.	6,000
Harbin—George C. Hanson, Conn., C.	5,000
Mukden—(Vacancy).	
Nanking—John K. Davis, O., C.	5,000
Shanghai—Edwin S. Cunningham, Tenn., C.-G.	8,000
Swatow—Clarence J. Spiker, D. C., C.	4,000
Tientsin—Clarence E. Gauss, Conn., C.-G.	8,000
Tsinan—(Vacancy).	
Yunnanfu—Myrl S. Myers, Pa., C.	5,000

COLOMBIA.

Barranquilla—Alfred T. Beerri, N. Y., C.	4,500
Cartagena—Lester L. Schnare, Ga., C.	4,000
Santa Marta—(Vacancy).	

COSTA RICA.

Port Limon—John J. Meily, Pa., C.	3,500
San Jose—Henry S. Waterman, Wash., C.	4,500

CUBA.

Antilla—Horace J. Dickinson, Ark., C.	2,500
Cienfuegos—Frank Bohr, Kas., C.	4,000
Havana—Carlton B. Hurst, D. C., C.-G.	9,000
Nueva Gerona—(Vacancy).	
Nuevitas—Lawrence P. Briggs, Mich., C.	4,000
Santiago—Francis R. Stewart, N. Y., C.	4,500

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

Prague—Charles S. Winans, Mich., C.	7,000

DANZIG, FREE CITY OF.

Danzig—Edwin Carl Kemp, Fla., C.	4,500

DENMARK.

Copenhagen—Marion Letcher, Ga., C.-G.	8,000

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Puerta Plata—William A. Bickers, D. C., C.	2,500
Santo Domingo—Charles B. Hosmer, Me., C.	4,000

ECUADOR.

Salary.

Guayaquil—(Vacancy).

EGYPT.

Alexandria—Ernest L. Ives, Va., C.....$5,000
Cairo—North Winship, Ga., C..... 6,000
Port Said—John L. Bouchal, Neb., C.... 4,000

ESTHONIA.

Tallinn—Joseph G. Groeninger, Md., C.. 3,500

FINLAND.

Helsingfors—Joseph F. McGurk, N. J., C. 4,500

FRANCE AND DOMINIONS.

Algiers—Lewis W. Haskell, S. C., C.... 7,000
Antananarivo—James G. Carter, Ga., C.. 4,000
Bordeaux—Lucien Memminger, S. C., C.. 4,500
Calais—Thomas D. Davis, Okla., C..... 4,000
Cherbourg—John Corrigan, Jr., Ga., C... 4,500
Dakar—(Vacancy).
Guadaloupe—Shelby F. Strother, Ky., C. 3,000
Havre—Lester Maynard, Cal., C..... 6,000
La Rochelle—W. J. Yerby, C..... 4,000
Lille—Paul C. Squire, Mass., C..... 4,500
Limoges—(Vacancy).
Lyons—Hugh H. Watson, Vt., C..... 5,000
Marseilles—Wesley Frost, Ky., C..... 7,000
Martinique—(Vacancy).
Nancy—George N. Ifft, Idaho, C..... 5,000
Nantes—Fred D. Fisher, Ore., C..... 6,000
Nice—Otis A. Glazebrook, N. J., C..... 6,000
Paris—Robert P. Skinner, O., C.-G.... 12,000
Saigon—H. N. Cookingham, N. Y., C.. 4,500
St. Etienne—William H. Hunt, N. Y., C. 4,000
Strassburg—Chester W. Davis, N. Y., C.. 4,500
Tahiti—Lewis V. Boyle, Cal., C..... 3,500
Tunis—Leland L. Smith, Ore., C..... 3,500

GERMANY.

Berlin—William Coffin, Ky., C.-G..... 9,000
Bremen—Leslie E. Reed, Minn., C..... 5,000
Breslau—John R. Minter, S. C., C..... 4,000
Coblenz—Harold B. Quarton, Ia., C.... 4,500
Cologne—Leland B. Morris, Pa., C.... 5,000
Dresden—A. T. Haeberle, Mo., C..... 7,000
Frankfort—Frederick T. F. Dumont, Pa., C..... 7,000
Hamburg—Thos. H. Bevan, Md., C..... 6,000
Koenigsberg—Harold D. Clum, N. Y., C. 5,000
Leipzig—Hernando de Soto, Cal., C..... 6,000
Munich—Charles B. Curtis, N. Y., C.-G. 8,000
Stuttgart—John E. Kehl, O., C..... 7,000

GREAT BRITAIN AND DOMINIONS.

Adelaide—Henry H. Balch, Ala., C..... 5,000
Aden—(Vacancy).
Auckland—Walter F. Boyle, Ga., C.... 5,000
Barbados—John J. C. Watson, Ky., C... 4,500
Belfast—Henry P. Starrett, Fla., C..... 7,000
Belize—(Vacancy).
Birmingham—John F. Jewell, Ill., C..... 6,000
Bombay—Wilbur Keblinger, Va., C..... 6,000
Bradford—Frank C. Lee, Col., C..... 5,000
Bristol—S. R. Thompson, Cal., C..... 4,000
Calcutta—Julius G. Lay, D. C., C.-G... 9,000
Calgary—Samuel C. Reat, Ill., C..... 4,000
Campbellton—G. C. Woodward, Pa., C... 3,500
Cape Town—DeWitt C. Poole, Ill., C.-G. 8,000
Cardiff—(Vacancy).
Charlottetown—(Vacancy).
Colombo—(Vacancy).
Dundee—M. K. Moorhead, Pa., C..... 6,000
Dunfermline—H. D. Van Sant, N. J., C. 3,000
Durban—Harry M. Lakin, Pa., C..... 4,500
Edinburgh—Wilbert L. Bonney, Ill., C.. 4,000
Fernie—Norton F. Brand, N. D., C..... 2,500
Fort William—M. M. Vance, O., C..... 4,500
Georgetown—Gaston Smith, La., C..... 4,000
Gibraltar—R. L. Sprague, Mass., C..... 4,000
Glasgow—Geo. E. Chamberlin, N. Y., C. 7,000
Halifax, N. S.—W. H. Robertson, Va., C.-G. 9,000

Salary.

Hamilton, Bermuda—R. Hovey, N. Y., C.$4,000
Hamilton, Ont.—Richard F. Boyce, Mich., C. 4,000
Hongkong—R. C. Tredwell, Ind., C.-G.. 8,000
Hull—(Vacancy).
Johannesburg—George K. Donald, Ala., C. 6,000
Karachi—E. V. Richardson, N. Y., C. 5,000
Kingston, Jam.—Jose de Olivares, Mo., C. 5,000
Kingston, Ont.—F. S. S. Johnson, N. J., C. 3,500
Leeds—(Vacancy).
Liverpool—Leo. J. Keena, C..... 8,000
London—L. H. Washington, D. C., C.-G. 9,000
London, Ont.—G. R. Taggart, N. J., C... 4,000
Madras—Alfred R. Thomson, Md., C.... 5,000
Malta—Philip Adams, Mass., C..... 4,000
Manchester—Ross E. Holaday, O., C... 6,000
Melbourne—(Vacancy).
Moncton—B. M. Rasmussen, Iowa, C... 4,500
Montreal—Albert Halstead, D. C., C.-G. 9,000
Nairobi—A. M. Warren, Md., C..... 5,000
Nassau—H. J. Anslinger, Pa., C..... 3,500
Newcastle, N. S. W.—R. L. Rankin, N. J., C. 3,500
Newcastle-on-Tyne—C. R. Nasmith, N. Y., C. 4,500
Niagara Falls—W. W. Brunswick, C... 3,500
Nottingham—C. E. Guyant, Ill., C..... 5,000
Ottawa—John G. Foster, Vt., C.-G..... 9,000
Penang—(Vacancy).
Plymouth—Ralph C. Busser, Pa., C..... 5,000
Port Elizabeth—Reed P. Clark, N. H., C. 4,000
Prescott—(Vacancy).
Prince Rupert—E. A. Wakefield, Me., C. 3,500
Quebec—E. H. Dennison, O., C..... 6,000
Rangoon—Charles J. Pisar, Wis., C..... 4,500
Regina—Paul H. Cram, Me., C..... 4,000
Riviere du Loup—W. M. P. Mitchell, Va., C. 4,000
St. John, N. B.—Romeyn Warmuth, N. Y., C. 4,500
St. John's, N. F.—(Vacancy).
St. Stephen—(Vacancy).
Sarnia—Ferd C. Stater, Kas., C..... 3,500
Sault Ste. Marie—W. E. Chapman, Okla., C. 4,000
Sheffield—William J. Grace, N. Y., C... 4,000
Sherbrooke—Emil Sauer, N. Y., C..... 5,000
Singapore—(Vacancy).
Southampton—John M. Savage, N. J., C. 5,000
Stoke-on-Trent—R. S. McNiece, Utah, C. 4,000
Swansea—Arthur B. Cooke, S. C., C.... 4,000
Sydney, N. S.—H. H. Dick, S. C., C.... 5,000
Sydney, N. S. W.—E. M. Lawton, O., C. 7,000
Toronto—(Vacancy).
Trinidad—Henry D. Baker, Ill., C..... 3,500
Vancouver—E. L. Harris, Ill., C.-G.... 7,000
Victoria—G. A. Bucklin, Okla., C..... 6,000
Wellington—Will L. Lowrie, Ill., C.-G.. 7,000
Windsor, Ont.—H. F. Hawley, N. Y., C.. 4,500
Winnipeg—P. S. Heintzleman, Pa., C.-G. 7,000
Yarmouth—G. R. Wilson, Tex., C..... 4,000

GREECE.

Athens—Arthur Garrels, Me., C.-G..... 7,000
Patras—Alfred W. Donegan, Ala., C..... 5,000
Saloniki—Robert F. Fernald, Me., C.. 3,500

GUATEMALA.

Guatemala—Philip Holland, Tenn., C... 7,000

HAITI.

Cape Haitien—W. R. Scott, O., C..... 4,000
Port au Prince—(Vacancy).

HONDURAS.

Ceiba—George P. Waller, Ala., C..... 3,500
Puerto Cortes—Ray Fox, Cal., C..... 3,500
Tegucigalpa—Geo. P. Shaw, Cal., C.... 3,500

HUNGARY.

Budapest—(Vacancy).

IRAQ (MESOPOTAMIA).

Bagdad—(Vacancy).

IRISH FREE STATE.

Salary.

Cobh (Queenstown)—Cornelius Ferris, Col., C. $7,000
Dublin—Charles M. Hathaway, Jr., Pa., C.-G. 7,000

ITALY.

Catania—Ilo C. Funk, Col., C. 4,000
Fiume—(Vacancy).
Florence—Joseph E. Haven, Ill., C. 5,000
Genoa—John Ball Osborne, Pa., C.-G.... 7,000
Leghorn—Jesse B. Jackson, O., C. 5,000
Messina—Leonard G. Dawson, Va., C.. 4,000
Milan—Clarence Carrigan, Cal., C. 7,000
Naples—Homer M. Byington, Conn., C... 8,000
Palermo—Edward I. Nathan, Pa., C. 4,500
Rome—Leon Dominican, N. Y., C. 6,000
Trieste—George M. Hanson, Utah, C. 4,500
Turin—(Vacancy).
Venice—James B. Young, Pa., C. 6,000

JAPAN.

Dairen—Leo D. Sturgeon, Ill., C. 3,500
Kobe—(Vacancy).
Nagasaki—(Vacancy).
Nagoya—H. T. Goodier, N. Y., C. 3,500
Seoul—Ransford S. Miller, N. Y., C.-G.. 7,000
Taihoku Taiwan—C. L. DeVault, Ind., C. 3,500
Tokyo—N. B. Stewart, Ga., C.-G. 9,000
Yokohama—Graham H. Kemper, Ky., C. 5,000

JUGOSLAVIA.

(See Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Kingdom of.)

LATVIA.

Riga—John F. Simons, N. Y., C. 4,000

LIBERIA.

Monrovia—Solomon Porter Hood, N. J., C.-G. ....

LITHUANIA.

Kovno—Harry E. Carlson, Ill., C. 4,000

MEXICO.

Acapulco—(Vacancy).
Aguascalientes—Don S. Haven, Pa., C.. 4,000
Chihuahua—Thos. McEnelly, N. Y., C.. 3,500
Ciudad Juarez—John W. Dye, Minn., C.. 5,000
Durango—D. J. D. Myers, Ga., C. 5,000
Ensenada—Leighton Hope, Miss., C. 3,500
Frontera—(Vacancy).
Guadalajara—D. G. Dwyra, Col., C. 4,500
Guaymas—William P. Blocker, Tex., C.. 4,500
Manzanillo—(Vacancy).
Matamoros—(Vacancy).
Mazatlan—(Vacancy).
Mexicali—H. C. Von Struve, Tex., C.... 4,000
Mexico City—A. W. Weddell, Va., C.-G.. 8,000
Monterey—Paul H. Foster, Tex., C. 3,500
Nogales—H. C. A. Damm, Tenn., C. 4,500
Nuevo Laredo—Harry L. Walsh, Tex., C. 4,000
Piedras Negras—D. Linard, Ala., C. 3,500
Progreso—(Vacancy).
Salina Cruz—(Vacancy).
Saltillo—(Vacancy).
San Luis Potosi—W. W. Early, N. C., C. 3,500
Tampico—(Vacancy).
Torreon—Bartley F. Yost, Kas., C. 4,000
Vera Cruz—John Q. Wood, Hawaii, C.... 6,000

MOROCCO.

Casablanca—H. E. Russell, Mich., C.. 4,000
Tangier—Maxwell Blake, Mo., C.-G.... .....

NETHERLANDS.

Amsterdam—Wm. H. Gale, Va., C.-G... 8,000
Batavia—Charles L. Hoover, Iowa, C.. 6,000
Curacao—Thomas W. Voetter, Pa., C... 4,500
Medan—(Vacancy).
Rotterdam—Edward A. Dow, Neb., C.. 6,000
Soerabaya—R. R. Winslow, Mich., C.. 3,500

NICARAGUA

Bluefields—A. J. McConnico, Miss., C... 4,000
Corinto—Harold Playter, Cal., C. 4,000

NORWAY.

Salary.

Bergen—Maurice C. Pierce, Wis., C. $4,000
Oslo—A. G. Snyder, W. Va., C.-G. 7,000
Stavanger—(Vacancy).

PALESTINE.

Jerusalem—Oscar S. Heizer, Iowa, C... 5,000

PANAMA.

Colon—(Vacancy).
Panama—(Vacancy).

PARAGUAY.

Asuncion—D. A. Willson, N. Y., C. 4,000

PERSIA.

Teheran—Karl de G. MacVitty, Ill., C.. 4,500

PERU.

Callao—(Vacancy).

POLAND.

Warsaw—Theo. Jackel, N. Y., C.-G. 7,000

PORTUGAL AND DOMINIONS.

Funchal—(Vacancy).
Horta—R. S. Castleman, Cal., C. 3,500
Lisbon—W. Stanley Hollis, Mass., C.-G.. 7,000
Loanda—(Vacancy).
Lourenco Marques—L. H. Gourley, Ill., C. 4,000
Oporto—Samuel H. Wiley, N. C., C. 4,000
St. Michaels—Wm. F. Doty, N. J., C... 4,000

ROUMANIA.

Bukharest—Ely E. Palmer, R. I., C. 7,000
Constantza—Richard B. Haven, Ill., C.. 3,500

RUSSIA.

(No consular relations.)

SALVADOR.

San Salvador—W. J. McCafferty, Cal., C. 4,000

SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES, KINGDOM OF.

Belgrade—Kenneth S. Patton, Va., C. 6,000
Zagreb—Leslie A. Davis, N. Y., C. 5,000

SIAM.

Bangkok—Charles H. Albrecht, Pa., C. 4,500

SPAIN.

Barcelona—(Vacancy).
Bilbao—Henry M. Wolcott, N. Y., C. 4,500
Cadiz—Lucien N. Sullivan, Pa., C. 4,500
Madrid—Augustin W. Ferrin, N. Y., C.. 3,500
Malaga—Austin C. Brady, N. M., C. 4,000
Seville—William C. Burdett, Tenn., C.. 4,500
Teneriffe—Ralph A. Gibson, Ill., C. 4,000
Valencia—Clement S. Edwards, Minn., C. 4,500
Vigo—W. H. McKinney, Mich., C. 3,500

SWEDEN.

Gothenburg—Walter H. Sholes, Okla., C. 4,500
Malmo—Charles H. Heisler, Del., C. 3,500
Stockholm—C. I. Dawson, S. C., C.-G. 8,000

SWITZERLAND.

Basel—Calvin M. Hitch, Ga., C. 6,000
Bern—(Vacancy).
Geneva—S. Pinckney Tuck, N. Y., C.. 5,000
Zurich—Robert Fraser, Jr., Pa., C.-G.. 8,000

SYRIA.

Aleppo—(Vacancy).
Beirut—Paul Knabenshue, O., C. 6,000
Damascus—(Vacancy).

TURKEY.

Constantinople—Gabriel Bie Ravndal, S. D., C.-G. 9,000
Smyrna—Samuel W. Honaker, Tex., C. 6,000

URUGUAY.

Montevideo—O. G. Marsh, Wash., C. 5,000

VENEZUELA.

Caracas—D. C. McDonough, Mo., C. 4,500
Maracaibo—Alexander K. Sloan, Pa., C. 4,000
Puerto Cabello—W. P. Garrety, N. Y., C. 3,500

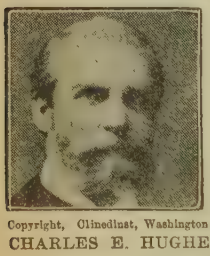
FOREIGN EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Argentine Republic—Dr. Honoris Pueyrreddon, A. E. and P.
Mr. Felipe A. Espil, counselor.
Austria—Edgar L. G. Prochnik, E. E. and M. P.
Belgium—Baron E. de Cartier Marchienne, E. E. and M. P.
Mr. Raoul Tilmont, secretary.
Bolivia—Senor Dr. Don Ricardo Jaime Freyre, E. E. and M. P.
Brazil—Mr. S. Gurgeldo Amaral, A. E. and P.
Mr. Samuel Sousa Leao Gracie, secretary of embassy.
Bulgaria—Mr. Stephen P. Bisseroff, charge d'affaires.
Dr. P. Lessinoff, secretary.
Chile—Senor Don Beltran Mathieu, A. E. and M. P.
Senor Don Federico Agacio, counselor.
China—Mr. Sao-Ke Alfred Sze.
Mr. Yung Kwai, counselor.
Colombia—Dr. Enrique Olaya, E. E. and M. P.
Senor Don Jose M. Coronado, secretary.
Costa Rica—Senor Don J. Rafael Oreamundo, E. E. and M. P.
Cuba—Senor Don Cosme de la Torriente, A. E. and P.
Dr. Arturo Padro y Almeida, secretary.
Czechoslovakia—Dr. Frantisek Chvalkovsky, E. E. and M. P.
Denmark—Mr. Constantin Brun, E. E. and M. P.
Mr. Anker K. Bojsen, secretary.
Dominican Republic—Senor Don Jose del Carmen Ariza, E. E. and M. P.
Ecuador—Senor Don Juan Barberis, charge d'affaires.
Egypt—Mahmoud Samy Pasha, E. E. and M. P.
Esthonia—Mr. Antonias Piip.
Finland—Mr. Axel L. Astrom, E. E. and M. P.
France—Emile Daeschner, A. E. and P.
Count de Sartigas, counselor.
Germany—Baron Ago von Maltzan, A. E. and P.
Dr. Hans H. Dieckhoff, counselor.
Great Britain—Sir Esme William Howard, A. E. and M. P.
Mr. Henry G. Chilton, counselor of embassy.
Greece—Mr. Charalambos Simopoulos.
Guatemala—Senor Don Francisco Sanchez Latour, E. E. and M. P.
Haiti—Mr. Hannibal Price, E. E. and M. P.
Mr. Raoul Lizaire, secretary.
Honduras—Senor Luis Bogram, E. E. and M. P.
Hungary—Count Laszlo Szechenyi, E.E.and M.P.
Irish Free State—Timothy A. Smiddy, E. E. and M. P.
Italy—Giacomo de Martino, A. E. and P.
Sig. Augusto Rosso, counselor and charge d'affaires.
Japan—Tsuneo Matsudaira, A. E. and P.
Mr. Setsuzo, counselor.
Latvia—C. Louis Seya, E. E. and M. P.
Luxemburg—Baron Raymond de Waha, charge d'affaires.
Mexico—Senor Don Manuel C. Tellez, A. E. and P.
Netherlands—Jhr. Dr. A. C. de Graeff, E. E. and M. P.
Nicaragua—Senor Dr. Pedro Gonzalez, E. E. and M. P.
Norway—Mr. H. H. Bryn, E. E. and M. P.
Mr. Daniel Steen, counselor.
Panama—Senor Dr. Don Ricardo J. Alfaro, E. E. and M. P.
Paraguay—Dr. Don Eusebio Ayala, E. E. and M. P.
Persia—Mr. Hussein Alai, E. E. and M. P.
Peru—Dr. Hernan Velarde, A. E. and P.
Poland—John Ciechanowski, E. E. and M. P.
Portugal—Viscount de Alte, E. E. and M. P.
Roumania—Prince A. Bibesco, E. E. and M. P.
Russia—Mr. Serge Ughet, financial attache.
Salvador—Dr. Don Hector David Castro, charge d'affaires.
Serbs, Croats and Slovenes—Dr. Ante Tresich Pavichih, E. E. and M. P.
Siam—Phya Bari Navarasth, E. E. and M. P.
Mr. Edward H. Loftus, secretary.
Spain—Senor Don Juan Riano y Gayangos, A. E. and P.
Senor Don Eduardo Garcia Comin, counselor.
Sweden—Capt. A. F. Wallenberg, E. E. and M. P.
P. V. G. Assarsson, counselor.
Switzerland—Mr. Marc Peter, E. E. and M. P.
Uruguay—Senor Dr. Jacobo Varela, E. E. and M. P.
Venezuela—Dr. Don Pedro Arcaya, E. E. and M. P.

CHANGES IN PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S CABINET.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Charles E. Hughes, secretary of state, resigned his portfolio early in 1925, the resignation to take effect on March 4 following. In his letter to President Coolidge Mr. Hughes said:



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CHARLES E. HUGHES

"The period of service which was in contemplation when I took office is now drawing to a close, and, in accordance with the intention I have heretofore expressed, I beg leave to tender my resignation as secretary of state, to take effect on March 4, 1925.

"It will then be twenty years since I undertook public work in New York, and during that time, with the exception of a little more than two years after the armistice, I have been engaged almost continuously in the discharge of public duties.

"I feel that I must now ask to be relieved of official responsibility and to be permitted to return to private life. As foreign affairs are perennial, I know of no more appropriate time to do this than at the end of the present administration.

"Permit me again to express my deep appreciation of the confidence you have reposed in me and of the privilege of serving under your leadership. I shall have an abiding memory of your unfailing kindness.

"Assuring you of my earnest support of your administration and of my hope that, although out of office, I may still be able to be of service, I am, my dear Mr. President, with highest esteem, faithfully yours,

"CHARLES E. HUGHES."

In his reply, dated Jan. 10, 1925, President Coolidge said:

"Your favor of recent date advising me that you have irrevocably decided to adopt your long-cherished intention of retiring on the 4th of March I have received with much regret. I can well appreciate that you are personally entitled, after twenty years of public service, to seek some of the satisfaction of private life.

"But I cannot refrain from expressing my feeling of personal loss at the prospect of your retirement, and also the loss that must inevitably ensue when one of your ability and experience goes out of an office which he is so well qualified to fill.

"I realize, however, that this is in the nature of things, and so wish to put my emphasis on the appreciation that I feel for your loyalty at all times to me, your many expressions by word and deed of a friendship on which

I could not set too high a value, and the exalted character and disinterested nature of the important public service that has come so constantly under my observation.

"I trust you may have a well merited repose and that satisfaction which alone can come from a consciousness that the duties of this life have been well performed.

"With kindest regards, I am very cordially yours, CALVIN COOLIDGE."

Simultaneously with the announcement of Secretary Hughes' resignation it was made known at the white house that he would be succeeded by Frank B. Kellogg, American ambassador in London and former United States senator. The change was made on March 4, when President Coolidge began the term for which he had been elected Nov. 6, 1924. Mr. Kellogg was born in Potsdam, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1856; moved to Minnesota with his parents in 1865, and after receiving a common school education studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1877. He practiced his profession in Rochester, Minn., for three years and was attorney for Olmstead county for five years, after which he removed to St. Paul, where he appeared in many important cases. From 1917 to 1923 he was United States senator for Minnesota.

SECRETARY OF WAR.

John Wingate Weeks resigned his position as secretary of war on Oct. 13, 1925, because of ill health. He was appointed by President Harding in 1921 and thus had been in office more than four years and a half. His administration was satisfactory to President Coolidge and his resignation was accepted with reluctance.

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JOHN W. WEEKS.

Secretary Weeks was succeeded by Dwight F. Davis, the assistant secretary of war. Mr. Davis was born in St. Louis, Mo., July 5, 1879. He was graduated from Harvard in 1900 and occupied various private and public positions. As a member of the Missouri national guard he rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and acquired a thorough knowledge of military affairs. He served as a director of the War Finance corporation from 1921 to 1923, when he was made assistant secretary of war. Mr. Davis was succeeded in the office of assistant secretary by Col. Hanford MacNider, former national commander of the American Legion.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Harlan Fiske Stone, who was appointed attorney-general of the United States by President Coolidge April 4, 1924, to succeed Harry M. Daugherty, resigned, was appointed an associate justice of the United States Supreme court Jan. 6, 1925, to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of Justice Joseph McKenna. There was considerable opposition to Mr. Stone in the senate on account of the position taken by him in the case against Senator Wheeler of Montana and it was not until Feb. 5 that he was confirmed. He took his seat on the bench March 2.

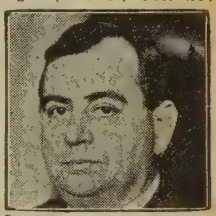
Western Newspaper Union Photo.

HARLAN F. STONE.

Mr. Stone was succeeded as attorney-general by John Garibaldi Sargent of Vermont, after the nomination of Charles Beecher Warren of Michigan for that office had finally been rejected by the senate. Mr. Sargent's nomination was confirmed by the senate March 17, 1925, without any opposition and he took office two days later. Mr. Sargent was born in Ludlow, Vt., Oct. 13, 1860. He attended Tufts college, was admitted to the bar in 1890, was state's attorney of Windsor county, Vermont, from 1898 to 1900, and served as attorney-general of Vermont from 1908 to 1912.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

Henry C. Wallace of Iowa, secretary of agriculture, died in Washington, D. C., Oct. 25, 1924, and was succeeded by Howard M. Gore of West Virginia, the assistant secretary. At the November election the same year Mr. Gore was elected governor of his state, but continued as head of the department of agriculture until March 4, 1925, when he was succeeded by William M. Jardine, who had been appointed secretary by President Coolidge on Feb. 14.



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HOWARD M. GORE.

M. Jardine was born on a ranch in Oneida county, Idaho, Jan. 16, 1879. He was a student in the Agricultural college of Utah and the graduate school of the University of Illinois. After living and working on ranches in Idaho until he was 20 years of age he became a teacher and professor of agriculture in institutions in Utah, Michigan and Kansas. On March 1, 1918, he was made president of the Kansas State Agricultural college and held that position until he was appointed secretary of agriculture by President Coolidge.

NATIONAL HYMNS.

Following is a list of songs used as national hymns or anthems in various countries of the world:

United States—"The Star Spangled Banner."* "America" and "Hail, Columbia," are also used as national songs.
Great Britain—"God Save the King."
Germany—"Deutschland Uber Alles" (Germany Over All) and "Die Wacht am Rhein" (The Watch on the Rhine).
France—"La Marseillaise."
Austria (before the revolution)—"Gott Erhalte Unsern Kaiser" (God Preserve Our Emperor).
Hungary—"Isten Ald Meg a Magyart" (Lord, Bless the Hungarian).
Belgium—"La Brabanconne" (Song of the Brabantines).
Denmark—"Kong Kristian Stod Ved Hoien Mast" (King Christian Stood Beside the Lofty Mast).
Norway—"Ja, Vi Elsker Dette Landet" (Yes, We Love This Land).
Poland—"Boze Cos Polske" (God Save Poland) and "Jeszcze Polska Nie Zginela" (Poland Is Not Yet Lost).
Sweden—"Fosterjorden" (Land of My Birth).
Finland—"Vaart Land" (Our Land).
Italy—"Marcia Reale Italiana" (Royal Italian March).
Mexico—"Mexicanos, al Grito de Guerra" (Mexicans, at the Cry of War).
Wales—"Land of My Fathers."

*Official in navy.

Sixty-Ninth Congress.

March 4, 1925, to March 4, 1927.

SENATE.

Republicans, 55; democrats, 39; farmer-labor, 1; vacancy, 1; total, 96. Compensation of senators, $10,000 a year; of vice-president, $15,000; term six years.

ALABAMA.

Oscar W. Underwood, Dem..Birmingham..1927
James T. Heflin, Dem.....Lafayette..1931

ARIZONA.

Henry F. Ashurst, Dem.....Prescott..1929
Ralph H. Cameron, Rep.....Phoenix..1927

ARKANSAS.

Thaddeus H. Caraway, Dem...Jonesboro..1927
Joseph T. Robinson, Dem....Little Rock..1931

CALIFORNIA.

Samuel M. Shortridge, Rep..S. Francisco..1927
Hiram W. Johnson, Rep.....Sacramento..1929

COLORADO.

Lawrence C. Phipps, Rep.....Denver..1931
Rice W. Means, Rep.....Denver..1927

CONNECTICUT.

Hiram Bingham, Rep.....New Haven..1927
George P. McLean, Rep.....Simsbury..1929

DELAWARE.

Thomas F. Bayard, Dem.....Wilmington..1929
T. Coleman du Pont, Rep...Wilmington..1931

FLORIDA.

Duncan U. Fletcher, Dem...Jacksonville..1927
Park Trammell, Dem.....Lakeland..1929

GEORGIA.

William J. Harris, Dem.....Cedartown..1931
Walter F. George, Dem.....Vienna..1929

IDAHO.

Frank R. Gooding, Rep.....Gooding..1927
William E. Borah, Rep.....Boise..1931

ILLINOIS.

Charles S. Deneen, Rep.....Chicago..1931
William B. McKinley, Rep...Champaign..1927

INDIANA.

James E. Watson, Rep.....Rushville..1927
Arthur R. Robinson, Rep...Indianapolis..1926

IOWA.

Albert B. Cummins, Rep.....Des Moines..1927
Smith W. Brookhart, Rep...Washington..1931

KANSAS.

Charles Curtis, Rep.....Topeka..1927
Arthur Capper, Rep.....Topeka..1931

KENTUCKY.

Richard P. Ernst, Rep.....Covington..1927
Frederick M. Sackett, Rep....Louisville..1931

LOUISIANA.

Edwin S. Broussard, Dem...New Iberia..1927
Joseph E. Ransdell, D...Lake Providence..1931

MAINE.

Frederick Hale, Rep.....Portland..1929
Bert M. Fernald, Rep.....West Poland..1931

MARYLAND.

Ovington E. Weller, Rep.....Baltimore..1927
William C. Bruce, Dem.....Baltimore..1929

MASSACHUSETTS.

William M. Butler, Rep.....Boston..1927
Frederick H. Gillett, Rep.....Springfield..1931

MICHIGAN.

Woodbridge N. Ferris, Dem..Big Rapids..1929
James Couzens, Rep.....Detroit..1931

MINNESOTA.

Henrik Shipstead, Far.-Lab..Minneapolis..1929
Thomas D. Schall, Rep.....Excelsior..1931

MISSISSIPPI.

Hubert D. Stephens, Dem..New Albany..1929
Pat Harrison, Dem.....Gulfport..1931

MISSOURI.

George H. Williams, Rep.....St. Louis..1927
James A. Reed, Dem.....Kansas City..1929

MONTANA.

Burton K. Wheeler, Dem.....Butte..1929
Thomas J. Walsh, Dem.....Helena..1931

NEBRASKA.

Robert B. Howell, Rep.....Omaha..1929
George W. Norris, Rep.....McCook..1931

NEVADA.

Tasker L. Oddie, Rep.....Reno..1927
Key Pittman, Dem.....Tonopah..1929

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

George H. Moses, Rep.....Concord..1927
Henry W. Keyes, Rep.....Haverhill..1931

NEW JERSEY.

Walter E. Edge, Rep.....Atlantic City..1931
Edward I. Edwards, Dem....Jersey City..1929

NEW MEXICO.

Andreius A. Jones, Dem....E. Las Vegas..1929
Sam G. Bratton, Dem.....Clovis..1931

NEW YORK.

James W. Wadsworth, Rep....Groveland..1927
Royal S. Copeland, Dem.....New York..1929

NORTH CAROLINA.

Lee S. Overman, Dem.....Salisbury..1927
F. M. Simmons, Dem.....New Bern..1931

NORTH DAKOTA.

Lynn J. Frazier, Rep., Nonp.....Hoople..1929
(Vacancy.)

OHIO.

Frank B. Willis, Rep.....Delaware..1927
Simeon D. Fess, Rep.....Yellow Springs..1929

OKLAHOMA.

John W. Harreld, Rep....Oklahoma City..1927
W. B. Pine, Rep.....Okmulgee..1931

OREGON.

Robert N. Stanfield, Rep.....Portland..1927
Charles L. McNary, Rep.....Salem..1931

PENNSYLVANIA.

George W. Pepper, Rep....Philadelphia..1927
David A. Reed, Rep.....Pittsburgh..1929

RHODE ISLAND.

Peter Goelet Gerry, Dem.....Warwick..1929
Jesse H. Metcalf, Rep.....Providence..1931

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Ellison D. Smith, Dem.....Lynchburg..1927
Cole H. Blease, Dem.....Columbia..1931

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Peter Norbeck, Rep.....Redfield..1927
William H. McMaster, Rep.....Pierre..1931

TENNESSEE.

Kenneth D. McKellar, Dem.....Memphis..1929
Lawrence D. Tyson, Dem.....Knoxville..1931

TEXAS.

Earle B. Mayfield, Dem.....Meridian..1929
Morris Sheppard, Dem.....Texarkana..1931

UTAH.

Reed Smoot, Rep.....Provo City..1927
William H. King, Dem.....Salt Lake City..1929

VERMONT.

Porter H. Dale, Rep.....Island Pond..1927
Frank L. Greene, Rep.....St. Albans..1929

VIRGINIA.

Claude A. Swanson, Dem.....Chatham..1929
Carter Glass, Dem.....Lynchburg..1931

WASHINGTON.

Wesley L. Jones, Rep.....Seattle..1927
Clarence C. Dill, Dem.....Spokane..1929

WEST VIRGINIA.

Matthew M. Neely, Dem.....Fairmont..1929
Guy D. Goff, Rep.....Clarksburg..1931

WISCONSIN.

Irvine L. Lenroot, Rep.....Superior..1927
Robert M. LaFollette (Jr.), Rep.Madison..1929

WYOMING.

John B. Kendrick, Dem.....Sheridan..1929
Francis E. Warren, Rep.....Cheyenne..1931

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Rep. 247; Dem., 184, Soc., 1; Far.-Lab., 3; —total, 435. Asterisk (*) after name indicates that member served in 68th congress. (†) At large. Compensation of speaker, 12,000; of other members, $10,000 a year.

ALABAMA.

1. John McDuffie,* Dem.....Monroeville
2. Lister Hill,* Dem.....Montgomery
3. Henry B. Steagall,* Dem.....Ozark
4. Lamar Jeffers,* Dem.....Anniston
5. William B. Bowling,* Dem.....LaFayette
6. William B. Oliver,* Dem.....Tuscaloosa
7. Miles C. Allgood,* Dem.....Allgood
8. Edward B. Almon,* Dem.....Tuscumbia
9. George Huddleston,* Dem.....Birmingham
10. William B. Bankhead,* Dem.....Jasper

ARIZONA.

Carl Hayden,*† Dem.....Phoenix

ARKANSAS.

1. William J. Driver,* Dem.....Osceola
2. William A. Oldfield,* Dem.....Batesville
3. John N. Tillman,* Dem.....Fayetteville
4. Otis Wingo,* Dem.....DeQueen
5. Heartsill Ragon,* Dem.....Clarkesville
6. James B. Reed,* Dem.....Lonoke
7. Tilman B. Parks,* Dem.....Hope

CALIFORNIA.

1. Clarence F. Lea,* Dem.....Santa Rosa
2. John E. Raker,* Dem.....Alturas
3. Charles F. Curry,* Rep.....Sacramento
4. Mrs. Julius Kahn, Rep.....San Francisco
5. Lawrence J. Flaherty, Rep...San Francisco
6. Albert E. Carter, Rep.....Oakland
7. Henry E. Barbour,* Rep.....Fresno
8. Arthur M. Free,* Rep.....San Jose
9. Walter F. Lineberger,* Rep....Long Beach
10. J. D. Fredericks,* Rep.....Los Angeles
11. Phil D. Swing,* Rep.....El Centro.

COLORADO.

1. William N. Vaile,* Rep.....Denver
2. Charles B. Timberlake,* Rep.....Sterling
3. Guy U. Hardy,* Rep.....Canon City
4. Edward T. Taylor,* Dem. Glenwood Springs

CONNECTICUT.

1. E. Hart Fenn,* Rep.....Wethersfield
2. Richard P. Freeman,* Rep....New London
3. John Q. Tilson,* Rep.....New Haven
4. Schuyler Merritt,* Rep.....Stamford
5. James P. Glynn, Rep.....Winsted

DELAWARE.

Robert G. Houston,† Rep.....Dover

FLORIDA.

1. Herbert J. Drane,* Dem.....Lakeland
2. R. A. Green, Dem.....Starke
3. J. H. Smithwick,* Dem.....Pensacola
4. W. J. Sears,* Dem.....Kissimee

GEORGIA.

1. Charles G. Edwards, Dem.....Savannah
2. E. E. Cox, Dem.....Camilla
3. Charles R. Crisp,* Dem.....Americus
4. W. C. Wright,* Dem.....Newman
5. William D. Upshaw,* Dem.....Atlanta
6. Samuel Rutherford, Dem.....Forsyth
7. Gordon Lee,* Dem.....Chickamauga
8. Charles H. Brand,* Dem.....Athens
9. Thomas M. Bell,* Dem.....Gainesville
10. Carl Vinson,* Dem.....Milledgeville
11. W. C. Lankford,* Dem.....Douglas
12. William W. Larson,* Dem.....Dublin

IDAHO.

1. Burton L. French,*† Rep.....Moscow
2. Addison T. Smith,*† Rep.....Twin Falls

ILLINOIS.

Richard Yates,*† Rep.....Springfield
Henry R. Rathbone,*† Rep.....Kenilworth
1. Martin R. Madden,* Rep.....Chicago
2. Morton D. Hull,* Rep.....Chicago
3. Elliott W. Sproul,* Rep.....Chicago
4. Thomas A. Doyle,* Dem.....Chicago
5. Adolph J. Sabath,* Dem.....Chicago
6. John J. Gorman, Rep.....Chicago
7. M. A. Michaelson,* Rep.....Chicago
8. Stanley H. Kunz,* Dem.....Chicago
9. Fred A. Britten,* Rep.....Chicago
10. Carl R. Chindblom,* Rep.....Chicago
11. Frank R. Reid,* Rep.....Aurora
12. Charles E. Fuller,* Rep.....Belvidere
13. William R. Johnson, Rep.....Freeport
14. John C. Allen, Rep.....Rock Island
15. Edward J. King,* Rep.....Galesburg
16. William E. Hull,* Rep.....Peoria
17. Frank H. Funk,* Rep.....Bloomington
18. William P. Holaday,* Rep.....Georgetown
19. Charles Adkins, Rep.....Decatur
20. Henry T. Rainey,* Dem.....Carrollton
21. Loren E. Wheeler, Rep.....Springfield
22. E. M. Irwin, Rep.....Belleville
23. William W. Arnold,* Dem.....Robinson
24. Thomas S. Williams,* Rep.....Louisville
25. Edward E. Denison,* Rep.....Marion

INDIANA.

1. Harry E. Rowbottom, Rep.....Evansville
2. Arthur H. Greenwood,* Dem...Washington
3. Frank Gardiner,* Dem.....Scottsburg
4. Harry C. Canfield,* Dem.....Batesville
5. Noble J. Johnson, Rep.....Terre Haute
6. Richard N. Elliott,* Rep.....Connersville
7. Ralph E. Updike, Rep.....Indianapolis
8. Albert H. Vestal,* Rep.....Anderson
9. Fred S. Purnell,* Rep.....Attica
10. Will R. Wood,* Rep.....Lafayette
11. Albert R. Hall, Rep.....Marion
12. David Hogg, Rep.....Fort Wayne
13. Andrew J. Hickey,* Rep.....Laporte

IOWA.

1. W. F. Kopp,* Rep.....Mount Pleasant
2. F. D. Letts, Rep.....Davenport
3. T. S. B. Robinson,* Rep.....Hampton
4. Gilbert N. Haugen,* Rep.....Northwood
5. Cyrenus Cole,* Rep.....Cedar Rapids
6. C. William Ramseyer,* Rep....Bloomfield
7. Cassius C. Dowell,* Rep.....Des Moines
8. Lloyd Thurston, Rep.....Osceola
9. William R. Green,* Rep.....Council Bluffs
10. L. J. Dickinson,* Rep.....Algona
11. W. D. Boies,* Rep.....Sheldon

KANSAS.

1. Dan'l R. Anthony, Jr.,* Rep...Leavenworth
2. Chauncey Little, Dem.....Kansas City
3. W. H. Sproul, Rep.....Sedan
4. Homer Hoch,* Rep.....Marion
5. J. G. Strong,* Rep.....Blue Rapids
6. Hays B. White,* Rep.....Mankato
7. J. N. Tincher,* Rep.....Medicine Lodge
8. William A. Ayres, Dem.....Wichita

KENTUCKY.

1. Alben W. Barkley,* Dem.....Paducah
2. David H. Kincheloe,* Dem....Madisonville
3. John M. Moore, Dem.....Glasgow
4. Ben Johnson,* Dem.....Bardstown
5. M. A. Thatcher, Rep.....Louisville
6. Arthur B. Rouse,* Dem.....Burlington
7. J. Virgil Chapman, Dem.....Lexington
8. Ralph Gilbert,* Dem.....Shelbyville
9. Fred M. Vinson, Dem.....Louisa
10. John W. Langley,* Rep.....Pikeville
11. J. M. Robison,* Rep.....Barbourville

LOUISIANA.

1. James O'Connor,* Dem.....New Orleans
2. J. Zach Spearing, Dem.....New Orleans
3. Whitnell P. Martin,* Dem.....Thibodaux
4. John N. Sandlin,* Dem.....Minden
5. Riley J. Wilson,* Dem.....Harrisonburg
6. Bolivar E. Kemp, Dem.....Amite
7. L. Lazaro,* Dem.....Washington
8. James B. Aswell,* Dem.....Natchitoches

MAINE.

1. Carroll L. Beedy,* Rep.....Portland
2. Wallace H. White, Jr.,* Rep.....Lewiston
3. John E. Nelson,* Rep.....Augusta
4. Ira G. Hersey,* Rep.....Houlton

MARYLAND.

1. Thomas A. Goldsborough,* Dem....Denton
2. Millard E. Tydings,* Dem...Havre de Grace

3. John Philip Hill,* Rep.....Baltimore
4. J. Charles Linthicum,* Dem.....Baltimore
5. Stephen W. Gambrill, Dem.....Laurel
6. Frederick N. Zihlman,* Rep....Cumberland

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. Allen T. Treadway,* Rep.....Stockbridge
2. H. L. Bowles, Rep.....Springfield
3. Frank H. Foss, Rep.....Fitchburg
4. George R. Stobbs, Rep.....Worcester
5. Mrs. Edith N. Rogers, Rep.....Lowell
6. A. Piatt Andrew,* Rep.....Gloucester
7. William P. Connery, Jr.,* Dem.....Lynn
8. Harry I. Thayer, Rep.....Wakefield
9. Charles L. Underhill,* Rep.....Somerville
10. John J. Douglass, Rep.....Boston
11. George H. Tinkham,* Rep.....Boston
12. James A. Gallivan,* Dem.....Boston
13. Robert Luce,* Rep.....Waltham
14. Louis A. Frothingham,* Rep.....Boston
15. Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Rep....N. Attleboro
16. Charles L. Gifford,* Rep.....Barnstable

MICHIGAN.

1. John B. Sosnowski, Rep.....Detroit
2. Earl C. Michener,* Rep.....Adrian
3. Joseph L. Hooper, Rep.....Battle Creek
4. John C. Ketcham,* Rep.....Hastings
5. Carl E. Mapes,* Rep.....Grand Rapids
6. Grant M. Hudson,* Rep.....East Lansing
7. Louis C. Cramton,* Rep.....Lapeer
8. Bird J. Vincent,* Rep.....Saginaw
9. James C. McLaughlin,* Rep.....Muskegon
10. Roy O. Woodruff,* Rep.....Bay City
11. Frank D. Scott,* Rep.....Alpena
12. W. Frank James,* Rep.....Hancock
13. Clarence J. McLeod,* Rep.....Detroit

MINNESOTA.

1. Allen J. Furlow, Rep.....Rochester
2. Frank Clague,* Rep.....Redwood Falls
3. August H. Andresen, Rep.....Red Wing
4. Oscar E. Keller,* Rep.....St. Paul
5. Walter H. Newton,* Rep.....Minneapolis
6. Harold Knutson,* Rep.....St. Cloud
7. O. J. Kvale,* Far.-Lab.....Benson
8. William L. Carss, Far.-Lab.....Proctor
9. Knud Wefald,* Far.-Lab.....Hawley
10. Godfrey G. Goodwin, Rep.....Cambridge

MISSISSIPPI.

1. John E. Rankin,* Dem.....Tupelo
2. Booth G. Lowrey,* Dem....Blue Mountain
3. William M. Whittington, Dem...Greenwood
4. Jeff Busby,* Dem.....Houston
5. Ross A. Collins,* Dem.....Meridian
6. T. Webber Wilson,* Dem.....Laurel
7. Percy E. Quin,* Dem.....McComb
8. J. W. Collier,* Dem.....Vicksburg

MISSOURI.

1. M. A. Romjue, Dem.....Macon
2. Ralph Lozier,* Dem.....Keytesville
3. J. L. Milligan,* Dem.....Richmond
4. Charles L. Faust,* Rep.....St. Joseph
5. E. C. Ellis, Rep.....Kansas City
6. C. C. Dickinson,* Dem.....Clinton
7. Samuel C. Major,* Dem.....Fayette
8. W. L. Nelson, Dem.....Columbia
9. Clarence Cannon,* Dem.....Warrenton
10. Cleveland Newton,* Rep.....St. Louis
11. Harry B. Hawes,* Dem.....St. Louis
12. L. C. Dyer, Rep.....St. Louis
13. Charles S. Kiefner, Rep.....Perryville
14. Ralph E. Bailey, Rep.....Sikeston
15. Joseph Manlove,* Rep.....Aurora
16. Thomas L. Rubey,* Dem.....Lebanon

MONTANA.

1. John M. Evans,* Dem.....Missoula
2. Scott Leavitt,* Rep.....Great Falls

NEBRASKA.

1. John H. Morehead,* Dem.....Falls City
2. Willis G. Sears,* Rep.....Omaha
3. Edgar Howard,* Dem.....Columbus
4. M. O. McLaughlin,* Rep.....York
5. A. C. Shallenberger,* Dem.....Alma
6. Robert G. Simmons,* Rep.....Scottsbluff

NEVADA.

Samuel S. Arents,† Rep.....Simpson

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1. Fletcher Hale, Rep.....Laconia
2. Edward H. Wason, Rep.....Nashua

NEW JERSEY.

1. Frank F. Patterson, Jr.,* Rep.....Camden
2. Isaac Bacharach,* Rep.....Atlantic City
3. Stewart Appleby, Rep.....Asbury Park
4. Charles A. Eaton, Rep.....Wachtung
5. Ernest R. Ackerman,* Rep.....Plainfield
6. Randolph Perkins,* Rep....Woodcliff Lake
7. George N. Seger,* Rep.....Passaic
8. Herbert W. Taylor, Rep.....Newark
9. Franklin W. Fort, Rep.....East Orange
10. Frederick R. Lehlbach,* Rep.....Newark
11. Oscar L. Auf der Heide, Dem..W. New York
12. Mrs. Mary T. Norton, Dem.....Jersey City

NEW MEXICO.

John Morrow,*† Dem.....Raton

NEW YORK.

1. Robert L. Bacon,* Rep.....Westbury
2. John J. Kindred,* Dem.....Astoria
3. George W. Lindsay,* Dem.....Brooklyn
4. Thomas H. Cullen,* Dem.....Brooklyn
5. Loring M. Black, Jr.,* Dem.....Brooklyn
6. Andrew L. Somers, Dem.....Brooklyn
7. John F. Quayle,* Dem.....Brooklyn
8. William E. Cleary,* Dem.....Brooklyn
9. David J. O'Connell,* Dem.....Brooklyn
10. Emanuel Celler,* Dem.....Brooklyn
11. Anning S. Prall,* Dem..West New Brighton
12. Samuel Dickstein,* Dem.....New York city
13. Christopher D. Sullivan,* D..New York city
14. Nathan D. Perlman,* Rep...New York city
15. John J. Boylan,* Dem.....New York city
16. John J. O'Connor,* Dem.....New York city
17. Ogden L. Mills,* Rep.....New York city
18. John F. Carew,* Dem.....New York city
19. Sol Bloom, Dem.....New York city
20. Fiorello H. LaGuardia,* Prog.New York city
21. Royal H. Weller,* Dem.....New York city
22. Anthony J. Griffin, Dem.....New York city
23. Frank Oliver,* Dem.....New York city
24. Benjamin L. Fairchild,* Rep.....Pelham
25. J. Mayhew Wainwright,* Rep.....Rye
26. Hamilton Fish, Jr.,* Rep.....Garrison
27. Harcourt J. Pratt, Rep.....Highland
28. Parker Corning,* Dem.....Bethlehem
29. James S. Parker,* Rep.....Salem
30. Frank Crowther,* Rep.....Schenectady
31. Bertrand H. Snell,* Rep.....Potsdam
32. Thaddeus C. Sweet,* Rep.....Phoenix
33. Frederick M. Davenport, Rep.....Clinton
34. Harold S. Tolley, Rep.....Binghamton
35. Walter W. Magee,* Rep.....Syracuse
36. John Taber,* Rep.....Auburn
37. Gale H. Stalker,* Rep.....Elmira
38. Meyer Jacobstein,* Dem.....Rochester
39. Archie D. Sanders,* Rep.....Stafford
40. S. Wallace Dempsey,* Rep.....Lockport
41. Clarence MacGregor,* Dem.....Buffalo
42. James M. Mead,* Dem.....Buffalo
43. Daniel A. Reed,* Rep.....Dunkirk

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. Lindsay C. Warren, Dem.....Washington
2. John H. Kerr,* Dem.....Warrenton
3. Charles L. Abernethy,* Dem.....New Bern
4. Edward W. Pou,* Dem.....Smithfield
5. Charles M. Stedman,* Dem.....Greensboro
6. Homer L. Lyon,* Dem.....Whiteville
7. William C. Hammer,* Dem.....Asheboro
8. Robert L. Doughton,* Dem..Laurel Springs
9. A. L. Bulwinkle,* Dem.....Gastonia
10. Zebulon Weaver,* Dem.....Hendersonville

NORTH DAKOTA.

1. O. B. Burtness,* Rep.....Grand Forks
2. Thomas Hall, Rep.....Bismarck
3. J. H. Sinclair,* Rep.....Kenmare

OHIO.

1. Nicholas Longworth,* Rep.....Cincinnati
2. A. E. B. Stephens,* Rep.....North Bend
3. Roy G. Fitzgerald,* Rep.....Dayton
4. Hugh T. Mathers, Dem.....Lima
5. Charles J. Thompson,* Rep.....Defiance

6. C. K. Kearns,* Rep.....Batavia
7. Charles Brand,* Rep.....Yellow Springs
8. Brooks Fletcher, Dem.....Findlay
9. W. W. Chalmers, Rep.....Toledo
10. Tom Jenkins, Rep.....Athens
11. M. G. Underwood,* Dem.....Logan
12. John C. Speaks,* Rep.....Columbus
13. James T. Begg,* Rep.....Sandusky
14. M. L. Davey,* Dem.....Akron
15. C. E. Moore,* Rep.....Cambridge
16. John McSweeney, Jr.,* Dem.....Canton
17. William M. Morgan,* Rep.....Newark
18. B. Frank Murphy,* Rep.....Steubenville
19. John G. Cooper,* Rep.....Youngstown
20. C. A. Mooney,* Dem.....Cleveland
21. Robert Crosser,* Dem.....Cleveland
22. Theodore E. Burton,* Rep.....Cleveland

OKLAHOMA.

1. S. J. Montgomery, Rep.....Bartlesville
2. W. W. Hastings,* Dem.....Muskogee
3. Charles D. Carter,* Dem.....Ardmore
4. Tom D. McKeown,* Dem.....Ada
5. F. B. Swank,* Dem.....Norman
6. Elmer Thomas,* Dem.....Lawton
7. J. V. McClintic,* Dem.....Snyder
8. M. C. Garber,* Rep.....Enid

OREGON.

1. W. C. Hawley,* Rep.....Salem
2. N. J. Sinnott, Rep.....The Dalles
3. M. E. Crumpacker, Rep.....Portland

PENNSYLVANIA.

1. William S. Vare,* Rep.....Philadelphia
2. George S. Graham,* Rep.....Philadelphia
3. Harry C. Ransley,* Rep.....Philadelphia
4. Benjamin M. Golder, Rep.....Philadelphia
5. James J. Connolly,* Rep.....Philadelphia
6. George A. Welsh,* Rep.....Philadelphia
7. George P. Darrow,* Rep.....Philadelphia
8. Thomas S. Butler,* Rep.....West Chester
9. Henry W. Watson,* Rep.....Langhorne
10. William W. Griest,* Rep.....Lancaster
11. Laurence H. Watres,* Rep.....Scranton
12. Edmund N. Carpenter, Rep...Wilkesbarre
13. George F. Brumm,* Rep.....Minersville
14. Charles J. Esterly, Rep.....Reading
15. Louis T. McFadden,* Rep.....Canton
16. Edgar R. Kiess,* Rep.....Williamsport
17. Frederick W. Magrady, Rep..Mount Carmel
18. Edward M. Beers,* Rep.....Mount Union
19. Joshua W. Swartz, Rep.....Harrisburg
20. Anderson H. Walters, Rep.....Johnstown
21. J. Banks Kurtz,* Rep.....Altoona
22. Franklin Menges, Rep.....York
23. William I. Swope,* Rep.....Clearfield
24. Samuel A. Kendall,* Rep.....Meyersdale
25. Henry W. Temple,* Rep.....Washington
26. Thomas W. Phillips, Jr.,* Rep.....Butler
27. Nathan L. Strong,* Rep.....Brookville
28. Harris J. Bixler,* Rep.....Johnsonburg
29. Milton W. Shreve,* Rep.....Erie
30. William R. Coyle, Rep.....Bethlehem
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10. Hubert J. Fisher,* Dem.....Memphis

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5. Hatton W. Summers,* Dem.....Dallas
6. Luther A. Johnson,* Dem.....Corsicana
7. Clay S. Briggs,* Dem.....Galveston
8. Daniel E. Garrett,* Dem.....Houston
9. Joseph J. Mansfield,* Dem.....Columbus
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7. Thomas W. Harrison, Dem.....Winchester
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Isauro Gabaldon,* Nat.....Nueva Ejica

PORTO RICO.

Felix Cordova Davila,* Un.....Manati

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American Anthropological Association — President, Ales Hrdlicka, U. S. National museum; secretary and treasurer, A. V. Kidder, Phillips academy, Andover, Mass.

American Asiatic Association—President, Lloyd C. Griscom; secretary, Henry D. B. B. Moore, 21 State street, New York, N. Y.; treasurer, Joseph R. Patterson, New York, N. Y.

American Association for the Advancement of Science—President, M. I. Pupin, Columbia university, New York, N. Y.; permanent secretary, Burton E. Livingston, Smithsonian Institution building, Washington, D. C.; treasurer, John L. Wirt, Carnegie Institution of Washington, Washington, D. C.; membership, 14,000.

American Association of Economic Entomologists—President, H. A. Goddard, Wooster, O.; secretary-treasurer, C. W. Collins, Melrose Highlands, Mass.

American Association of Orificial Surgeons—President—T. C. E. Schneider, Peru, Ill.

American Astronomical Society — President, Prof. George C. Comstock, 635 College street, Beloit, Wis., secretary, Prof. Joel Stebbins, Washburn observatory, Madison, Wis.; treasurer, Benjamin Boss, Dudley observatory, Albany, N. Y.; membership, 400.

American Bankers Association—President, Oscar Wells, First National bank, Birmingham, Ala.; executive manager, F. N. Shepherd, 110 East 42d street, New York; secretary and assistant treasurer, W. G. Fitzwilson, 110 East 42d street, New York; treasurer, N. D. Prince, Hartford-Connecticut Trust company, Hartford, Conn.

American Bar Association—President, Chester G. Long, Wichita, Kas.; secretary, William P. MacCracken, Jr., Chicago, Ill.; treasurer, Frederick E. Wadhams, Albany, N. Y.; membership, 23,524.

American Chemical Society—President, James F. Morris, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.; secretary, Charles L. Parsons, 1709 G street N. W., Washington, D. C.

American Classical League—President, Andrew F. West, Princeton university, Princeton, N. J.; vice-presidents, F. J. Miller, University of Chicago; F. W. Kelsey, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; B. L. Ullman, University of Chicago.

American Climatological and Clinical Association (founded 1884)—President, David R. Lyman, Wallingford, Conn.; secretary-treasurer, Dr. A. K. Stone, Framingham Center, Mass.

American College of Surgeons—President, Dr. Charles H. Mayo, Rochester, Minn.; director-general, Franklin H. Martin, Chicago, Ill.

American Dental Association—President, Dr. C. N. Johnson, 22 East Washington street, Chicago; secretary, Dr. Otto U. King, 58 E. Washington street, Chicago, Ill.; treasurer, Arthur R. Melendy, Holston National bank building, Knoxville, Tenn.; membership, 35,000.

American Dermatological Association—President, Dr. Andrew P. Biddle, David Whitney building, Detroit, Mich.; secretary, Dr. C. Guy Lane, 421 Marlborough street, Boston, Mass.

American Dialect Society—President, W. A. Neilson, Smith college, Northampton, Mass.; secretary, Dr. Percy W. Long, Warren House, Harvard university, Cambridge, Mass.

American Economic Association — President, Prof. Allyn A. Young, Harvard university, Cambridge, Mass.; secretary-treasurer, Prof. F. S. Deibler, Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill.

American Electrotherapeutic Association — President, V. C. Pederson, New York, N. Y.; secretary, Dr. Richard Kovacs, 223 East 68th street, New York, N. Y.; treasurer, J. Willard Travell.

American Geographical Society—President, John H. Finley; director, Isaiah Bowman, Broadway and 156th street, New York, N. Y. The society has 4,000 members, 85,000 books and 64,085 atlases and maps. It issues a quarterly magazine called the Geographical Review, a research series containing original geographical material, and gives a program of about eight lectures a year.

American Historical Association—President, Charles M. Andrews, Yale university, New Haven, Conn.; secretary, John S. Bassett, 58 Pomeroy terrace, Northampton, Mass.; treasurer, Charles Moore, general offices, 1140 Woodward building, Washington, D. C.

American Hospital Association—22 East Ontario street, Chicago, Ill.; president, E. S. Gilmore, Wesley Memorial hospital, Chicago, Ill.; executive secretary, N. H. Walsh, M. D.; organized in 1899 to promote the efficiency of hospital service throughout the United states and Canada. Its purpose is to advance the education and training of hospital workers and promote public welfare through the study of hospital organization, construction and operation.

American Institute of Architects—President, D. Everett Waid, New York, N. Y.; secretary, Edwin H. Brown, Minneapolis, Minn.; executive secretary, Edward C. Kemper, the Octagon, Washington, D. C.; treasurer, William B. Ittner, St. Louis, Mo.

American Institute of Banking—President, Bruce Baird; secretary-treasurer, R. W. Hill, office, 110 East 42d street, New York, N. Y.

American Institute of Electrical Engineers—President, Dr. M. I. Pupin, Columbia university, New York, N. Y.; secretary, F. L. Hutchinson, 33 West 39th street, New York, N. Y.; treasurer, George A. Hamilton, Elizabeth, N. J.; membership, 17,724 (Sept. 1, 1925).

American Institute of Homeopathy—President, Gilbert Fitz-Patrick, 122 S. Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill.; secretary, C. A. Harkness, M. D.; treasurer, Richard H. Street, M. D., 829 Marshall Field building, Chicago, Ill.

American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers—President, J. V. W. Reynders; secretary, H. Foster Bain; treasurer, Charles F. Rand, 29 West 39th street, New York, N. Y.

American Library Association—President, C. F. D. Belden, Boston Public library, Boston, Mass.; secretary and executive officer, Carl H. Milam, 86 East Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.; treasurer, Edward D. Tweedell, the John Crerar library, Chicago, Ill.

American Mathematical Society, 501 West 116th street, New York, N. Y.—President, Prof. G. D. Birkhoff, Harvard university, Cambridge, Mass.; vice-presidents, Prof. G. C. Evans, Rice institute, Houston, Tex.; Prof. T. H. Hildebrandt, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Prof. J. H. M. Wedderburn, Princeton university, Princeton, N. J.; secretary, Prof. R. G. D. Richardson, Brown university, Providence, R. I.; assistant secretary, Prof. Arnold Dresden, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.; treasurer, Prof. W. B. Fite, Columbia university, New York, N. Y.

American Medical Association — President elect, Dr. Wendell C. Phillips, New York, N. Y.; secretary and general manager, Olin West, 535 North Dearborn street, Chicago

Ill.; treasurer, Austin A. Hayden, Chicago, Ill.; editor, Morris Fishbein, 535 North Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

American Meteorological Society—President, Prof. Willis I. Milham; secretary, Charles F. Brooks, Clark university, Worcester, Mass.; treasurer, W. R. Gregg, weather bureau, Washington, D. C.

American Microscopical Society — President, O. C. Esterly, Occidental college, Los Angeles, Cal.; secretary, Prof. H. J. Van Cleave, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill; treasurer, William F. Henderson, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.

American Nature Study Society—President, Prof. M. R. Van Cleve, Toledo, O.; secretary-treasurer, Dr. E. Lawrence Palmer, Ithaca, N. Y.; official organ, Nature magazine.

American Numismatic Society, The—President, Edward T. Newell; secretary, Harold E. Gillingham; curator, Howland Wood; society founded 1858; museum, 1907, Broadway at 156th street, New York

American Ophthalmological Society—President, Dr. David Harrower, Worcester, Mass.; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Emory Hill, Professional building, Richmond, Va.

American Optometric Association—Stocklein building, Faribault, Minn.; president, Thomas H. Martin, Pittsburgh, Pa.; first vice-president, George S. Houghton, West Somerville, Mass.; secretary, Ernest H. Kiekenapp, Faribault, Minn.; treasurer, C. M. Jenkins, Richmond, Ind.

American Oriental Society—President, Prof. Walter E. Clark, Chicago, Ill.; corresponding secretary, Dr. C. J. Ogden, 628 West 114th street, New York, N. Y. Middle-west branch: President, Prof. J. M. Powis Smith, Chicago, Ill.; secretary-treasurer, Prof. O. R. Sellers, 846 Chalmers place, Chicago, Ill.

American Osteopathic Association—President, Dr. Asa Willard, Missoula, Mont.; secretary-treasurer and editor, Dr. C. J. Gaddis, 400 South State street, Chicago, Ill.

American Pediatric Society—President, J. H. Mason Knox, Jr., M. D., Baltimore, Md.; secretary, Howard Childs Carpenter, M. D., 1805 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa.

American Pharmaceutical Association (organized 1852)—President, L. L. Walton, Williamsport, Pa.; secretary, E. F. Kelly, Baltimore, Md.; treasurer, Charles W. Holton, Newark, N. J.

American Philatelic Society—President, A. H. Wilhelm, San Francisco, Cal.; secretary, Dr. H. A. Davis, 3421 Colfax avenue, Denver, Col.; treasurer, H. H. Ellicott, Winchendon, Mass.; organized 1886; it publishes the American Philatelist, a monthly.

American Philological Association (organized 1869)—President, Dean Gordon J. Laing, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; secretary-treasurer, Prof. Clarence P. Bill, Western Reserve university, Cleveland, O.

American Philosophical Society (founded 1727)—President, Charles D. Walcott; vice-presidents, Henry Fairfield Osborn, Frances X. Dercum, W. W. Campbell; secretaries, Arthur W. Goodspeed, John A. Miller, 104 South 5th street, Philadelphia, Pa.; treasurer, Eli Kirk Price.

American Physical Society—President, Dayton C. Miller, Case School of Applied Science; secretary, Harold W. Webb, Columbia university, New York, N. Y.; treasurer, George B. Pegram, Columbia university, New York, N. Y.

American Phytopathological Society—President, C. W. Edgerton, Louisiana Agricultural college, Baton Rouge, La.; secretary-treasurer, R. J. Haskell, United States department of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

American Political Science Association—President, Prof. Charles E. Merriam, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; secretary and treasurer, Prof. Frederic A. Ogg, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

American Psychiatric Association—President, C. Floyd Haviland, M. D., Albany, N. Y.; secretary-treasurer, Earl D. Bond, M. D., 4401 Market street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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American Society of Biological Chemists—President, Henry C. Sherman, Columbia university, New York, N. Y.; secretary, D. Wright Wilson, medical school, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.; treasurer, Walter R. Bloor, University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y.

American Society of Civil Engineers—President, Robert Ridgway; secretary, George T. Seabury; treasurer, Otis E. Hovey, 33 West 39th street, New York, N. Y.

American Society for Horticultural Science—President, H. C. Thompson, Ithaca, N. Y.; secretary-treasurer, C. P. Close, College Park, Md.

American Society of International Law—President, Charles Evans Hughes; honorary president, Elihu Root; recording secretary, George A. Finch; corresponding secretary, William C. Dennis; treasurer, Lester H. Woolsey.

American Society of Mammalogists—President, Dr. Wilfred H. Osgood, Field museum, Chicago; secretary, A. B. Howell, United States Natural Science museum, Washington, D. C.

American Society of Mechanical Engineers—President, Dr. W. F. Durand; secretary, Calvin W. Rice, 29 West 39th street, New York, N. Y.; treasurer, Erik Oberg.

American Society of Naturalists—President, Dr. C. Hart Merriam, Smithsonian institution, Washington, D. C.; secretary, Prof. A. F. Shull, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; treasurer, Prof. J. Harris, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

American Society of Zoologists—President, C. R. Stockard, Cornell university medical school, New York, N. Y.; secretary, D. E. Minnich, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.; treasurer, L. B. Arey, Northwestern university medical school, Evanston, Ill.

American Sociological Society—President, Robert E. Park, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; secretary-treasurer, Ernest W. Burgess, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

American Statistical Association—President, Robert E. Chaddock, Kent hall, Columbia university, New York, N. Y.; secretary-treasurer, Willford I. King, 474 West 24th street, New York, N. Y.

American Surgical Association—President, Dr. John H. Gibbon, 1608 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa.; secretary, Dr. Robert B. Greenough, 8 Marlborough street, Boston, Mass.;

treasurer, Dr. Eugene H. Pool, 107 East 60th street, New York, N. Y.

American Urological Association—President, Herman L. Kretschmer, 122 South Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill.; secretary, Dr. H. G. Hamer, 723 Hume-Mansur building, Indianapolis, Ind.; treasurer, Dr. James B. Cross, 170 Franklin street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Archæological Institute of America (incorporated by act of congress)—President, Prof. Ralph Van Deman Magoffin, New York university; general secretary, Prof. Rollin H. Tanner, New York university, New York, N. Y.; treasurer, Arthur Daly, Columbia Trust Co., New York, N. Y.

Association of American Geographers—President, Ray H. Whitbeck, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.; vice-president, H. L. Shantz, department of agriculture, Washington, D. C.; treasurer, Vernon C. Finch, University of Wisconsin; secretary, Charles C. Colby, University of Chicago.

Association of American Law Schools—President, O. K. McMurray, University of California, Berkeley, Cal.; secretary-treasurer, Ralph W. Aigler, University of Michigan law school, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Association of Official Agricultural Chemists—President, C. A. Browne, bureau of chemistry, Washington, D. C.; vice-president, H. D. Haskins, Amherst, Mass.; secretary-treasurer, W. W. Skinner, bureau of chemistry, Washington, D. C.

Botanical Society of America—President, Dr. J. R. Schramm, Cornell university, Ithaca, N. Y.; secretary, Prof. I. F. Lewis, University of Virginia, University, Va.; treasurer, Dr. George E. Nichols, Yale university, New Haven, Conn.

Classical Association of the Middle West and South—President, F. J. Miller, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; first vice-president, Mattie B. McLeod, South Texas Teachers' college, Kingsville, Tex.; secretary-treasurer, W. L. Carr, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Clinical Congress of the American College of Surgeons—President, Dr. Albert J. Ochsner, Chicago, Ill.; president-elect, Dr. Charles H. Mayo, Rochester, Minn.; first vice-president, Dr. Ernst A. Somner, Portland, Ore.; second vice-president, Dr. Frederic N. G. Starr, Toronto, Ont.; director-general, Dr. Franklin H. Martin, Chicago, Ill.; business manager, A. D. Ballou, Chicago, Ill.

Ecological Society of America—President, A. S. Pearce, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.; secretary-treasurer, A. O. Weese, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.

Entomological Society of America—President, Prof. George A. Dean, Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kas.; secretary-treasurer, Dr. C. L. Metcalf, University of Illinois.

Geological Society of America, The—President, William B. Scott, Princeton, N. J.; secretary, Charles P. Berkey, Columbia university, New York, N. Y.; treasurer, Edward B. Mathews, Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore, Md.

Illinois State Medical Association—President, Dr. E. P. Sloan, Bloomington, Ill.

Mathematical Association of America, The—President, Prof. J. L. Coolidge, Harvard university, Cambridge, Mass.; secretary-treasurer, Prof. W. D. Cairns, Oberlin, O.

Maya Society—President, William Gates, Guatemala; secretary, Sylvanus G. Morley, Carnegie institution, Washington, D. C.

Metric Association—President, George F. Kunz; secretary, Howard Richards, 156 5th avenue, New York, N. Y.; treasurer, T. L. Roberts.

National Academy of Science—President, Prof. A. A. Michelson, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; home secretary, Dr. David White, Washington, D. C.; assistant secretary, Paul Brockett, Washington, D. C.; treasurer, G. K. Burgess, Washington, D. C.

National Bureau of Economic Research—President, John P. Frey; executive secretary, Gustav R. Stahl; director of research, Dr. Edwin F. Gay, 474 West 24th street, New York, N. Y.; treasurer, George E. Roberts.

National Eclectic Medical Association—President, Nathaniel A. Graves, M. D., 1553 West Madison street, Chicago, Ill.; recording secretary, William P. Best, M. D., 610 Bankers Trust building, Indianapolis, Ind.; corresponding secretary, T. D. Adlerman, M. D., 696 St. Marks avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; treasurer, J. Paul Harvill, M. D., 203 Hitchcock building, Nashville, Tenn.

National Education Association—President, Mary McSkimmon, principal, Pierce school, Brookline, Mass.; secretary, J. W. Crabtree, 1201 16th street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; treasurer, Henry Lester Smith, dean, school of education, Indiana university, Bloomington, Ind.

National Geographic Society—President and editor, Gilbert Grosvenor; secretary, O. P. Austin; treasurer, John Joy Edson; office, 16th and M streets, Washington, D. C.

National Historical Society, The—President, Frank Allaben, New York, N. Y.; secretary, Mabel T. R. Washburn; magazines of the society, The Journal of American History and The Journal of American Genealogy; editor-in-chief, Frank Allaben; genealogical editor, Mabel T. R. Washburn, 37 West 39th street, New York, N. Y.

National Institute of Arts and Letters—President, Dr. John C. Van Dyke, New Brunswick, N. J.; secretary, John H. Finley, New York Times, New York, N. Y.

National Philatelic Society—President, J. W. Taylor; secretary-treasurer, A. M. Wright, 47 Court street, Boston, Mass.; it publishes its own bulletin, the National Philatelist, a monthly; membership, 310.

National Tuberculosis Association—Executive office, 370 7th avenue, New York, N. Y.; managing director, Dr. Linsly R. Williams, New York, N. Y.; president, Dr. Theobald Smith, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, Princeton, N. J.; secretary, Dr. George M. Kober, 1819 Q street N. W., Washington, D. C.

New York Microscopical Society, Inc., The (1877)—President, Herbert B. Baldwin; secretary, William D. Grier, 28 Summit road, Elizabeth, N. J., or 76 William street, New York, N. Y.; society meets in the American Museum, Academy of Sciences, 77th street and Central Park West, New York, N. Y.

Philadelphia Microscopical Society, The—Secretary, William A. Poyser; society meets at Wagner Free Institute of Science, Montgomery avenue and 17th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Society of Industrial Engineers, The—President, Walter F. Rittman, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa.; executive secretary, George C. Dent, 608 South Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.; treasurer, S. F. Mitzner, 160 North LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.

Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers—President, David W. Taylor; secretary-treasurer, Daniel H. Cox, 29 West 39th street, New York, N. Y.

Society of Philatelic Americans—President, William L. Doepke, Cincinnati, O.; secretary, William Lycett, 1221 Washington street, Cape May, N. J.; treasurer, Dr. D. G. Bray, 411 7th avenue, Long Island City, N. Y.; chairman of board of governors, G. W. A. Camp, suite 706, 25 West 43d street, New York, N. Y.; membership, 800. Americans predominate, but worldwide membership.

GENERAL NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS.

American Association for Medical Progress, Inc., 370 7th avenue, New York, N. Y.; honorary president, Charles W. Eliot; president, Thomas Balfour; secretary, Edward Wigglesworth; treasurer, Frederick Barbour; executive secretary, Maude E. Stearns; managing director, Benjamin C. Gruenberg.

American Bankers' Association — President, William E. Knox, Bowery Savings bank, New York, N. Y.; executive manager, F. N. Shepherd, 110 East 42d street, New York, N. Y.; secretary and assistant treasurer, W. G. Fitzwilson, 110 East 42d street, New York, N. Y.; treasurer, J. Elwood Cox, High Point, N. C.

American Civic Association—President, Frederic A. Delano, Washington, D. C.; secretary, Harlean James, 905-7 Union Trust building, Washington, D. C.; treasurer, Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Philadelphia, Pa.

American Humane Association—President, W. K. Horton, 80 Howard street, Albany, N. Y.; general manager, Sydney H. Coleman, Albany, N. Y.; secretary, N. J. Walker, Albany, N. Y.; organizer, R. C. Craven, Albany, N. Y.; treasurer, H. P. Schoenberner, Brooklyn, N. Y.

American National Association of Masters of Dancing—President, Oscar Duryea, 1 West 67th street, New York, N. Y.; secretary-treasurer, Walter W. Soby, Hartford, Conn.

American National Red Cross — President, Calvin Coolidge; vice-presidents, William H. Taft and Robert W. De Forest; chairman, John Barton Payne; treasurer, Eliot Wadsworth; counselor, James M. Beck; secretary, Mabel T. Boardman; chairman executive committee, John Barton Payne; vice-chairman in charge of domestic operations, James L. Fieser; vice-chairman in charge of foreign operations, Ernest P. Bicknell.

American Protective Tariff League—Office, 33 West 10th street, New York, N. Y.; president, W. Warren Barbour; first vice-president, George R. Meyercord; second vice-president, Joseph R. Grundy; treasurer and general secretary, Wilbur F. Wakeman.

American Secular Union—President, Marshall J. Gauvin; secretary, W. L. MacLaskey; treasurer, Ethel M. MacLaskey; room 841, 127 North Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals—President, Frank K. Sturgis; secretary, Richard Welling; treasurer, Alexander S. Webb; general manager, William K. Horton; office, 50 Madison avenue, New York, N. Y.

Anti-Saloon League of America—President, Bishop Thomas Nicholson, 94 East Elizabeth street, Detroit, Mich.; secretary, S. E. Nicholson, 70 5th avenue, New York, N. Y.; treasurer, Foster Copeland, Columbus, O.; superintendent, the Rev. F. Scott McBride, Westerville, O.

Chamber of Commerce of the United States—President, John W. O'Leary, Chicago, Ill.; secretary, D. A. Skinner; treasurer, John Joy Edson, Washington, D. C.; national headquarters, Washington, D. C.

General Federation of Women's Clubs—President, Mrs. John D. Sherman, Estes Park, Col.; first vice-president, Mrs. Edward Franklin White, 218 statehouse, Indianapolis, Ind.; second vice-president, Miss Florence Dibert, 601 Franklin street, Johnstown, Pa.; recording secretary, Mrs. J. E. Hays, Montezuma, Ga.; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Jean Allard Jeancon, 1319 Josephine street, Denver, Col.; treasurer, Mrs. Florence Floore, Cleburne, Tex.

International Reform Federation—Consolidating the International Reform bureau, the Prohibition Foundation and American branch of the World Prohibition federation; president, Robert Watson; vice-presidents, Clarence True Wilson, Rev. Charles Scanlon; secretary, Prof. George S. Duncan; superintendent, Virgil G. Hinshaw, 206 Pennsylvania avenue S. E., Washington, D. C.

League of American Municipalities—President, Martin Behrman, New Orleans, La.; secretary-treasurer, Robert E. Lee, Baltimore, Md.

National American Suffrage Association—President, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt; corresponding secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, national headquarters, 171 Madison avenue, New York, N. Y.

National Association of Real Estate Boards—President, Robert Jemison, Jr., Birmingham, Ala.; secretary, H. U. Nelson, Chicago, Ill.; treasurer, Charles S. Tuttle, 125 West Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

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National Child Labor Committee—Chairman, Dr. Samuel McCune Lindsay; general secretary, Owen R. Lovejoy, 215 4th avenue, New York, N. Y.; treasurer, V. Everit Macy.

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STATE LAWS RELATIVE TO CHILD LABOR.

Following is the minimum age at which children are allowed to work in factories under the laws of the various states:

Alabama—Prohibited under 14.
Arizona—Prohibited under 14. Exception, boy 10 to 12 may, upon license, work outside of school hours.
Arkansas—Prohibited under 14.
California—Prohibited under 15. Exception, child 12 during school vacation.
Colorado—Prohibited under 14. Exception, child 12 during summer vacation.
Connecticut—Prohibited under 14.
Delaware—Prohibited under 14. Exception, child 12 outside school term on special permit.
Florida—Prohibited under 14.
Georgia—Prohibited under 14. Exception, child 12 on permit or if has widowed dependent mother.
Idaho—Prohibited under 14.
Illinois—Prohibited under 14.
Indiana—Prohibited under 14.
Iowa—Prohibited under 14.
Kansas—Prohibited under 14.
Kentucky—Prohibited under 14.
Louisiana—Prohibited under 14.
Maine—Prohibited under 15.
Maryland—Prohibited under 14.
Massachusetts—Prohibited under 14.
Michigan—Prohibited under 15.
Minnesota—Prohibited under 14.
Mississippi—Girl prohibited under 14, boy under 12.
Missouri—Prohibited under 14.
Montana—Prohibited under 16.
Nebraska—Prohibited under 14.
Nevada—Prohibited under 14.
New Hampshire—Prohibited under 14.
New Jersey—Prohibited under 14.
New Mexico—Prohibited under 14.
New York—Prohibited under 14.
North Carolina—Prohibited under 14. Exception, boy 12 on special permit outside school hours. Only sixty-six so employed in 1923.
North Dakota—Prohibited under 14.
Ohio—Prohibited under 16. Exception, child 14 outside school term.
Oklahoma—Prohibited under 14.
Oregon—Prohibited under 14. Exception, child 12 outside of school term.
Pennsylvania—Prohibited under 14.
Rhode Island—Prohibited under 14.
South Carolina—Prohibited under 14.
South Dakota—Prohibited under 15.
Tennessee—Prohibited under 14.
Texas—Prohibited under 15.
Utah—Prohibited under 14.
Vermont—Prohibited under 14.
Virginia—Prohibited under 14.
Washington—Prohibited under 14. Exception, child 12 on permit of Superior court judge in case of poverty.
West Virginia—Prohibited under 14.
Wisconsin—Prohibited under 14. Exception, child 12 during school vacation.
Wyoming—Prohibited under 14.

PRISON AND FINE FOR FORBES AND THOMPSON.

Col. Charles R. Forbes, former director of the United States veterans' bureau in Washington, D. C., and John W. Thompson, a St. Louis contractor, were found guilty in Judge George A. Carpenter's federal court, Chicago, Jan. 30, 1925, of having conspired to defraud the government in contracts for soldiers' hospitals. In 1921 Forbes was made director of the war risk bureau, which afterward was merged with other bureaus to form the veterans' bureau, an organization with 30,000 employes and intrusted with the welfare of thousands of wounded or disabled soldiers and the expenditure of millions of dollars. Charges of mismanagement were made by the American Legion and later the United States senate appointed a committee to investigate the bureau. This committee in its report denounced Col. Forbes and recommended that he and others be prosecuted. President Coolidge personally ordered the prosecution of this case. There was evidence that Forbes in at least one case took money in letting a contract for a hospital for wounded soldiers.

On Feb. 4 Judge Carpenter sentenced each of the two defendants to pay a fine of $10,000 and to serve two years in a federal penitentiary.

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Chicago Symphony Orchestra—Frederick Stock.
Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra—Fritz Reiner.
Cleveland Orchestra—Nikolai Sokoloff.
Detroit Symphony Orchestra—Ossip Gabrilowitch.
Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra—Walter Henry Rothwell.
Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra—Henri Verbrugghen.
New York Philharmonic—Guest conductors.
New York Symphony Orchestra—Walter Damrosch.
Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra—Leopold Stokowski.
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Alton, Ill.	James A. Griffin
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Cleveland, O.	Joseph Schrembs
Columbus, O.	James J. Hartley
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St. Joseph, Mo.	Francis Gilfillan
Salt Lake City, Utah.	Joseph S. Glass
San Antonio, Tex.	Arthur Joseph Drossaerts
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Scranton, Pa.	Michael John Hoban
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Catholic Church Statistics.

[From Official Catholic Directory for 1925.]

Figures are for the United States.

Seminaries—120.	Students—11,345.
Cardinals—4.	Colleges for boys—216.
Archbishops—16.	Academies for girls—712.
Bishops—101.	Parishes with schools—6,532.
Secular clergy—17,229.	Children attending—2,038,624.
Religious clergy—6,468.	Orphan asylums—313.
Total clergy—23,697.	Orphans—48,726.
Churches with resident priests—11,618.	Homes for aged—117.
Missions with churches—5,663.	Catholic population of U. S.—18,654,928.
Total churches—17,284.	

Pope and College of Cardinals.

Pope—Pius XI. (Achille Ratti), born March 31, 1857; elected 1922.

Papal secretary—Cardinal Pietro Gasparri.

Cardinal bishops—	Created cardinal.
Vannutelli, Vincent, b. Dec. 5, 1836	1889
De Lai Cajetan, b. July 26, 1853	1907
Vico, Antonio, b. Jan. 9, 1847	1911
Granito, Pignatelli di Gennaro, b. 1851	1911
Pompili, Basilius, b. April 16, 1858	1911
Cagliero, John, b. Jan. 14, 1838	1915

Cardinal priests—	Created cardinal.
Andrieu, Paul Pierre, b. Dec. 8, 1849	1907
Ascalesi, Alexius, b. Feb. 15, 1859	1916
Begin, Louis N., b. Jan. 10, 1840	1914
Benlloch y Vivo, Juan, b. Dec. 29, 1864	1921
Bertram, Adolfo, b. March 14, 1859	1919
Boggiani, Thomas P., b. 1863	1916
Bonzono, John, b. 1867	1922
Bourne, Francis, b. March 23, 1861	1911
Cagiano de Azevedo, O., b. Nov. 7, 1845	1905
Casanova y Marzol, Vincente	1925
Cavalcanti, J. A. de A., b. Jan. 17, 1850	1905
Charost, Alessius, b. Nov. 14, 1860	1922
Csernoch, John, b. Jan. 18, 1852	1914
Dalbor, Edmondo, b. Oct. 30, 1859	1919

Cardinal priests—	Created cardinal.
Dougherty, Denis J.	1921
Dubois, Louis Ernest, b. 1856.	1916
Faulhaber, Michael de, b. Mar. 5, 1869.	1921
Francisca-Nava di Bontife, J., b. July 23, 1846	1899
Fruhwirth, Andrew, b. Aug. 21, 1845.	1915
Gasparri, Peter, b. May 5, 1852.	1907
Hayes, Patrick J., b. Nov. 20, 1867.	1924
Ilundain y Estoban.	1925
Kakowski, Alessandro, b. Feb. 5, 1863.	1919
La Fontaine, Peter, b. 1860.	1916
Locatelli Achille, b. May 15, 1856.	1922
Lualdi, Alexander, b. Aug. 12, 1858.	1907
Lucon, Louis Henry, b. Oct. 28, 1842.	1907
Maffi, Peter, b. Oct. 12, 1858.	1907
Maurin, Louis J., b. 1859.	1916
Mendes, Bello Anthony, b. Aug. 25, 1842.	1907
Mercier, Desideratus, b. Nov. 21, 1851.	1907
Merry del Val, Raphael, b. Oct. 10, 1865.	1903
Mistrangelo, Alphonsus, b. April 26, 1852.	1915
Mori, Joseph	1922
Mundelein, Geo. W., b. July 2, 1872.	1924
Nasalli-Rocca, John B., b. Aug. 17, 1872.	1923
O'Connell, William H., b. Dec. 8, 1859.	1911
Piffl, Frederick G., b. Oct. 15, 1864.	1914
Ragonesi, Francesco, b. Dec. 21, 1850.	1921
Ranuzzi de Bianchi, V. A., b. 1857.	1916
Reig y Casanova.	1922
Sbarretti, Donatus, b. 1856.	1916
Scapinelli di Leguigno, Raphael, b. 1858.	1915
Schulte, Joseph, b. Sept. 14, 1871.	1921
Silj, Augusto, b. July 8, 1846.	1919
Skrbensky, Leo de, b. June 12, 1863.	1901
Tacci, John, b. Nov. 12, 1863.	1921
Tosi, Eugenius, b. Nov. 13, 1848.	1922
Touchet, Arthur S., b. Nov. 13, 1848.	1922
Valfre di Bonzo, Theo., b. Aug. 31, 1853.	1919
Van Rossum, William, b. Sept. 3, 1854.	1911
Vidal, Francis, b. Oct. 3, 1868.	1921
Cardinal deacons—	
Billot, Louis, b. Jan. 22, 1846.	1911
Bisleti, Cajetan, b. March 20, 1856.	1911
Gasquet, Francis A., b. Oct. 5, 1846.	1914
Lega, Michael, b. Jan. 1, 1860.	1914
Laurenti, Camillus, b. 1862.	1921
Ehrle, Francis	1923
Sincero, Aloysius, b. May 26, 1870.	1923
Galli, Aurelius, b. Feb. 26, 1866.	1923
Lucidi, Evariste, b. Oct. 24, 1866.	1923

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH.

The Church of Christ, Scientist, was founded at Boston in 1879 by Mary Baker Eddy, the discoverer of Christian Science and author of its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." As she then said, the church was "designed to commemorate the word and works of our Master," and to "reinstate primitive Christianity and its lost element of healing" (Church manual, p. 17). Its proper name is The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass. It is also known as The Mother Church. Officers appointed in 1925: President, David Newton McKee, M. A., C. S. B., Boston; clerk, Ezra W. Palmer, C. S. B., Brookline, Mass.; treasurer, Edward L. Ripley, C. S., Brookline, Mass.

Regularly organized local congregations of Christian Scientists, throughout the world, are branches of The Mother Church. In Chicago there are seventeen of such churches and one society named and located as follows: First Church of Christ, Scientist, 4017 Drexel boulevard; Second, Wrightwood and Pine Grove avenues; Third, 2151 Washington boulevard; Fourth, Harvard avenue and West Marquette road; Fifth, 4840 Dorchester avenue; Sixth, 11321 Prairie avenue; Seventh, 5318 Kenmore avenue; Eighth, Michigan avenue and 44th street; Ninth, 6154 Woodlawn avenue; Tenth, 5640 Blackstone avenue; Eleventh, 2840 Logan boulevard; Twelfth, Lemoyne school auditorium, Waveland avenue and Rokeby street; Thirteenth, 10317 Longwood drive; Fourteenth, 4446 North Paulina street; Fifteenth, Masonic Temple, Fulton street and Central avenue; Sixteenth, 7201 North Ashland boulevard; Eighteenth, Bryn Mawr public school, Jeffery avenue near 73d street; Christian Science Society of Chicago, Kimball hall.

Each of the Chicago churches maintains a Christian Science reading room, and all of them maintain joint reading rooms at 11 South LaSalle street and 104 South Michigan boulevard. These rooms are free and public. Services to which the public are invited are held by each of these churches on Sundays at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. and on Wednesdays at 8 p. m. From time to time, also, they provide free public lectures on Christian Science by members of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church.

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Organized in December, 1908.

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The purpose of the association is to promote the improvement and extension of moral and religious education through existing agencies in the churches, schools, etc., by serving as a center, a clearing house and a bureau of information and promotion. The association publishes a bimonthly magazine, maintains a permanent library, conducts surveys, circulates free pamphlets, organizes professional workers, holds general conventions and local conferences. It enrolls in its membership any persons interested in moral and religious education regardless of sectarian or theological lines.

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Manager Western Office—R. A. Walker, 17 N. Wabash avenue, Chicago.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

Organized 1825.

President—William Phillips Hall.
Vice-President—David James Burrell, D. D.
Treasurer—(Vacancy).
Assistant Treasurer—Arthur W. Cobbett.
General Secretary—Rev. William H. Matthews, D. D.
Executive Secretary—Rev. Edwin Noah Hardy, Ph. D.
Offices—7 West 45th street, New York, N. Y.

THE FAMILY ALTAR LEAGUE.

The Family Altar league is a worldwide company of people who have made a covenant to maintain a family altar in their homes. Covenant cards are furnished on request, and to all who enroll by signing the covenant a certificate of membership is sent without cost. In 1922 500,000 cards had been sent out. It is estimated that more than 100,000 new family altars have been established and 300,000 lives are being touched and influenced every day in the home because of the league. The headquarters are at 207 South Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill. The officers are: The Rev. W. E. Biederwolf, D. D., president; John L. Meredith, general secretary; the Rev. R. Howard Taylor, recording secretary.

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

Headquarters, 1816 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.
President—E. Clarence Miller, LL. D.
Recording Secretary—William H. Hirst.
Treasurer—John E. Stevenson.
Secretary of Missions—Rev. George P. Williams, D. D.
Secretary of Publications—James McConaughy, Litt. D.

INTERNATIONAL ORDER OF THE KING'S DAUGHTERS AND SONS.

Headquarters—280 Madison avenue, New York, N. Y.
President—Mrs. George H. Prior, Jewett City, Conn.
First Vice-President—Mrs. W. G. Bennett, 701 Rush street, Chicago, Ill.
Second Vice-President—Mrs. J. N. Lewis, Madison-Lenox, Detroit, Mich.
Third Vice-President—Mrs. Elwin L. Page, 6 Cambridge street, Concord, N. H.
Executive Secretary—Mrs. C. A. Menet, 280 Madison avenue, New York, N. Y.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. Thomas Silcox, Charleston, S. C.
Treasurer—Mrs. Charles K. Winslow, 5 Jerome place, Upper Montclair, N. J.
Editor—Mrs. Howard C. Arnold, 280 Madison avenue, New York, N. Y.
The officers serve until April, 1926.

AMERICAN RATIONALIST ASSOCIATION.

President—Percy Ward.
Secretary—Franklin Steiner, 618 North Clark street, Chicago, Ill.
Treasurer—Bernard Roen.
Auditor—Kathryn Ward.
Vice-Presidents—Bessie Novak, Harry W. Meltzer, C. E. Andrus.

BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW.

Officers, 1925-1926.

President—Eward H. Bonsall, Philadelphia, Pa.
Vice-Presidents—Courtenay Barber, Chicago, Ill.; William Kidde, Montclair, N. J.; Benjamin F. Finney, Sewanee, Tenn.
Secretary—G. Frank Shelby, 202 South 19th street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Treasurer—Charles Beury, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

Founded in London, July, 1865; organized in the United States in New York, N. Y., in March, 1880.
Commander in Chief—Gen. Bramwell Booth.
International Headquarters—London, England.
American National Headquarters—120 West 14th street, New York, N. Y.
Commander of United States Forces—Evangeline C. Booth.
Eastern Territorial Headquarters—122 West 14th street, New York, N. Y.
Eastern Territorial Commissioner—Thomas Estill.
Central Territorial Headquarters — 713-719 North State street, Chicago, Ill.
Central Territorial Commissioner — William Peart.
Western Territorial Headquarters—36 McAllister street, San Francisco, Cal.
Western Territorial Commissioner—Adam Gifford.
Posts in World—13,747.
Social Institutions and Day Schools—2,453.
Officers and Cadets—22,217.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Bible House, Astor place, New York, N. Y.
President—E. Francis Hyde.
General Secretaries—Rev. William I. Haven, D. D.; Frank H. Mann.
Recording Secretary—Rev. Lewis B. Chamberlain.
Treasurer—Gilbert Darlington, Bible House, New York, N. Y.
Assistant Secretary—Rev. J. L. McLaughlin, D. D.
Agency Secretaries in the United States—Rev. S. H. Kirkbride, D. D., 156 West Washington street, Chicago, Ill.; Rev. J. P. Wragg, D. D., Bible House, Astor place, New York, N. Y.; Rev. M. B. Porter, 218 North Adams street, Richmond, Va.; Rev. Arthur F. Ragatz, D. D., 1515 Larimer street, Denver, Col.; Rev. A. Wesley Mell, 122 McAllister street, San Francisco, Cal.; Rev. J. J. Morgan, 911 Main street, Dallas, Tex.; Rev. F. P. Parkin, D. D., 701 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. Frank Marston, D. D., 424 Elm street, Cincinnati, O.; Rev. J. L. McLaughlin, D. D., Bible House, New York, N. Y.

THE VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA.

Organized March 6, 1896. Incorporated Nov. 6, 1896.
Commanders—Gens. Ballington and Maud B. Booth.
National Headquarters—34 West 28th street, New York, N. Y.
Great Lakes Sectional Headquarters—Chicago, Ill.
Regimental Commander—Col. H. Smith.
National Secretary—J. W. Merrill, New York, N. Y.
National Treasurer—W. J. Crafts, New York, N. Y.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. The International Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States and Canada—Charles P. Taft II., president; Cleveland E. Dodge, William D. Murray, Roger H. Williams, Abner Kingman, vice-presidents; B. H. Fancher, treasurer. General office, 347 Madison avenue, New York city.

The annual report of 1924 for the regular home work of North America shows 1,693 local associations, 988,522 members, $159,521,100 net property and funds, 5,194 employed secretaries and officers, 349,307 different men in regular gymnasium classes, 90,095 men in educational classes and 232,943 in Bible classes. Included in the above are 224 railroad associations with 110,501 members, 477 student associations with 84,359 members, organizations in 129 counties, 160 associations among colored men with 28,062 members, thirty-two organizations among the regular men of the army and navy and seven among Indian students. The total current and operating expenditures of the work in North America the last year were $49,990,700, or nearly $1,000,000 per week.

STATISTICS OF CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES (1924).

[Compiled by H. K. Carroll, LL. D., for the Christian Herald.]

Denomination.	Churches.	Communicants.
Adventists—Advent Christians	537	28,297
Seventh-Day	2,254	108,562
Church of God	99	3,168
Life and Advent Union	11	650
Churches of God in Christ	93	3,490
Total Adventists	2,994	144,167
Assemblies of God	826	75,000
Baptists — Northern Convention	8,760	1,382,460
Southern Convention	27,812	3,512,220
National Convention (colored)	21,890	3,065,398
General Six-Principle	8	400
Seventh-Day	69	7,419
Seventh-Day (German)	3	175
Freewill	762	54,996
Freewill (colored)	200	13,800
General	610	31,350
Separate	55	4,000
Regular	755	49,184
Primitive	2,300	90,000
Primitive (colored)	336	15,144
Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian	55	679
Total Baptists	63,615	8,227,225
Brethren (Dunkards) — Conservative	1,036	113,930
Old Order	62	3,160
Progressive	206	25,797
Church of God, New	10	1,000
Total Brethren (Dunkard)	1,314	143,887
Brethren (Plymouth)	458	13,244
Brethren (River)	88	4,742
Buddhist Japanese Temples	12	5,639
Catholic Apostolic	13	2,768
Catholics (Eastern) — Armenian Apostolic	78	85,000
Russian Orthodox	255	200,000
Greek (Hellenic) Orthodox	170	256,000
Syrian Orthodox	35	50,500
Syrian (Antioch) Orthodox	23	26,000
Serbian Orthodox	35	100,000
Roumanian Orthodox	31	6,700
Bulgarian Orthodox	4	2,450
Albanian Orthodox	6	.....
Total Eastern Orthodox	637	726,650
Catholics (Western)—Roman Catholic	17,503	15,995,964
Polish Catholic	67	72,000
American Old Catholic	50	25,000
Total Western Catholics	17,620	16,092,964
Christadelphians	77	3,960
Christian Church	1,138	108,500
Christian Union	322	17,500
Church of Christ Scientist	1,879	.....
Church of God and Saints of Christ (colored)	94	3,311
Churches of God (Winebrenner)	463	26,965
Churches of God, General Assembly	666	21,076
Churches of the Living God (colored)	135	3,650
Churches of New Jerusalem—General Convention	81	5,487
General Church	14	1,045
Total New Jerusalem	95	6,532
Church of the Nazarene	1,386	55,142
Communistic Societies—Shakers	6	250
Amana	7	1,534
Total Communistic Bodies	13	1,784
Congregational Churches	5,716	861,168
Disciples of Christ—Disciples of Christ	8,766	1,350,969
Churches of Christ	5,570	317,937
Total Disciples	14,336	1,668,906
Evangelical Church	2,239	209,684
Evangelistic Associations	207	13,933
Evangelical Protestant (German)	37	17,962
Evangelical Synod	1,328	307,177
Free Christian Zion (colored)	35	6,225
Friends—Orthodox	753	95,128
"Hicksite"	143	17,379
"Wilburite"	45	3,500
Primitive	1	70
Total Friends	942	116,077
Jewish Congregations	1,901	357,135
Latter-Day Saints — Latter-Day Saints (Utah)	1,062	528,103
Reorganized Church	702	95,641
Total Latter-Day Saints	1,764	623,744
Lutherans—(1) Bodies Co-operative through National Lutheran Council—		
United Lutheran Church	3,646	826,511
Joint Ohio Synod	887	146,286
Iowa Synod	957	137,140
Buffalo Synod	38	5,732
Immanuel Synod	.....	.....
Jehovah Conference	5	650
Augustana Synod	1,195	211,710
Norwegian Lutheran Church	2,745	286,977
Lutheran Free Church	391	30,750
Eielsen's Synod	33	850
Lutheran Brethren	28	1,000
United Danish Church	178	17,005
Danish Church	102	13,195
Icelandic Synod	16	1,485
Suomai (Finnish) Synod	175	20,717
Finnish National Church	60	5,000
Finnish Apostolic Church	100	20,000
(2) Synodical Conference—Missouri Synod	3,839	623,054
Joint Wisconsin Synod	662	139,226
Slovak Synod	58	7,000
Norwegian Synod	48	4,583
Negro Mission	52	2,171
Total Synodical Conference	4,659	776,034

Denomination.	Churches.	Communicants.
(3) Independent Congregations	13	2,600
Total Lutherans	15,228	2,503,642
Scandinavian Evangelical — Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant	320	33,550
Swedish Evangelical Free	102	6,208
Norwegian Evangelical Free	53	3,000
Total Scandinavian	475	42,758
Mennonites — Mennonite Church	364	36,639
Old Order Amish	102	7,627
Conservative Amish	18	1,389
Defenseless	12	1,240
Central Conference	25	2,874
Old Order (Wisler)	22	1,446
Reformed	34	1,764
General Conference	126	19,937
Mennonite Brethren	50	1,200
Church of God in Christ	22	1,300
Brethren in Christ	171	7,587
Bruedergemeinde (Krimmer)	24	1,450
Miscellaneous	25	1,186
Total Mennonites	995	85,639
Methodists—Methodist Episcopal	26,750	4,438,494
Union American Methodist Episcopal (colored)	289	20,965
African Methodist Episcopal	7,059	625,874
African M. E. Zion	3,442	490,000
African Union Methodist Protestant	650	22,000
Methodist Protestant	2,269	187,913
Wesleyan Methodist	675	21,000
Methodist Episcopal, South	17,003	2,470,407
Congregational Methodist	357	21,050
New Congregational Methodist	24	1,256
Reformed Zion Union Apostolic (colored)	61	8,500
Colored Methodist Episcopal	3,539	342,777
Primitive Methodist	89	10,300
Free Methodist	1,126	37,199
Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal (colored)	25	2,272
Total Methodists	63,358	8,700,007
Moravians—Moravians	125	24,102
Union of Bohemians, etc.	34	2,700
Total Moravians	159	26,802
Nonsectarian Bible Faith Churches	101	5,739
Pentecostal Churches — Pilgrim Holiness	367	12,362
Holiness	33	926
Pentecostal Holiness	192	5,353
Total Pentecostal	592	18,641
Presbyterians — Presbyterian U. S. A. (Northern)	9,612	1,791,559
Cumberland	1,210	62,474
Cumberland Presbyterian (colored)	136	13,077
United Presbyterian	924	165,186
Presbyterian U. S. (Southern)	3,555	438,818
Associate	11	450
Associate Synod (South)	140	18,320
Reformed Synod	96	7,332
Reformed General Synod	13	3,250
Total Presbyterians	15,697	2,500,466
Protestant Episcopal—Protestant Episcopal	7,785	1,139,192
Reformed Episcopal	68	8,622
Total Prot. Episcopal	7,853	1,147,814
Reformed — Reformed in America	734	142,589
Reformed in United States	1,761	342,206
Christian Reformed	251	47,873
Total Reformed	2,746	532,668
Salvation Army	1,398	70,974
American Rescue Workers	135	6,546
Schwenkfelders	7	1,439
Social Brethren	18	1,000
Society for Ethical Culture	7	3,000
Spiritualists	680	56,640
Temple Society	2	260
Unitarians	440	58,024
United Brethren — United Brethren in Christ	3,297	385,302
United Brethren (Old Constitution)	397	19,801
Total United Brethren	3,694	405,103
Universalists	651	59,650
Independent Congregations	879	48,673
Grand total in 1924	237,465	46,142,210
Grand total in 1923	236,924	45,451,385

Membership Totals by Years.

Year.	Members.	Gains.
1908	33,885,287	323,391
1909	34,703,821	818,534
1910	35,245,296	541,475
1911	36,095,685	850,389
1912	36,624,462	528,777
1913	37,859,975	1,235,513
1914	38,641,982	728,007
1915	39,184,811	542,962
1916	39,941,811	756,867
1917	41,281,368	1,339,557
1918	41,435,688	154,320
1919	41,491,989	56,301
1920	42,761,479	814,094
1921	43,523,206	761,727
1922	44,777,351	797,565
1923	45,451,385	674,034
1924	46,142,210	695,325

Ministers (1924).

Denomination.	Number.
Adventists	1,507
Assemblies of God	1,070
Baptists	53,866
Brethren (Dunkards)	3,824
Brethren (River)	164
Brethren (Plymouth)	.....
Buddhist Japanese Temples	34
Catholic Apostolic	13
Catholic Eastern Orthodox	638
Catholic, Western	23,753
Christadelphians	.....
Christian Church	1,148
Christian Union	380
Church of Christ, Scientist	3,758
Church of God and Saints of Christ	101
Church of God (Winebrenner)	430
Churches of God, General Assembly	923
Churches of Living God (colored)	150
Churches of New Jerusalem	110
Communistic Societies	.....
Congregational Churches	5,581
Disciples of Christ	8,861
Evangelical	2,013
Evangelical Protestant	34
Evangelical Synod	1,170
Evangelistic Associations	444
Free Christian Zion	29
Friends	1,361
Jewish Congregations	721
Latter-Day Saints	10,157
Lutherans	10,255
Scandinavian Evangelical	583
Mennonites	1,584
Methodists	44,449
Moravians	158
Nonsectarian Bible Faith Churches	103
Pentecostal Bodies	1,136
Presbyterians	14,301
Protestant Episcopal	5,837
Reformed	2,328

Denomination.	Number.
Salvation Army	4,378
American Rescue Workers	460
Schwenkfelders	6
Social Brethren	13
Society for Ethical Culture	12
Spiritualists	600
Temple Society	2
Unitarians	476
United Brethren	2,177
Universalists	575
Independent Congregations	267
Grand total in 1924	213,229
Grand total in 1923	209,489

SUNDAY SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES (1916).

[Report of government census bureau, 1918.]

	Schools.	Scholars.
All denominations	195,276	19,951,675
Adventists (5 bodies)	2,396	99,225
Baptists—North	8,291	1,024,125
South	18,438	1,656,324
Colored	20,333	1,204,328
Other (14 bodies)	1,196	70,445
Brethren (Dunkards)—		
Ch. of Brethren (Conser.)	1,288	112,287
Other (4 bodies)	209	24,789
Christian Church	1,075	89,853
Church of Christ	3,456	168,154
Congregationalists	5,680	654,102
Disciples of Christ	7,752	953,618
Eastern Orthodox—		
Greek Church	18	1,123
Russian Church	128	6,783
Other (5 bodies)	22	1,291
Evangelical Association	1,573	172,129
Friends—Orthodox	723	65,554
Other (3 bodies)	115	6,540
German Evangelical Synod	1,243	146,081
Jewish Congregations	700	67,035
Latter-Day Saints—		
Church of Jesus Christ	1,064	152,924
Reorganized Church	558	28,222
Lutherans—General Synod	1,806	311,291
General Council	2,383	306,785
Synodical Conference	1,585	110,098
Synod for Norwegian	465	24,313
United Norwegian	897	44,645
Synod of Ohio	717	66,867
Synod of Iowa	808	38,120
Other (14 bodies)	1,621	95,698
Mennonites (16 bodies)	665	79,621
Methodists—		
Methodist Episcopal	28,542	3,872,200
Methodist Episcopal South	16,568	1,683,129
Methodist Protestant	2,104	177,674
Other white (5 bodies)	1,973	111,824
African Meth. Episcopal	6,373	312,922
African Meth. Epis. Zion	2,565	135,930
Colored Meth. Episcopal	2,543	167,880
Other Colored (6 bodies)	203	9,119
Presbyterians—		
Presbyterian in U. S. A	9,713	1,387,938
Presbyterian in U. S.	3,258	312,952
United Presbyterian	1,019	156,072
Other (7 bodies)	1,463	96,683
Protestant Episcopal	5,808	493,080
Reformed—		
Reformed in America	790	122,111
Reformed in U. S.	1,712	302,200
Other (2 bodies)	248	26,757
Roman Catholic	12,761	1,853,245
United Brethren—		
United Brethren in Christ	3,294	402,656
Unit. Brethren (Old Const.)	381	24,219
United Evangelical	943	129,717
All other (81 bodies)	5,812	390,997

Total number of officers and teachers, 1,959,918.

CHURCHES AND CHURCH PROPERTY.

According to the census of 1916 the total number of church edifices in the United States was 203,432 as against 192,705 in 1906. Only a building owned and used by a denomination for church purposes is included in the term church edifice. The Methodist Episcopal church had 28,406 such buildings in 1916 and ranked first in this respect. The Methodist denomination as a whole had 61,467 churches.

Following is a table showing the number of churches owned by the leading denominations in 1916, with the value of the church property of each:

Denomination.	Churches.	Property.
All denominations	203,432	$1,676,600,582
Baptist	51,803	198,364,747
Congregational	5,744	80,842,813
Disciples of Christ	6,815	40,327,201
Lutherans	12,722	109,415,163
Methodists	61,467	317,916,402
Presbyterians	15,060	192,989,599
Protestant Episcopal	6,726	164,990,150
Roman Catholic	15,120	374,206,895
Unitarians	399	15,247,349
Universalists	620	7,876,103

RELIGIONS OF THE WORLD.

[From Whitaker's Almanack.]

Roman Catholic	272,860,000
Eastern churches	120,000,000
Protestant churches	171,650,000
Total Christians	564,510,000
Jews	12,205,000
Mohammedans	221,825,000
Buddhists	138,031,000
Hindus	210,540,000
Confucianists and Taoists	300,830,000
Shintoists	25,000,000
Animists	158,270,000
Unclassified	15,280,000
Total non-Christian	1,081,981,000
Grand total	1,646,491,000

NATURALIZATION STATISTICS.

In the fiscal year 1924 there were admitted to American citizenship 150,510 persons, 27,773 of whom were from Italy, 26,420 from Poland, 16,004 from Russia, 22,599 from Great Britain and possessions, 16,004 from Germany and the remainder from smaller countries and their possessions.

Under the "Cable act" of Sept. 22, 1922, which accords separate citizenship rights to women, 17,200 declarations of intention were filed by women in 1924. Men filed 149,747 petitions for naturalization in the same period.

The following table includes only civilian certificates of naturalization issued in the fiscal year 1924. In addition there were 10,170 military certificates of naturalization issued to aliens who served in the American military and naval forces during the world war and thus became entitled to citizenship under a special law.

District.	No.	District.	No.
Boston	11,593	St. Paul	6,360
New York	46,320	Denver	1,571
Philadelphia	15,806	San Francisco	4,011
Washington, D. C.	3,812	Seattle	2,980
Pittsburgh	22,008	Alaska	185
Chicago	21,456	Hawaii	97
St. Louis	4,139	Total	140,340

FRATERNAL AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

GRAND LODGES A. F. & A. M.

Names and Addresses of Grand Secretaries, October, 1925.

Alabama—George A. Beauchamp, Montgomery.
Alberta—S. Y. Taylor, Calgary.
Arizona—George J. Roskruge, Tucson.
Arkansas—Fay Hempstead, Little Rock.
British Columbia—W. A. de W. Smith, Westminster.
California—John Whicher, San Francisco.
Canada—William McGregor Logan, Hamilton, Ont.
Colorado—William W. Cooper, Denver.
Connecticut—George A. Kies, Hartford.
Cuba—F. V. Preval, Havana.
Delaware—John F. Robinson, Wilmington.
District of Columbia—J. Claude Keiper, Washington.
England—P. Colville Smith, London.
Florida—W. P. Webster, Jacksonville.
Georgia—Frank F. Baker, Macon.
Holland—H. P. Van Nieuwenburg, The Hague.
Idaho—George E. Knepper, Boise.
Illinois—Owen Scott, Decatur.
Indiana—William H. Swintz, Indianapolis.
Iowa—C. C. Hunt, Cedar Rapids.
Ireland—Richard Best, Dublin.
Kansas—Albert K. Wilson, Topeka.
Kentucky—Fred W. Hartwick, Louisville.
Louisiana—John A. Davilla, New Orleans.
Maine—Charles B. Davis, Portland.
Manitoba—James A. Ovas, Winnipeg.
Maryland—George Cook, Baltimore.
Massachusetts—Frederick W. Hamilton, Boston.
Michigan—Lou B. Winsor, Grand Rapids.
Minnesota—John Fishel, St. Paul.
Mississippi—Frank R. Jesse, Meridian.
Missouri—Edward L. Faucette, St. Louis.
Montana—Cornelius Hedges, Jr., Helena.
Nebraska—Louis E. Smith, Omaha.
Nevada—E. D. Vanderlieth, Reno.
New Brunswick—J. Twining Hartt, St. John.
New Hampshire—H. M. Cheney, Concord.
New Jersey—Isaac Cherry, Trenton.
New Mexico—Alpheus A. Keen, Albuquerque.
New South Wales—Arthur H. Bray, Sydney.
New York—Robt. Judson Kenworthy, New York.
New Zealand—Colonel G. Barclay, Box 649, Christchurch.
North Carolina—William W. Willson, Raleigh.
North Dakota—Walter L. Stockwell, Fargo.
Nova Scotia—James C. Jones, Halifax.
Ohio—Harry S. Johnson, 216 Central building, Cincinnati.
Oklahoma—William M. Anderson, Guthrie.
Oregon—D. R. Cheney, Portland.
Pennsylvania—John A. Perry, Philadelphia.
Philippines—N. C. Comfort, Manila.
Porto Rico—Jose G. Torres, San Juan.
Prince Edward Island—Ernest Kemp, Charlottetown.
Quebec—W. W. Williamson, Montreal.
Queensland—Charles H. Harley, Brisbane.
Rhode Island—S. Penrose Williams, Providence.
Saskatchewan—W. B. Tate, Regina.
Scotland—David Reid, Edinburgh.
South Australia—C. R. J. Glover, Adelaide.
South Carolina—O. Frank Hart, Columbia.
South Dakota—George A. Pettigrew, Sioux Falls.
Tasmania—W. H. Strutt, Hobart.
Tennessee—Stith M. Cain (acting), Nashville.
Texas—W. B. Pearson, Waco.
United Grand Lodge of Victoria—Charles J. Barrow, Melbourne.
Utah—Sam H. Goodwin, Salt Lake City.
Vermont—Henry H. Ross, Burlington.
Victoria—C. J. Barrow, Melbourne.
Virginia—Charles A. Nesbit, Richmond.
Washington—Horace W. Tyler, Tacoma.
Western Australia—J. D. Stevenson, Perth.
West Virginia—George S. Laidley, Charleston.
Wisconsin—William W. Perry, Milwaukee.
Wyoming—J. M. Lowndes, Casper.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

General Grand Chapter—Officers, 1925-27.

General Grand High Priest—John Albert Blake, Boston, Mass.
Deputy General Grand High Priest—Henry DeWitt Hamilton, New York, N. Y.
General Grand King—Charles Clark Davis, Centralia, Ill.
General Grand Scribe—Leon Tony Leach, Indianapolis, Ind.
General Grand Treasurer—Gustav Adolph Eitel, Baltimore, Md.
General Grand Secretary—Charles Arthur Conover, 95 West Chicago street, Coldwater, Mich.
General Grand Captain of the Host—John William Neilson, Concordia, Kas.
General Grand Principal Sojourner—William Tecumseh Sherman O'Hara, Toledo, O.
General Grand Royal Arch Captain—Mattison Boyd Jones, Los Angeles, Cal.
General Grand Master Third Veil—John Huske Anderson, Fayetteville, N. C.
General Grand Master Second Veil—George Allison Holland, Lexington, Ky.
General Grand Master First Veil—William Edward Goff, Battle Creek, Mich.
General Grand Custodian of the Work—Harry Warner Harvey, Chicago, Ill.
Trustees of Permanent Fund—William P. Filmer (1927), San Francisco, Cal.; Arthur G. Pollard (1930), Lowell, Mass.; Bernard G. Witt (1933), Henderson, Ky.
Headquarters—Coldwater, Mich.
Number of Grand Chapters—47.
Subordinate Chapters—14.
Members—765,000.

ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS.

General Grand Council, 1924-27.

General Grand Master—Bert S. Lee, Springfield, Mo.
General Grand Deputy Master—O. Frank Hart, Columbia, S. C.
General Grand Principal Conductor—Warren S. Seipp, Baltimore, Md.
General Grand Treasurer—Charles N. Fowler, Salina, Kas.
General Grand Recorder—Henry W. Mordhurst, Fort Wayne, Ind.
General Grand Captain of Guard—Wallace C. Keith, Brockton, Mass.
General Grand Conductor of Council—Walter L. Stockwell, Fargo, N. D.
General Grand Marshal—Robert A. Woods, Princeton, Ind.
General Grand Steward—Nelson Williams, Hamilton, O.
Next meeting, Denver, Col., Sept. 28, 1927.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Grand Officers, 1925-1928.

M. E. Grand Master—George W. Vallery, Denver, Col.
R. E. Deputy Grand Master—William L. Sharp, Chicago, Ill.
R. E. Grand Generalissimo—Perry W. Weidner, Los Angeles, Cal.
R. E. Grand Captain General—Harry C. Walker, Binghamton, N. Y.
R. E. Grand Senior Warden—Isaac H. Hettinger, Kansas City, Mo.
R. E. Grand Junior Warden—Andrew D. Agnew, Milwaukee, Wis.
R. E. Grand Prelate—Rev. Mark A. Matthews, Seattle, Wash.
R. E. Grand Treasurer—Bernard G. Witt, Henderson, Ky.
R. E. Grand Treasurer Emeritus, Ad Vitem—H. Wales Lines, Meriden, Conn.
R. E. Grand Recorder—Adrian Hamersly, Masonic Temple, Indianapolis, Ind.

R. E. Grand Standard Bearer—Mark Norris, Grand Rapids, Mich.
R. E. Grand Sword Bearer—Harry G. Pollard, Lowell, Mass.
R. E. Grand Warder—Charles W. Tedrowe, Enid, Okla.
R. E. Grand Captain of the Guard—William D. Peirce, Denver, Col.

ANCIENT ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE MASONS.

Northern Masonic Jurisdiction.

M. P. Sovereign Grand Commander—Leon M. Abbott, Boston, Mass.
P. Grand Lieutenant-Commander—Amos Pettibone, Chicago, Ill.
Grand Minister of State—Frederic B. Stevens, Detroit, Mich.
Grand Treasurer-General—Leroy A. Goddard, Chicago, Ill.
Grand Secretary-General—Robert A. Shirrefs, 299 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

ANCIENT ARABIC ORDER NOBLES OF THE MYSTIC SHRINE.

First temple founded Sept. 26, 1872.

Imperial Council, 1925-1926.

Imperial Potentate—James C. Burger, Denver, Col.
Imperial Deputy Potentate—David W. Crosland, Montgomery, Ala.
Imperial Chief Rabban—Clarence M. Dunbar, Providence, R. I.
Imperial Assistant Rabban—Frank C. Jones, Houston, Tex.
Imperial Treasurer—William S. Brown, 523 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Imperial Recorder—Benjamin W. Rowell, 206 Masonic Temple, Boston, Mass.
Imperial Oriental Guide—Esten A. Fletcher, Rochester, N. Y.
Imperial First Ceremonial Master—Thomas J. Houston, Chicago, Ill.
Imperial Second Ceremonial Master—Earl C. Mills, Des Moines, Iowa.
Imperial Marshal—Clifford Ireland, Peoria, Ill.
Imperial Captain of the Guards—John N. Sebrell, Jr., Norfolk, Va.
Imperial Outer Guard—Dana S. Williams, Lewiston, Me.

ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR.

General Grand Chapter Officers, 1925-1928.

Most Worthy Grand Matron—Mrs. Clara Henrich, Newport, Ky.
Most Worthy Grand Patron—J. Ernest Teare, Cleveland, O.
Right Worthy A sociate Grand Matron—Mrs. Emma P. Chadwick, Seattle, Wash.
Right Worthy Associate Grand Patron—Philip A. Jerguson, West Medford (Boston), Mass.
Right Worthy Grand Secretary—Mrs. Minnie E. Keyes, Masonic Temple, 13th street and New York avenue, Washington, D. C.
Right Worthy Grand Treasurer—Mrs. Alcena Lamond, Lamond station, Takoma Park, D. C.
Right Worthy Grand Conductress—Mrs. Amalia Huehl, Chicago, Ill.
Right Worthy Associate Grand Conductress—Miss Emma M. Viets, Kansas City, Kas.
Right Worthy Grand Trustee—Hon. John Hammill, Des Moines, Iowa.
Right Worthy Grand Trustee—William A. Duvall, Branchville, Md.
Right Worthy Grand Trustee—Mrs. Mildred K. Schanbacher, Port Arthur, Ont.
Worthy Grand Chaplain—Mrs. Anna W. Smalley, Roundup, Mont.
Worthy Grand Marshal—Mrs. Rose Mae Ashby, Atlanta, Ga.
Worthy Grand Organist—George K. Kurzenknabe, Chicago, Ill.
Worthy Grand Adah—Mrs. Lora Johnston, Junction City, Tenn.
Worthy Grand Ruth—Mrs. Rosetta M. Levy, Lake Providence, La.
Worthy Grand Esther—Mrs. Bessie F. Boice, Mount Sterling, O.
Worthy Grand Martha—Mrs. Evelyn B. Warne, Redfield, S. D.
Worthy Grand Electa—Mrs. Cora M. Cohen, Houston, Tex.
Worthy Grand Warder—Mrs. Robina Mains, Toronto, Ont.
Worthy Grand Sentinel—Harry T. Hickey, Delmar, Del.

LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE.

Supreme Lodge Officers.

Director-General—James J. Davis, Washington, D. C.
Supreme Dictator—J. Albert Cassedy, Baltimore, Md.
General Dictator—T. M. Howell, Mooseheart, Ill.
Supreme Vice-Dictator—Norman G. Heyd, Toronto, Ont.
Supreme Prelate—E. M. Stafford, New Orleans, La.
Supreme Treasurer—Harry W. Mace, Philadelphia, Pa.
Supreme Sergeant at Arms—William H. Nast, Long Island City, N. Y.
Supreme Inner Guard—William F. Tannhauser, Baltimore, Md.
Supreme Outer Guard—Harold H. Parsons, Gloucester, Mass.
Supreme Trustees—J. Jack Stoehr, Steubenville, O.; Charles Batcharie, Syracuse, N. Y.; Dr. J. C. Irvine, Denver, Col.
Supreme Secretary—George N. Warde, Mooseheart, Ill.
Supreme Council—J. G. Armstrong, Pittsburgh, Pa.; William F. Broening, Baltimore, Md.; W. A. McGowan, Kansas City, Mo.; Antonio Entenza, San Francisco, Cal.; William A. Anderson, Indianapolis, Ind.; A. J. Sartori, Spokane, Wash.; Frank J. Monahan, San Francisco, Cal.
Supreme Forum—Chief justice, J. Edward Keating, Los Angeles, Cal.; associate justices, E. L. Bradley, Omaha, Neb.; Roy Williams, Sandusky, O.; Claude Grayson, Mobile, Ala.; Perry Shanor, New York, N. Y.
Supreme Lecturer—William Trickett Giles, Baltimore, Md.
Mooseheart Governors—James J. Davis, Washington, D. C.; John J. Lentz, Columbus, O.; Ralph W. E. Donges, Camden, N. J.; Arthur Capper, Topeka, Kas.; Albert Bushnell Hart, Cambridge, Mass.; E. J. Henning, Los Angeles, Cal.; Albert H. Ladner, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.; Rodney H. Brandon, Mooseheart, Ill.; M. P. Adams, Mooseheart, Ill.
Moosehaven Regents—James J. Davis, Washington, D. C.; James E. Ford, Fort Wayne, Ind.; J. Albert Cassedy, Baltimore, Md.; Lester Bloch, Albany, N. Y.; Rodney H. Brandon, Mooseheart, Ill.; Ben Mayes, Moosehaven, Orange Park, Fla.; Henry Busch, Detroit, Mich.
Headquarters—Mooseheart, Ill., on the Fox river, near Aurora, Ill.
Children at Mooseheart—1,224.
Membership—653,000.
Assets—$35,000,000.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

Sovereign Grand Lodge.

Grand Sire—Herbert A. Thompson, 3031 Collingwood avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Deputy Grand Sire—Ernest W. Bradford, Loan and Trust building, Washington, D. C.

Grand Secretary—J. Edw. Kroh, 12-20 West Chase street, Baltimore, Md.
Grand Treasurer—Wm. H. Cox, Maysville, Ky.
Membership Dec. 31, 1924, 2,654,510.
Total paid for relief 1830 to 1924, inclusive, $232,520,905.38.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Supreme Lodge.

Supreme Chancellor—John Ballantyne, Boston, Mass.
Supreme Vice-Chancellor — Richard S. Witte, Milwaukee, Wis.
Supreme Prelate—Fred S. Attwood, Minneapolis, Minn.
Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal—Harry M. Love, 754 Security building, Minneapolis, Minn.
Supreme Master of Exchequer—Thomas D. Meares, Wilmington, N. C.
Supreme Master at Arms—C. Leonard Mackay, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Supreme Inner Guard—Douglas S. Wright, Vicksburg, Miss.
Supreme Outer Guard—H. M. Wadsworth, Philadelphia, Pa.
Major-General Military Department — Samuel L. Trabue, Rushville, Ind.
President Insurance Department—Harry Wade, Indianapolis, Ind.
Number of Lodges—Grand lodges, 56; subordinate lodges, 6,434.
Total membership, 824,146.
Total assets, $29,015,349.05.

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Organized June 23, 1877.

Supreme Council.

Supreme Regent—Harold C. Knoeppel, New York, N. Y.
Supreme Vice-Regent—Charles H. Haring, Jersey City, N. J.
Supreme Orator—James E. Norton, Reading, Pa.
Supreme Secretary—Samuel N. Hoag, 407 Shawmut avenue, Boston, Mass.
Supreme Treasurer—A. S. Robinson, St. Louis, Mo.
Head office at 407 Shawmut avenue, Boston, Mass.
Number of subordinate councils, 1,222; state jurisdictions, 33.

UNITED ORDER OF AMERICANS.

National Council.

National President—R. C. Sherrard, suite 700, 17 North LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.
National Vice-President—J. B. McGilligan, 758 West 5th street, Superior, Wis.
National Secretary — George W. Blann, 301 Colby-Abbot building, Milwaukee, Wis.
National Treasurer—William A. Stolts, 128 North LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.
National Counselor—James Schoonmaker, Exchange Bank building, St. Paul, Minn.
National Physician—Dr. S. T. Richman, 5659 Wentworth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Organized June 6, 1890.

Sovereign Commander—W. A. Fraser, Omaha, Neb.
Sovereign Escort—B. W. Jewell, Omaha, Neb.
Sovereign Clerk—John T. Yates, W. O. W. building, Omaha, Neb.
Sovereign Banker—Morris Sheppard, Texarkana, Tex.
Sovereign Watchman—Sherman A. Ferrell, Johnstown, Pa.
Sovereign Physician—Dr. A. D. Cloyd, Omaha, Neb.
General Attorney—D. E. Bradshaw, Omaha, Neb.
Headquarters—Omaha, Neb.
Membership of sovereign jurisdiction Jan. 1, 1925, 490,751.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA.

Founded in 1883.

Head Officers.

Head Consul—A. R. Talbot, Lincoln, Neb.
Assistant to Head Consul—W. E. Jackson, Lincoln, Neb.
Head Clerk—J. G. Ray, Rock Island, Ill.
Assistant Head Clerk—A. D. Phillips, Rock Island, Ill.
Head Adviser—Dan B. Horne, Davenport, Iowa.
Head Banker—O. E. Aleshire, 175 West Jackson boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
Head Escort—R. C. Spriggs, 309 North 5th street, Grand Forks, N. D.
Head Sentry—Frank L. Bennett, 808 Oak Hill avenue, Hagerstown, Md.
Head Watchman—W. F. Davis, Johnson City, Tenn.
Head Chaplain—Rev. Henry E. Dunnack, Augusta, Me.
Editor—John F. Harris, Rock Island, Ill.
Board of Directors—E. J. Bullard, chairman, 405 Gladwin building, Detroit, Mich.; J. D. Volz, 309 Board of Trade building, Indianapolis, Ind.; R. R. Smith, A. & R. building, 1016 Baltimore avenue, Kansas City, Mo.; F. R. Korns, 401 Fleming building, Des Moines, Iowa; S. S. Tanner, Minier, Ill.; F. B. Easterly, 211 Commonwealth building, Denver, Col.; E. E. Murphy, Leavenworth, Kas. These with the head consul and head clerk constitute the executive council of nine.
Supreme Medical Directors—Dr. E. A. Anderson, chairman, Rock Island, Ill.; Dr. B. E. Jones, Rock Island, Ill.
Board of Auditors—Ambrose S. Havey, chairman, 78 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.; Charles A. Nyquist, secretary, Exchange street and Wabasha, St. Paul, Minn.; H. S. Green, Bloomfield, Mo.; J. G. Tate, 601 East 54th street N., Portland, Ore.; Henry F. Turner, 307 City National Bank building, Paducah, Ky.; George L. Bowman, Kingfisher, Okla.; Wilmer D. Nelson, Pierre, S. D.
Membership Sept. 1, 1925, not including social, 1,103,882.
Death claims paid to Oct. 1, 1925, $328,170,732.23.
Home Office—Rock Island, Ill.
Next head camp convenes in June 1920.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

Organized Feb. 2, 1882.

Supreme Knight—James A. Flaherty, drawer 1670, New Haven, Conn.
Deputy Supreme Knight—Martin H. Carmody, Houseman building, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Supreme Secretary—William J. McGinley, drawer 1670, New Haven, Conn.
Supreme Treasurer—D. J. Callahan, postoffice box 1722, Washington, D. C.
Supreme Physician—Dr. E. W. Fahey, Lowry building, St. Paul, Minn.
Supreme Advocate—Luke E. Hart, 1101 LaSalle building, St. Louis, Mo.
Supreme Chaplain—Rt.-Rev. Mgr. P. J. McGivney, Bridgeport, Conn.
Supreme Warden—David Supple, 1428 Golden Gate avenue, San Francisco, Cal.

NATIONAL UNION.

Officers of the Senate.

President—H. S. Anderson, Oakland, Cal.
Vice-President—C. F. Wescoat, St. Louis, Mo.
Secretary—E. A. Myers, P. O. box 933, Toledo, O.
Treasurer—C. G. Bentley, Cleveland, O.
General Counsel—George P. Kirby, Toledo, O.
Medical Director—Dr. Tracy H. Clark, Chicago, Ill.
Executive Committee—E. J. Smejkal, H. S. Anderson, E. A. Myers, C. G. Bentley, M. G.

Jeffris, W. S. Cutshall, C. F. Wescoat, L. A. Holzhaeuser.
Total membership, 55,000.

BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS.

Grand Exalted Ruler—William Hawley Atwell, Dallas, Tex.
Grand Esteemed Leading Knight—Carroll Smith, St. Louis, Mo.
Grand Esteemed Loyal Knight—Riley C. Bowers, Montpelier, Vt.
Grand Esteemed Lecturing Knight—Walter F. Meier, Seattle, Wash.
Grand Secretary—Fred C. Robinson, Congress hotel, Chicago, Ill.
Grand Treasurer—John K. Burch, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Grand Tyler—E. W. Kelly, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Grand Inner Guard—John McW. Ford, Shreveport, La.
Lodges Nov. 1, 1925, 1,519.

THE ROYAL LEAGUE.

Incorporated Oct. 26, 1883.
Officers for 1925-1926.

Supreme Archon—W. E. Hyde, room 889, 536-38 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill.
Supreme Vice-Archon—H. M. Strawn, Cleveland, O.
Supreme Orator—H. P. Rountree, room 826, 77 West Washington street, Chicago, Ill.
Supreme Scribe—William F. Traub, room 889, 536-38 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill.
Supreme Treasurer—S. E. Knight, First National bank, Chicago, Ill.
Supreme Prelate—A. H. Fenske, Minneapolis, Minn.
Supreme Guide—A. E. Johnson, 425 Brumder building, Milwaukee, Wis.
Supreme Warder—Dr. Ora B. Kneisley, 1102 American building, Dayton, O.
Supreme Sentry—John Olsen, 157 South Logan street, Denver, Col.
General Counsel—George W. Miller, room 1639 First National Bank building, Chicago, Ill.
Membership Dec. 31, 1924, 21,157.

TRIBE OF BEN-HUR.

Founded March 1, 1894.
Supreme Officers.

Supreme Chief—John C. Snyder, Crawfordsville, Ind.
Supreme Scribe—Edwin M. Mason, Crawfordsville, Ind.
Supreme Keeper of Tribute—William W. Goltra, Crawfordsville, Ind.
Supreme Medical Examiner—J. F. Davidson, M. D., Crawfordsville, Ind.
Membership Jan. 1, 1925, 62,843.
Total ledger assets Jan. 1, 1925, $4,783,178.27.
Home Office—Crawfordsville, Ind.

JUNIOR ORDER UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS.

Founded 1853.
Officers of the National Council.

National Councilor—Thomas H. Walters, 3224 North 5th street, Philadelphia, Pa.
National Vice-Councilor—E. A. Llewellyn, box 520, Cincinnati, O.
Junior Past National Councilor—J. D. Tunison, 8512 104th street, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
National Secretary—James L. Wilmeth, P. O. box 874, Philadelphia, Pa.
National Treasurer—Charles Reimer, 301 Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore, Md.
National Warden—R. M. Kendall, 951 Barrett avenue, Louisville, Ky.
National Conductor—W. Scott Hobbs, 3002 Virginia Park, Detroit, Mich.
National Inside Sentinel—C. M. Prater, Stockton, Cal.
National Outside Sentinel—James M. Cummings, Jonesboro, Tenn.
National Chaplain—W. A. Cooper, Raleigh, N. C.
Next place of meeting—Rye, N. H., June, 1927.

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.

Founded 1763 and 1834.
Great Chiefs of the Great Council of the United States.

Great Incohnee—Charles E. Pass, Harrisburg, Pa.
Great Senior Sagamore—Robert T. Crowe, LaGrange, Ky.
Great Junior Sagamore—Harry Cuthriel, Portsmouth, Va.
Great Prophet—John E. Sedwick, Martinsville, Ind.
Great Chief of Records—H. F. Stetson, 1521-1523 West Girard avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
Great Keeper of Wampum—W. P. Lightholder, St. Louis, Mo.
Number of great councils, 63.
Subordinate tribes and councils, 4,341.
Number of members Jan. 1, 1924, 480,211.
Benefits disbursed in 1923, $1,659,533.26.
Benefits disbursed since organization, $53,640,831.79.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

Founded 1868.
Supreme Lodge Officers, 1924-1926.

Past Supreme Master Workman—Edward E. Hohmann, Johnstown, Pa.
Supreme Master Workman—Will M. Narvis, Muscatine, Iowa.
Supreme Foreman—L. Heisler Ball, Marshallton, Del.
Supreme Overseer—G. Herbert Bishop, 110 W. Elm street, New Haven, Conn.
Supreme Recorder—E. J. Moore, Fargo, N. D.
Supreme Treasurer—E. F. Danforth, Skowhegan, Me.
Supreme Guide—Charles Endicott, Saskatoon, Sask.
Supreme Watchman—A. R. Fleming, Wheeling, W. Va.
Board of Directors—Will M. Narvis, president, Muscatine, Iowa; Dr. L. Heisler Ball, Marshallton, Del.; G. Herbert Bishop, New Haven, Conn.; E. J. Moore, secretary, Fargo, N. D.; E. F. Danforth, treasurer, Skowhegan, Me.; B. F. Carroll, Des Moines, Iowa; F. C. Wetmore, Cadillac, Mich.

THE MACCABEES.

Instituted 1878; reorganized 1883.
Supreme Officers.

Past Supreme Commander—D. D. Aitken, Flint, Mich.
Supreme Commander—A. W. Frye, Detroit, Mich.
Supreme Lieutenant-Commander—R. P. Kuntz, Atchison, Kas.
Supreme Record Keeper—S. W. Hall, 5065 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Supreme Chaplain—J. E. Turner, Norfolk, Va.
Supreme Sergeant—F. O. Croy, Birmingham, Ala.
Supreme Master at Arms—R. N. Smith, LaPorte, Ind.
Supreme First Master of the Guards—S. Green, Toronto, Ont.
Supreme Second Master of the Guards—F. R. Kneeland, Toronto, Ont.
Supreme Sentinel—Jones H. Parker, St. Louis, Mo.
Supreme Picket—R. P. White, Seattle, Wash.
Membership July 1, 1925, 198,000.
Benefits paid to July 1, 1925, $159,000,000.

INTERNATIONAL ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

Organized in 1851.

National Grand Lodge (U. S.).

National Chief Templar—Rev. E. C. Dinwiddie, D. D., Washington, D. C.
National Secretary—C. Wilmer King, Washington, D. C.
National Treasurer—Henry S. Hoar, Peak's Island, Me.

FRATERNAL ORDER OF EAGLES.

Officers of the Grand Aerie, 1925-1926.

Grand Worthy President—C. C. Guenther, 911-912 Bessemer building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Grand Worthy Vice-President—M. C. Burns, 512 Rentschler building, Hamilton, O.
Grand Worthy Chaplain—Ray E. Davis, 28 East Kiowa street, Colorado Springs, Col.
Grand Treasurer—Joseph H. Dowling, 414 West First street, Dayton, O.
Grand Secretary—John S. Parry, 200 Gumbel building, Kansas City, Mo.
Grand Worthy Conductor—M. J. Smith, 59 South Leonard street, Waterbury, Conn.
Grand Inside Guard—John A. Loynd, 197 Arsenal street, Watertown, Mass.
Grand Trustees—Otto P. DeCuse, Western Furniture Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Edward J. Ryan, 1336 Spring Garden street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Armand T. Nichols, City Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.; Harry R. McLogan, 401 Wisconsin Theater building, Milwaukee, Wis.; Patrick J. McGinley, Frontenac, Kas.

PATRIOTIC ORDER SONS OF AMERICA.

Organized Dec. 10, 1847.

National Camp Officers.

National President—Gabriel H. Moyer, 756 Cumberland street, Lebanon, Pa.
National Vice-President—H. H. Koontz, Lexington, N. C.
National Master of Forms—Neil L. Jamieson, 348 Ridgeway street, Gloucester, N. J.
National Secretary—Herman A. Miller, 1157 Butler street, Easton, Pa.
National Treasurer—John W. Reese, St. Clair, Pa.
National Chaplain—Rev. Walter H. Egge, 551 West King street, York, Pa.
National Assistant Secretary—E. E. Adams, 3121 Barton avenue, Richmond, Va.
National Conductor—Charles A. Gillespie, 11136 Vernon avenue, Chicago, Ill.
National Inspector—H. N. Bradley, P. O. Box 1230, Charleston, W. Va.
National Guard—Alfred Bowen, Cumberland, Md.
Next place of meeting, Richmond, Va., on the fourth Tuesday in September, 1927.

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.

General Officers.

President—Hon. Michael Donohoe, 2838 Frankford avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
Vice-President—Martin L. Sweeney, 504 Society for Savings, Cleveland, O.
Canadian Vice-President—Patrick W. Falvey, "Oaklands" avenue road, Toronto, Ont.
Secretary—Michael W. Delaney, 937 W. 54th place, Chicago, Ill.
Treasurer—P. J. Dowd, 276 High street, Holyoke, Mass.
Chairman of Irish History—Matthew Cummings, 140 Walnut street, Neponset, Mass.
National Chaplain—Most Rev. John J. Glennon, D. D., St. Louis, Mo.
National Editor—John O'Dea, 1344 Colwyn street, Philadelphia, Pa.
National Directors—James E. Deery, 1250 Consolidated Exchange building, Indianapolis, Ind.; Thomas J. Lucid, 301 8th street, Jersey City, N. J.; John R. Mahaney, 178 North Francisco street, Lockport, N. Y.; C. F. Horan, 116 West 2d street, Los Angeles, Cal.; John Donnelly, 53 Stearns street, Bristol, Conn.; Patrick J. O'Donnell, 3629 North 11th street, South Minneapolis, Minn.; Adjutant-General Hibernian Knights—Thomas E. O'Neill, 132 St. Charles place, Atlantic City, N. J.

NATIONAL FRATERNAL CONGRESS OF AMERICA.

Officers and Executive Committee for 1925-6.

President—Bina M. West.
Vice-President—John C. Snyder.
Secretary—Thomas F. McDonald, 30 North LaSalle street, Chicago.
Treasurer—A. E. King.
Executive Committee—Thomas F. McDonald, John T. Yates, Julia Ward Clingen, Allen P. Cox, S. A. Oscar, Henri T. Ledoux.

DEATH OF SENATOR MEDILL McCORMICK.

Medill McCormick, senior United States senator from the state of Illinois, died suddenly from heart trouble in Washington, D. C., Feb. 25 1925. He had been ill for some time from the effects of an attack of influenza and from nervous indigestion, but had been able to make a brief visit to Florida and to his home in Chicago before returning to Washington to continue his legislative duties. The announcement of his death came as a shock to the capital and both the senate and house adjourned as a mark of respect. After brief services at the home of his cousin, Mrs. Elinor Gizycka, in Washington, the remains of the senator, accompanied by a congressional delegation and by close relatives, were taken to Chicago, where funeral services were held at the Fourth Presbyterian church Feb. 27.

Medill McCormick was born in Chicago May 16, 1877, son of Robert S. and Katharine Medill McCormick. He was graduated from Yale in 1900 and served successively in the Illinois general assembly, the house of representatives and in the senate in Washington, D. C. He was elected United States senator Nov. 5, 1918, for the term ending March 4, 1925, so that he had only a few more days to serve when his career was cut short by death. He is survived by his wife and three children.

Senator-Elect Charles S. Deneen was appointed by Gov. Small to serve out Mr. McCormick's unexpired term.

UNITED STATES ARSENALS.

The largest of the United States arsenals are located at Rock Island, Ill., and Springfield, Mass. Others are at Pittsburgh, Pa.; Augusta, Ga.; Benicia, Cal.; Columbia, Tenn.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Governor's island, N. Y.; Jefferson barracks, Mo.; Sandy Hook, N. Y.; San Antonio, Tex.; Dover, N. J.; Watertown, Mass., and Watervliet, N. Y. Some of the above are merely powder depots, the principal manufacturing plants being at Rock Island, Springfield and Watervliet. The navy yards are also arsenals.

PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

First post organized at Decatur, Ill., April 6, 1866.

General Officers (1925-1926).

Commander in Chief—Dr. John B. Inman, Springfield, Ill.
Senior Vice-Commander in Chief—Oscar A. Janes, Detroit, Mich.
Junior Vice-Commander in Chief—William C. Allen, Newark, N. J.
Chaplain in Chief—John Gilbert, Fall River, Mass.
Surgeon-General—William P. McKinsey, Lebanon, Ind.

Official Staff.

Adjutant-General—Henry B. Davidson, Springfield, Ill.
Quartermaster-General—Cola D. R. Stowits, Buffalo, N. Y.
Chief of Staff—George A. Hosley, West Somerville, Mass.

Membership by Years.

1879	44,752	1903	256,510
1880	60,634	1904	246,261
1881	85,856	1905*	232,455
1882	134,701	1905†	235,823
1883	215,446	1906	229,932
1884	273,168	1907	225,157
1885	294,787	1908	220,600
1886	323,571	1909	213,901
1887	355,916	1910	203,410
1888	372,960	1911	191,346
1889	397,774	1912	180,227
1890	409,489	1913	171,335
1891	407,781	1914	159,773
1892	399,880	1915	149,074
1893	397,223	1916	135,931
1894	369,083	1917	120,916
1895	357,639	1918	110,357
1896	340,610	1919	103,258
1897	319,456	1920	93,171
1898	305,603	1921	85,678
1899	287,981	1922	76,126
1900	276,662	1923	65,483
1901	269,507	1924	55,707
1902	263,745		

*June 30 and †Dec. 1 statistics made to cover calendar year.

The total number of Grand Army posts in 1924 was 3,471, as against 3,801 in 1923.

National Encampments and Commanders in Chief.

1866—Indianapolis; S. A. Hurlbut, Illinois.
1868—Philadelphia; John A. Logan, Illinois.
1869—Cincinnati; John A. Logan, Illinois.
1870—Washington; John A. Logan, Illinois.
1871—Boston; A. E. Burnside, Rhode Island.
1872—Cleveland; A. E. Burnside, Rhode Island.
1873—New Haven; C. Devens, Jr., Massachusetts.
1874—Harrisburg; C. Devens, Jr., Massachusetts.
1875—Chicago; J. F. Hartranft, Pennsylvania.
1876—Philadelphia; J. F. Hartranft, Pennsylvania.
1877—Providence; J. C. Robinson, New York.
1878—Springfield; J. C. Robinson, New York.
1879—Albany; William Earnshaw, Ohio.
1880—Dayton, O.; Louis Wagner, Pennsylvania.
1881—Indianapolis; G. S. Merrill, Massachusetts.
1882—Baltimore; P. Vandervoort, Nebraska.
1883—Denver; R. B. Beath, Pennsylvania.
1884—Minneapolis; John S. Kountz, Ohio.
1885—Portland, Me.; S. S. Burdette, Washington.
1886—San Francisco; L. Fairchild, Wisconsin.
1887—St. Louis; John P. Rea, Minnesota.
1888—Columbus, O.; William Warner, Missouri.
1889—Milwaukee; Russell A. Alger, Michigan.
1890—Boston; W. G. Veazy, Vermont.
1891—Detroit; John Palmer, New York.
1892—Washington; A. G. Weissert, Wisconsin.
1893—Indianapolis; J. G. B. Adams, Massachusetts.
1894—Pittsburgh; T. G. Lawler, Illinois.
1895—Louisville; I. N. Walker, Indiana.
1896—St. Paul; T. S. Clarkson, Nebraska.
1897—Buffalo; J. P. S. Gobin, Pennsylvania.
1898—Cincinnati; James A. Sexton, Illinois.
1899—Philadelphia; Albert D. Shaw, New York.
1900—Chicago; Leo Rassieur, Missouri.
1901—Cleveland; Ell Torrance, Minnesota.
1902—Washington; T. J. Stewart, Pennsylvania.
1903—San Francisco; J. C. Black, Illinois.
1904—Boston; W. W. Blackmar, Massachusetts.
1905—Denver; James Tanner, Washington, D. C.
1906—Minneapolis; Robert B. Brown, Ohio.
1907—Saratoga; Charles G. Burton, Missouri.
1908—Toledo; Henry M. Nevius, New Jersey.
1909—Salt Lake City; S.R. Van Sant, Minnesota.
1910—Atlantic City; J. E. Gilman, Massachusetts.
1911—Rochester, N. Y.; H. M. Trimble, Illinois.
1912—Los Angeles, Cal.; A. B. Beers, Connecticut.
1913—Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. Gardner, Michigan.
1914—Detroit, Mich.; David J. Palmer, Iowa.
1915—Washington, D. C.; Elias R. Monfort, Ohio.
1916—Kansas City, Mo.; William J. Patterson, Pennsylvania.
1917—Boston, Mass.; Orlando A. Somers, Indiana.
1918—Portland, Ore.; Clarendon E. Adams, Omaha, Neb.
1919—Columbus, O.; James D. Bell, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1920—Indianapolis, Ind.; William A. Ketcham, Indianapolis, Ind.
1921—Indianapolis, Ind.; Lewis S. Pilcher, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1922—Des Moines, Iowa.; James W. Willett, Tama, Iowa.
1923—Milwaukee, Wis.; Gaylord M. Saltzgaber, Van Wert, O.
1924—Boston, Mass.; Dr. Louis F. Arensberg, Uniontown, Pa.
1925—Grand Rapids, Mich.; Dr. John B. Inman, Springfield, Ill.

COMMANDERY IN CHIEF, SONS OF VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR.

National Officers (1925-1926).

Commander in Chief—Edwin C. Irelan, Maryland Casualty company, 40th street and Cedar avenue, Baltimore, Md.
Senior Vice-Commander in Chief—Frederick J. McMurtrie, 5123 South Martindale avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Junior Vice-Commander in Chief—William H. Klein, postoffice, Syracuse, N. Y.
National Secretary-Treasurer—H. H. Hammer, Colonial Trust building, Reading, Pa.

Council in Chief.

William H. Cressey, Cumberland Mills, Me.
Herbert D. Williams, 239 Jackson street, Trenton, N. J.
William Schneider, 3538 Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

Organized in Denver, Col., July, 1883; incorporated in Decatur, Ill., 1922.

National Officers (1925-1926).

President—Catherine McBride Hoster, Indianapolis, Ind.
Senior Vice-President—Maude M. Merrick, 282 Main street, Waterville, Me.
Junior Vice-President—Eliza A. Taylor, 1145 Lafayette avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Secretary—Flo Jamison Miller, Monticello, Ill.
Treasurer—Emma W. Campbell, 3514 Pleasant avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
Chaplain—Minnie D. Bell, Lincoln, Neb.
Inspector—Margaret C. Bennett, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Counselor—Grace B. Willard, Los Angeles, Cal.
Instituting and Installing Officer—Edna E. Pauley, Indianapolis, Ind.
Patriotic Instructor—Edith Mason Christy, Oberlin, O.
Press Correspondent—Isabel W. McElroy, Washington, D. C.
Senior Aid—Lura E. Barger, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

LADIES OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Organized in Chicago, September, 1886.

National Officers, 1925-1926.

President—Lida E. Manson, 406 West Market street, Crawfordsville, Ind.
Senior Vice-President—E. Anna McGrath, Detroit, Mich.
Junior Vice-President—Callie Long, Morgantown, W. Va.
Treasurer—Grace A. Seebers, 723 West 8th street, Waterloo, Iowa.
Secretary—Elma B. Dalton, 407 South Front street, Winamac, Ind.
Counselor—Nellie R. McMillan, Manhattan, Kas.
Chaplain—Allie Gschwind, Utica, N. Y.
Patriotic Instructor—Frances C. Linnell, Winter Hill, Mass.
Registrar—Elvira Veasey, Dorchester, Mass.
Inspector—Ella S. Jones, Ellsworth, Pa.
National Council of Administration—Myrta M. Talmadge, Kansas City, Kas.; Mary Caldwell, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Sara E. Mathews, Minneapolis, Minn.

DAUGHTERS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR.

President—Mrs. Estelle M. H. Underhill, 192 Front street, Binghamton, N. Y.
Senior Vice-President—Miss Agnes I. McCoy, Fall River, Mass.
Junior Vice-President—Mrs. Ida Glasgow, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Chaplain—Mrs. Ella C. Mauk, Wheeling, W. Va.
Treasurer—Mrs. Ella M. McFarland, Youngstown, O.
Secretary—Miss Cora E. Gillis, 310 Moore apartments, Syracuse, N. Y.
Patriotic Instructor—Miss Leah Simpson, Detroit, Mich.
Inspector—Miss Jennie W. Edwards, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Chief of Staff—Mrs. Sarah Ehrmann, Lackawanna, N. Y.

UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

Organized June 10, 1889.

General Officers.

Commander in Chief—Gen. W. B. Freeman, Richmond, Va.
Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff—Maj.-Gen. Harry Rene Lee, 150 4th avenue north, Nashville, Tenn.
Assistant to the Adjutant-General—Mrs. W. B. Kernan, 7219 Elm street, New Orleans, La.

NAVY LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Headquarters—1749 E street N. W., Washington, D. C.
Honorary President—Robert M. Thompson, New York, N. Y.
President—Robert W. Kelley, New York, N. Y.
Vice-Presidents—Walter Bruce Howe, Washington, D. C.; William Howard Gardiner, New York, N. Y.; Sidney Ballou, San Francisco, Cal.; Mrs. James Carroll Frazer, Washington, D. C.; Marion Eppley, Newport, R. I.
Treasurer—Herbert Shonk, New York, N. Y.
Assistant Treasurer—Dwight N. Burnham, C. P. A., Washington, D. C.
Executive Secretary—William M. Galvin, Washington, D. C.

THE NATIONAL SECURITY LEAGUE, INC.

Organized Dec. 1, 1914.

National Headquarters—25 West 49th street, New York, N. Y.
Honorary President—Haley Fiske.
Honorary Vice-President — Hon. George E. Chamberlain.
President—Gen. R. L. Bullard.
Secretary—Lloyd Taylor.
Treasurer—Percy H. Johnston.
Membership—25,000.

ARMY NURSES OF THE CIVIL WAR.

National Officers, 1925-1926.

President—Mrs. Alice Cary Risley, 403 Matthews street, Columbia, Mo.
Senior Vice-President—Mrs. Mary E. Smith, Lowell, Mass.
Junior Vice-President—Mrs. Helen E. Smith, Allston, Mass.
Chaplain—Mrs. Adelaide Walker, Minneapolis, Minn.
Secretary—Helen Brainard Cole, Grand hotel, Sheboygan, Wis.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Instituted 1865.

General Officers (1924).

Commander in Chief—Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A.
Senior Vice-Commander in Chief—Rear-Admiral Purnell F. Harrington, U. S. N., Yonkers, N. Y.
Junior Vice-Commander in Chief—Brig.-Gen. Charles King, U. S. A., Milwaukee, Wis.
Recorder in Chief—Brevet Captain John O. Foering, U. S. V., 1805 Pine street, Philadelphia.
Registrar in Chief—First Lieutenant Thos. H. McKee, U. S. V., Kellogg building, Washington, D. C.
Treasurer in Chief—Capt. William P. Wright, U. S. V., Chicago, Ill.
Chancellor in Chief—Brevet Captain John O. Foering, U. S. V., Philadelphia, Pa.
Chaplain in Chief—Brevet Major Henry S. Burrage, D. D., U. S. V., Kennebunkport, Me.
Council in Chief—Brig.-Gen. Edward S. Godfrey, U. S. A., Cookstown, N. J.; Assistant Paymaster Henry M. Rogers, U. S. N., Boston, Mass.; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William S. Coggswell, U. S. V., New York, N. Y.; Brevet Major Charles W. Snyder, U. S. V., New York, N. Y.; Capt. Ebenezer Fenton, U. S. V., Chicago, Ill.

THE AMERICAN LEGION.

Organized at St. Louis, Mo., May 8-10, 1919.
National Commander—John R. McQuigg, East Cleveland, O.
National Vice-Commanders—Hugh B. Davis, Oklahoma; Joseph Y. Cheney, Florida; Vincent A. Carroll, Pennsylvania; James A. Howell, Utah; Ray B. Littlefield, Rhode Island.
National Adjutant—James F. Burton, Des Moines, Iowa.
National Treasurer—Robert Tyndall, Indianapolis, Ind.
National Chaplain—Rev. William Patric, San Francisco, Cal.
Headquarters—24 East Michigan street, Indianapolis, Ind.
The American Legion was organized at a convention held in St. Louis, Mo., May 8-10, 1919, when temporary officers were chosen and the main principles of the association

were adopted. Henry D. Lindsley of Dallas, Tex., was chosen as the temporary commander, and it was decided to hold the first regular convention in Minneapolis, Minn. It took place there Nov. 10-12, 1919, when national officers were chosen and the organization was perfected. All persons who were in the military or naval and marine service of the United States between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, are eligible for membership. The object of the association is to uphold and defend the constitution of the United States; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a 100 per cent Amercanism; to combat autocracy whether of the classes or the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity principles of justice, freedom and democracy and to sanctify the comradeship of the war by mutual helpfulness.

The American Legion is a nonpolitical organization. It was incorporated by an act of congress approved Sept. 16, 1919.

National Conventions and Commanders.

1919—St. Louis; Henry D. Lindsley, Texas.
1919—Minneapolis; Franklin D'Olier, Pennsylvania.
1920—Cleveland; F. W. Galbraith, New York.
1921—Kansas City; Hanford MacNider, Iowa.
1922—New Orleans; Alvin M. Owsley, Texas.
1923—San Francisco; John R. Quinn, California.
1924—St. Paul; James A. Drain, Washington, D. C.
1925—Omaha; John R. McQuigg, East Cleveland, O.

WOMEN'S OVERSEAS SERVICE LEAGUE.

President—Miss Helen Douglas, Atlanta, Ga.
Vice-Presidents—Miss Frances Shirley, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Miss Laura Kelly, Cleveland, O.; Miss Hazel Neilson, Bismarck, N. D.; Chita Geary, Denver, Col.; Elizabeth Hill, Los Angeles, Cal.
Treasurer—Estelle Martin, Atlanta, Ga.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE WORLD WAR.

Organized, 1919.

National Commander—Maj.-Gen. Mark A. Hersey, U. S. A., ret., 52 Vanderbilt avenue, New York, N. Y.
Adjutant-General—Capt. George L. Darte, 52 Vanderbilt avenue, New York, N. Y.
Treasurer-General—Maj. Walter M. Pratt.
Surgeon-General—Col. P. J H. Farrell.
Judge-Advocate General—Maj. David A. Reed.

UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS.

National Officers, 1925-1926.

Commander in Chief—Carmi A. Thompson, Cleveland, O.
Senior Vice-Commander in Chief—Frank B. Dodds, Lawrence, Kas.
Junior Vice-Commander in Chief—Charles G. Juneau, Wauwatosa, Wis.
Adjutant-General—Ralph H. Carroll, Cleveland, O.
Quartermaster-General — James J. Murphy, Washington, D. C.
Surgeon-General — Arthur J. Schneidenbach, New York, N. Y.
Chaplain in Chief—W. A. Myres, St. Petersburg, Fla.
National Headquarters—Room 710 Woodward building, Washington, D. C.

NAVAL AND MILITARY ORDER OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Instituted Feb. 2, 1899.

National Commandery Officers, 1925-1926.

Commander in Chief—Capt. Henry L. Kincaide, Quincy, Mass.
Senior Vice-Commander in Chief—Capt. Robert Wankowski, Los Angeles, Cal.
Junior Vice-Commander in Chief—Col. Christopher T. O'Neil, Allentown, Pa.
Recorder in Chief—Lieut. Horace B. Parker, Room 184 Statehouse, Boston, Mass.
Treasurer in Chief—Col. George B. Zane, Jr., 233 South 4th street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Chaplain in Chief—Capt. (Rev.) Sam Small, Roslyn, Va.

Recorders of State Commanderies.

New York—Lieut. Thomas R. Fleming, room 510, 78 Broad street, New York.
Massachusetts—Lieut. H. B. Parker, room 184 Statehouse, Boston.
Pennsylvania—Moritz P. Machold, 608 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Illinois—Lieut. Jos. C. Pollock, 4726 North Rockwell street, Chicago.
Connecticut—Maj. Edward Schulze, 26 Brownell avenue, Hartford.
Ohio—Lieut. Robert L. Dunning, city hall, Cincinnati.
California—Col. Charles E. Wagar, 514 Central building, Los Angeles.
District of Columbia—Capt. C. Theo. Schwegler, 904 Butternut, N. W., Washington, D. C.
Michigan—Maj. Val R. Evans, 5773 Missouri avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Iowa—Capt. John D. Cady, Des Moines.
Texas—Maj. Frederick J. Combe, Russell building, San Antonio.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.

Instituted in 1892.

Officers of the General Society.

Governor-General — Col. William Whitehead Ladd, 20 Nassau street, New York, N. Y.
Honorary Governor-General — Maj. Howland Pell, 31 Nassau street, New York, N. Y.
Vice-Governor General—Maj. Henry Gansevoort Sanford, 43 Cedar street, New York, N. Y.
Secretary-General—Alfred Coxe Prime, 2212 Locust street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Deputy Secretary-General—Clarence G. Anderson, Jr., Savannah, Ga.
Treasurer-General—Maj. W. I. Lincoln Adams, 32 Llewellyn road, Montclair, N. J.
Deputy Treasurer-General—Josias Pennington, 330 North Charles street, Baltimore, Md.
Registrar-General—Prof. Arthur Adams, Trinity college, Hartford, Conn.
Historian-General—Frank Hervey Pettingell, room 809, 424 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.
Chaplain-General—Rt.-Rev. William A. Leonard, 3054 Euclid avenue, Cleveland, O.
Chancellor-General — Hon. William Moulton Ingraham, 79 High street, Portland, Me.
Surgeon-General—Charles Montraville Green, M.D., 78 Marlborough street, Boston, Mass.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

National Board of Management, 1924-1925

Headquarters—Memorial Continental hall, 17th and D streets N. W., Washington, D. C.
President-General—Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, Washington, D. C.
Vice-Presidents General — Terms expire in 1926: Mrs. Henry D. Fitts, Newark, N. J.; Mrs. Ellett G. Drake, Beatrice, Neb.; Mrs. Henry E. Beck, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. William McGee Wilson, Xenia, O.; Mrs. Gerald L. Schuyler, Denver, Col.; Mrs. Charles B. Boothe, Pasadena, Cal.; Mrs. Franklin C. Cain, St. Matthews, S. C. Terms expire in 1927: Miss Amy E. Gilbert, State Center, Iowa; Mrs. Logan S. Gillentine, Murfreesboro, Tenn.; Mrs. Paul Duane Kitt, Chillicothe, Mo.; Miss Anne Lang, 115 West 4th street, The Dalles, Ore.; Mrs. Russell William Magna, 178 Madison avenue, Holyoke, Mass.;

Mrs. Thomas W. Spence, 107 Prospect avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.; Mrs. Hoval A. Smith, Warren, Ariz. Terms of office expire in 1928: Mrs. Robert J. Reed, 100 12th street, Wheeling, W. Va.; Mrs. H. H. McClintock, 903 Johnstone street, Bartlesville, Okla.; Mrs. Walter Ambrose Robinson, 620 Harrolson avenue, Gadsden, Ala.; Mrs. L. Victor Seydel, 143 Lafayette avenue N. E., Grand Rapids, Mich.; Mrs. John Hamilton Hanley, 724 West Broadway, Monmouth, Ill.; Mrs. S. A. Dickson, 1034 Jacobs street, Shreveport, La.; Mrs. George M. Young, Valley City, N. D.

Chaplain-General—Mrs. Rhett Goode, Washington, D. C.

Recording Secretary-General—Mrs. Frank H. Briggs, Washington, D. C.

Organizing Secretary-General—Mrs. William S. Walker, Washington, D. C.

Registrar-General—Mrs. James H. Stansfield, Washington, D. C.

Historian-General—Mrs. George DeBolt, Washington, D. C.

Corresponding Secretary-General—Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway, Washington, D. C.

Treasurer-General—Mrs. Alfred Brosseau, Washington, D. C.

Librarian-General—Mrs. Larz Anderson, Washington, D. C.

Curator-General—Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Washington, D. C.

Reporter-General to Smithsonian Institution—Mrs. Alvin H. Connelly, Washington, D. C.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Organized 1876.

General Officers.

Honorary General President—James Mortimer Montgomery, New York city.

General President—Prof. William Libbey, Princeton, N. J.

General Vice-President—Frank Hervey Pettingell, Los Angeles, Cal.

General Secretary—W. Hall Harris, Jr., 433 Title building, Baltimore, Md.

Assistant General Secretary—Marshall Shapleigh Morgan, 325 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

General Treasurer—Brig.-Gen. George Richards, Navy building, Washington, D. C.

Assistant General Treasurer—Nelson John Ludington, 1509 Association building, 19 South LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.

General Registrar—Jackson Wolcott Sparrow, Cincinnati, O.

General Historian—G. Watson James, Jr., Richmond, Va.

General Chaplain—Dr. Thomas Edward Green, Washington, D. C.

MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Instituted Dec. 27, 1894.

Officers of the National Commandery.

Commander in Chief—Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U. S. A. (ret.), Westwood, Mass.

Secretary-General—Capt. Ogden D. Wilkinson, Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia, Pa.

Deputy Secretary-General—Maj. Pelham St. George Bissell, U. S. A., 641 Washington street, New York city.

Treasurer-General — Capt. Harrison A. Bispham, U. S. N., retired, Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia, Pa.

Deputy Treasurer-General—Maj. M. L. C. Funkhouser, 174 Jackson boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Registrar-General—Maj. Howard A. Giddings, U. S. V., Hartford, Conn.

Judge-Advocate General — Col. Washington Bowie, Jr., Baltimore, Md.

Chaplain-General—Brig.-Gen. William G. Everson, Muncie, Ind.

Historian-General — Lieut.-Col. Emerson G. Taylor.

Surgeon-General—Col. Gilbert E. Seaman, Milwaukee, Wis.

Recorder-General—Col. Guy A. Boyle, Anderson, Ind.

The order is a military organization with patriotic objects, having for its scope the period of American history since national independence. It stands for the needed and honorable principle of national defense against foreign aggression. The principal feature of the order is the perpetuating of the names as well as the services of commissioned officers who served in either the war of the revolution, the war with Tripoli, the war of 1812, the Mexican war, the war with Spain, the China relief expedition, the campaign in Nicaragua, Vera Cruz, Mexican campaign or the war with Germany or shall serve in future campaigns recognized by the United States government as war with foreign powers. Veteran companionship is conferred upon such officers and hereditary companionship upon their direct lineal descendants in the male line.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Organized April 30, 1889, and incorporated by act of congress June 9, 1906.

President-General—Hon. Harvey F. Remington, Wilder building, Rochester, N. Y.

Secretary-General—Frank Bartlett Steele, 183 St. James place, Buffalo, N. Y.

Registrar-General—Francis Barnum Culver, 3204 Guilford avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Treasurer-General—George McC. Roberts, room 2419, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Historian-General—Henry A. Williams, Huntington Bank building, Columbus, O.

Chaplain-General—Rev. Frank A. Smith, Elizabeth, N. J.

Chancellor-General—George C. H. DeKernion, 7723 Burthe street, New Orleans, La.

Genealogist-General—Maj. John F. Jones, Columbia, S. C.

MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Organized 1916.

Headquarters—705 Tower building, Michigan at Madison, Chicago, Ill.

Honorary President—Dr. Henry S. Drinker, Merion Station, Pa.

President—Charles B. Pike, Chicago, Ill.

Treasurer—Charles S. Dewey, Chicago, Ill.

Secretary—Tom R. Wyles, Chicago, Ill.

Executive Secretary—George F. James, Ph. D., Chicago, Ill.

Executive Committee—John A. Holabird, Chicago, Ill., chairman; William Marshall Bullitt, Louisville, Ky.; Grenville Clark, New York city; Arthur F. Cosby, New York city; Charles G. Dawes, Chicago, Ill.; Gould Dietz, Omaha, Neb.; Phelps Newberry, Detroit, Mich.; Albert T. Perkins, St. Louis, Mo.; Henry J. Reilly, New York city; Joseph T. Ryerson, Chicago, Ill.; Pierpont L. Stackpole, Boston, Mass., and Archibald G. Thatcher, New York city.

On the nomination of the Military Training Camps association certain of its members have been appointed by the war department as civilian aids to the secretary of war: chief civilian aid, Charles B. Pike, Chicago, Ill.; corps area civilian aid, first, Pierpont L. Stackpole, Boston, Mass.; second, Nathan H. Lord, New York city; third, Gresham H. Poe, Baltimore, Md.; fourth, Clark Howell, Jr., Atlanta, Ga.; fifth, Robert H. Jamison, Cleveland, O.; sixth, Noble B. Judah, Chicago, Ill.; seventh, Gould Dietz, Omaha, Neb.; eighth, W. S. Hendrick, San Antonio, Tex.; ninth, Roy C. Ward, San Francisco, Cal.

Chicago Advisory and Executive Committees —Dr. Frank Billings, R. T. Crane, Stanley

Field, Frank O. Lowden, George M. Reynolds, Julius Rosenwald, John Timothy Stone, Harry A. Wheeler, Wharton Clay, E. I. Cudahy, Marshall Field III., Robert Gardner, Ralph Poole, John A. Holabird, Noble B. Judah, Joseph T. Ryerson, William J. Nicholson, Howard G. Wade and W. Edwin Stanley.

The Military Training Camps association was organized in 1916 by the men who attended the students' and business and professional men's camps of 1913, 1914 and 1915. At the request of the war department it recruited for the first and second series of officers' training camps in 1917 and helped also in the later camps, furnishing 100,000 commissioned officers for the national army. It enrolled nearly 250,000 men for different specialist branches, enlisting, for example, in Chicago within three weeks approximately 7,000 skilled mechanics for the ordnance and in the central department by a single drive nearly 12,000 recruits for the navy, as well as candidates for the tank corps, the air service, the engineer corps, the chemical warfare service and the quartermaster corps. In 1920 the association proposed a series of citizens' military training camps as part of the permanent military policy of the country and at the request of the war department helped to secure over 200,000 applications for the summer camps held under its auspices in 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924 and 1925. The Military Training Camps association consistently supports a conservative policy of national defense; membership in it is open to all patriotic citizens.

POPULAR NAMES OF RECENT LAWS.

Jones act—Also known as merchant-marine act of 1920; approved June 5, 1920; created United States shipping board and extended American coastwise laws to island possessions of the United States. (See page 172, The Daily News Almanac and Year-Book for 1921.)

Adamson act—Approved Sept. 3 and 5, 1916; established an eight-hour day for employes of carriers engaged in interstate and foreign commerce. (See page 239, The Daily News Almanac and Year-Book for 1917.)

Borah amendment—Amendment to naval appropriation act approved July 12, 1921; authorized the president to propose a conference on reduction of naval armament. (See page 686, The Daily News Almanac and Year-Book for 1922.)

Capper-Tincher acts—Also known as "the future trading act" and also as "the grain futures act," approved Aug. 24, 1921, and Sept. 21, 1922; established regulations for boards of trade. (See page 392, The Daily News Almanac and Year-Book for 1922. "The grain futures act" is given in this issue.)

Carey act—Approved Aug. 18, 1924; provides for the grant of 1,000,000 acres of desert land in each of the states where there is desert land on condition that the states will reclaim the lands.

Dillingham act—Approved May 19, 1921; limited immigration of aliens. (See page 380, The Daily News Almanac and Year-Book for 1922.)

Fordney act—Approved May 27, 1921; imposed temporary duties upon certain agricultural products to meet emergencies. (See page 382, The Daily News Almanac and Year-Book for 1922.) The tariff act of 1922 is also known as the Fordney-McCumber law.

Volstead act—Passed over president's veto Oct. 27 and 28, 1919; provided for enforcement of national prohibition amendment. (See page 756, The Daily News Almanac and Year-Book for 1920.)

McCormick act—Approved June 10, 1921; provided for a national budget system and an independent audit of government accounts. (See page 375, The Daily News Almanac and Year-Book for 1922.)

Sweet act—Approved Aug. 9, 1921; established a veterans' bureau and amended the war-risk insurance act. (See page 395, The Daily News Almanac and Year-Book for 1922.)

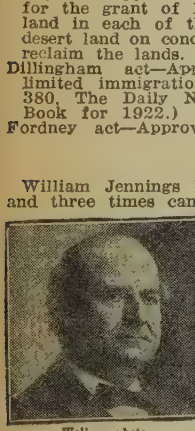
Sherman law—Approved July 2, 1890; provided for punishment of persons forming trusts or combinations in restraint of trade. (See current issue of The Daily News Almanac and Year-Book.)

Esch-Cummins act (also known as "Transportation act of 1920")—Approved Feb. 28, 1920; provided for the termination of federal control of railroads and systems of transportation. (See page 111, The Daily News Almanac and Year-Book for 1921.)

Sheppard-Towner act—Approved Nov. 23, 1921; designed to promote the welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy. (See current issue of The Daily News Almanac and Year-Book.)

DEATH OF WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

William Jennings Bryan, orator, statesman and three times candidate of the democratic party for president of the United States, died suddenly at the home of Richard Rogers in Dayton, Tenn., July 26, 1925. Apoplexy was announced as the cause of his death. He had taken a leading part in the Scopes evolution case in Dayton and his physicians had warned him against overexertion, but he failed to heed them.



Waliager photo.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

Mr. Bryan was born at Salem, Ill., March 19, 1860, and thus was 65 years of age at the time of his death. After graduating from Illinois college at Jacksonville he attended the Union College of Law in Chicago and then practiced at Jacksonville until he moved to Lincoln, Neb., in 1887. He was elected to congress as a democrat in 1890 and again in 1892. From 1894 to 1896 he was editor of the Omaha World-Herald. He was nominated for the presidency by the democratic national conventions in 1896, 1900 and 1908, but was defeated on each occasion.

President Wilson made Mr. Bryan his secretary of state in 1913. While holding that position he signed arbitration treaties with thirty nations. Retiring from the cabinet in 1915, he established his residence in Florida. Mr. Bryan spent much of his time in lecturing and in advocating international peace and was probably known personally to more people in the United States than any other public man of his time. It was his famous "Cross of Gold" speech at the democratic national convention in Chicago in 1896 that made him a conspicuous national figure and an influential leader in his party. Even those who could not agree with his monetary, religious and other views respected him for his sincerity, force of character and lovable personal qualities.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE.

Summary of act of Jan. 16, 1883, as amended.

COMMISSION.

The president is authorized to appoint three persons, not more than two of whom shall be adherents of the same political party, as civil service commissioners and they shall constitute the United States civil service commission. The salary of each commissioner is $5,000. It is the duty of the commission to aid the president in classifying the government offices and positions, in formulating rules and enforcing the law.

The commission is authorized to employ a chief examiner, whose duty it shall be to act with the examining boards to secure accuracy, uniformity and justice in all their proceedings. He is entitled to receive a salary of $3,500 a year and traveling expenses. The commission is also provided with a secretary, appointed by the president and entitled to an annual salary of $2,500.

The commission designates, in Washington and in all places where examinations are held, a number of persons, not less than three, in the official service of the United States to serve as boards of examiners.

FUNDAMENTAL CIVIL-SERVICE RULES.

The fundamental rules governing appointments to government positions are found in the second section of the civil-service act. Based upon these are many other regulations formulated by the commission and promulgated by the president from time to time. There are eight fundamental provisions in the rules. In brief they are: (1) Open, competitive examinations for testing the fitness of applicants for the classified service, such examinations to be practical in character and to relate as far as possible to the duties of the positions sought; (2) appointments to be made according to grade from among those graded the highest in the examinations; (3) appointments to be apportioned among the states and territories on the basis of population; (4) there shall be a period of probation (six months or one year) before any absolute appointment is made; (5) no person in the public service is under any obligation to contribute to any political fund or to render any political service; (6) no person in the public service has any right to use his official authority to influence the political action of any person or body; (7) there shall be non-competitive examinations when competent persons do not compete; (8) notice shall be given by the appointing power of the persons selected for appointment, of the place of residence of such persons, of the rejection of any such persons after probation and of transfers, resignations and removals.

RULES PROMULGATED BY PRESIDENT.

Following is the gist of the rules promulgated from time to time by the president under the authority of the constitution, the United States statutes and the civil-service act:

1. No person in the executive civil service shall use his official authority or influence for the purpose of affecting the results of elections. Civil-service employes may vote as they please and express their opinions privately, but they are not allowed to take an active part in political campaigns. No question in any form of application or in any examination shall be so framed as to elicit information concerning the political or religious opinions or affiliations of any applicant, nor shall any inquiry be made concerning such opinions or affiliations. No discrimination shall be exercised in favor of or against an applicant or employe because of his political or religious opinions or affiliations. No recommendation of an applicant or employe in the civil service shall involve a disclosure of his political or religious opinions or affiliations.

2. The classified service shall include all officers and employes in the executive civil service of the United States except persons employed merely as laborers and persons whose appointments are subject to confirmation by the senate. No person shall be appointed, promoted or transferred in the civil service until he passes an examination unless specially exempted thereunder.

3. The commission shall hold open competitive examinations for admission to the classified service, which examinations shall be of a practical and suitable character and shall be held at such times and places as may most nearly meet the convenience of applicants and the needs of the service.

4. The commission shall designate from among persons in the federal service such boards of examiners as may be necessary. They shall perform such duties as the commission may direct and such duties shall be considered part of the duties of the office in which they are serving. No board shall be composed solely of adherents of one political party.

5. No person shall be admitted to examination unless he be a citizen of the United States or owe allegiance to the United States except in cases where there is a lack of eligibles who are citizens. Application for examination must be made under oath. The commission may refuse examination to an applicant who is mentally or physically unfit for the position he seeks, who makes a false statement intentionally, who refuses to furnish testimony as required or who uses habitually intoxicating beverages to excess.

6. Examination papers shall be rated on a scale of 100. Honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines, the widows of such and wives of injured soldiers, sailors and marines, who themselves are not qualified, but whose wives are qualified for appointment, shall have five points added to their earned ratings in examinations for entrance to the classified service. Applicants who because of disability are entitled to a pension or to training by the veterans' bureau shall have ten points added to their earned ratings. All competitors rated at 70 or more shall be eligible for appointment. The term of eligibility shall be one year.

7. This rule describes the manner in which eligibles are certified to positions in the civil service.

8. Temporary appointment without examination and certification may be made only in cases where the public interest requires it and when duly authorized by the commission.

9. Persons separated without delinquency or misconduct from a competitive position may be reinstated by the commission. This rule applies particularly to persons who served in the military forces of the United States in the civil, Spanish-American or world wars.

10-16. These rules relate to transfers, promotions, removals and reductions, reports of changes, testimony, withholding salary and the making of regulations. No person in the classified civil service shall be removed except for such cause as will promote the efficiency of the service and for reasons given in writing.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION.

The following executive order was issued on June 18, 1923:

"With the view of promoting health and efficiency and of minimizing accidents among federal employes, the surgeon-general of the public health service is authorized and directed to make such physical examinations of ap-

plicants and employes as may be requested by the civil-service commission, and shall keep the commission advised of the localities where medical officers are available for duty."

EXTENSION OF CLASSIFIED SERVICE.

Postmasterships at first, second and third class offices, which constitute about 14,000 of the 15,000 presidential positions, are filled from lists of eligibles resulting from examinations held by the commission. About 12,000 positions are explicitly excluded by law from classification.

MEN AND WOMEN IN THE SERVICE.

Women are admitted to all the examinations held by the commission. In recent years there has been a gradual increase in the number of women appointed to technical, professional and scientific positions. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, seventy-five women and approximately 500 men were appointed in this class. Considering the educational examinations as a whole for both the departmental and field services, of the entire number of persons examined since 1917 approximately 18 per cent were women.

VETERAN PREFERENCE.

Under a presidential order issued March 3, 1923, ex-service men are released from certain age limitations and from physical requirements. They are certified without regard to apportionment among the states of appointments in Washington. In the matter of minimum rating for eligibility, which is now 70 per cent for applicants, veterans are given 5 points and disabled veterans 10 points in addition to their earned ratings.

RETIREMENT.

Under the retirement act of May 22, 1920, all employes in the classified civil service who shall have reached the age of 70 years and rendered at least fifteen years of service are eligible for retirement on an annuity. Mechanics, letter carriers and postoffice clerks are eligible for retirement at 65 years of age and railway postal clerks at 62 years of age.

ANNUITIES.

Class A—All employes to whom the act applies who have served 30 years or more on retirement are entitled to 60 per cent of the average annual pay for the last ten years of service; maximum annuity, $720; minimum, $360.

Class B—Employes who have served 27 years or more but less than 30 years; annuity, 54 per cent of average pay for last ten years of service; maximum, $648; minimum, $324.

Class C—Employes who have served 24 years or more but less than 27 years; annuity, 48 per cent of average pay for last ten years of service; maximum, $576; minimum, $288.

Class D—Employes who have served 21 years or more but less than 24 years; annuity, 42 per cent of average pay for last ten years of service; maximum, $504; minimum, $252.

Class E—Employes who have served 18 years or more but less than 21 years; annuity, 36 per cent of average pay for last ten years of service; maximum, $432; minimum, $216.

Class F—Employes who have served 15 years or more but less than 18 years; annuity, 30 per cent of average for last ten years of service; maximum, $360; minimum, $180.

Class G—Includes charwomen, laborers and other employes, classified or unclassified, working on an annual basis at a rate less than $600; annuity to be determined according to preceding schedules.

Employes reaching the retirement age are automatically separated from the service but if it is advantageous to the service they may, if they desire, be retained longer.

EMPLOYES IN FEDERAL CIVIL SERVICE.

The total number of employes in the federal civil service in 1923 was 548,531, of whom 285,842 were in the postoffice department. Other departments having a large number of employes were: Treasury, 55,411; war, 51,159; navy, 42,842; interior, 18,493; agriculture, 20,261; veterans' bureau, 28,164. The total number employed in Washington was 27,469. There were altogether 157,362 employes exempted from civil service examination.

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UNITED STATES CROPS IN 1925.

Official Estimate on Oct. 1.

Corn, bu.	2,917,836,000
Winter wheat, bu.	415,697,000
Spring wheat, bu.	281,575,000
Oats, bu.	1,470,384,000
Barley, bu.	226,786,000
Rye, bu.	51,968,000
Buckwheat, bu.	15,823,000
Hay, tame, tons.	85,732,000
Potatoes, Irish, bu.	344,227,000
Potatoes, sweet, bu.	74,337,000
Broom corn, tons.	27,900
Apples, total crop, bu.	164,042,000
Apples, commercial crop, brls.	30,134,000
Peaches, bu.	47,730,000
Pears, bu.	18,164,000

QUALIFICATIONS FOR SUFFRAGE.

Requirements for Voters in the Various States and in Alaska.	Residence required before election day.				Registration.	Excluded from voting.
	State	Co.	Tn.	Prct.		
ALABAMA—Citizens of good character and understanding; aliens who have declared intention; must show poll-tax receipt.	2 y.	1 y.	3 m	3 m	Yes.	If convicted of treason, embezzlement of public funds, malfeasance in office or other penitentiary offenses, idiots or insane.
ALASKA—Citizens of the United States.	1 y.	....	....	30 d	.....	
ARIZONA—Citizens of the United States.	1 y.	30 d	30 d	30 d	Yes.	Persons under guardianship, non compos mentis, insane or convicted of treason or felony.
ARKANSAS—Like Alabama, except as to "good character."	1 y.	6 m	30 d	30 d	No.	Idiots, insane, convicts until pardoned, nonpayment of poll tax.
CALIFORNIA—Citizens, naturalized for 90 days, or treaty of Queretaro.	1 y.	90 d	....	30 d	Yes.	Chinese, insane, embezzlers of public moneys, convicts.
COLORADO—Citizens of the U.S.; aliens who declared intention 4 months before election.	1 y.	90 d	30 d	10 d	Yes.	Persons under guardianship, insane, idiots, prisoners convicted of bribery.
CONNECTICUT — Citizens who can read English.	1 y.	....	6 m	....	Yes.	Convicted of felony or other infamous crime unless pardoned.
DELAWARE—Citizens paying $1 registration fee.	1 y.	3 m	....	30 d	No.	Insane, idiots, felons, paupers.
FLORIDA—Citizens of the U. S.	1 y.	6 m	....	30 d	Yes.	Persons not registered, insane, convicts.
GEORGIA—Citizens who can read and have paid all taxes since 1877.	1 y.	6 m	.....	.....	(a)	Persons convicted of crimes punishable by imprisonment, insane, delinquent taxpayers.
IDAHO — Citizens of the United States.	6 m	30 d	3 m	10 d	Yes.	Chinese, insane, felons, polygamists, biganists, traitors, bribers.
ILLINOIS—Citizens of the United States.	1 y.	90 d	30 d	30 d	Yes.	Convicts of penitentiary until pardoned.
INDIANA—Citizens of the United States.	6 m	....	60 d	30 d	No.	Convicts and persons disqualified by judgment of a court, United States soldiers, marines and sailors.
IOWA—Citizens of United States.	6 m	60 d	10 d	10 d	(b)	Idiots, insane, convicts.
KANSAS — Citizens; aliens who have declared intention.	6 m	30 d	30 d	30 d	(b)	Insane, persons under guardianship, convicts, bribers, defrauders of the government and persons dishonorably discharged from service of United States.
KENTUCKY—Citizens of the U. S.	1 y.	6 m	60 d	60 d	(c)	Treason, felony, bribery, idiots, insane.
LOUISIANA — Citizens who are able to read and write, who own $300 worth of property or whose father or grandfather was entitled to vote Jan. 1, 1867.	2 y.	1 y.	4 m	3 m	Yes.	Idiots, insane, all crimes punishable by imprisonment, embezzling public funds unless pardoned.
MAINE—Citizens of the U. S.	3 m	3 m	3 m	3 m	Yes.	Paupers, persons under guardianship.
MARYLAND—Citizens of United States who can read	1 y.	6 m	6 m	1 d.	Yes.	Persons convicted of larceny or other infamous crime, persons under guardianship, insane, idiots.
MASSACHUSETTS—Citizens who can read and write English.	1 y.	6 m	6 m	6 m	Yes.	Paupers (except United States soldiers), persons under guardianship.
MICHIGAN—Citizens; aliens who declared intention prior to May 8, 1892.	6 m	20 d	20 d	20 d	Yes.	Duelists and their abetters.
MINNESOTA — Citizens of the United States.	6 m	30 d	30 d	30 d	(d)	Treason, felony unless pardoned, insane and persons under guardianship.
MISSISSIPPI — Citizens who can read or understand the constitution of the state.	2 y.	1 y.	1 y.	1 y.	Yes.	Insane, idiots, felons, delinquent taxpayers.
MISSOURI — Citizens, aliens who have declared intention not less than 1 nor more than 5 years before offering to vote.	1 y.	60 d	60 d	60 d	(e)	Paupers, persons convicted of felony or other infamous crime or misdemeanor or violating right of suffrage, unless pardoned; second conviction disfranchises.
MONTANA—Citizens of United States.	1 y.	30 d	30 d	30 d	Yes.	Indians, felons, idiots, insane.
NEBRASKA—Citizens; aliens who have declared intention 30 days before election.	6 m	40 d	10 d	10 d	(b)	Lunatics, persons convicted of treason or felony, unless pardoned, United States soldiers and sailors.
NEVADA — Citizens of United States.	6 m	30 d	30 d	30 d	Yes.	Insane, idiots, convicted of treason or felony, unamnestied confederates against the United States, Indians and Chinese.
NEW HAMPSHIRE—Citizens of United States.	6 m	6 m	6 m	6 m	Yes.	Paupers (except honorably discharged soldiers), persons excused from paying taxes at own request.
NEW JERSEY—Citizens of United States.	1 y.	5 m	.....	.....	Yes.	Paupers, insane, idiots and persons convicted of crimes which exclude them from being witnesses, unless pardoned.
NEW MEXICO—Citizens of U. S.	1 y.	90 d	30 d	30 d	Yes.	Insane, idiots and convicts.
NEW YORK—Citizens of United States; 90 days.	1 y.	4 m	30 d	30 d	Yes.	Convicted of bribery or any infamous crime, unless pardoned, betters on result of election, bribers for votes and the bribed.
NORTH CAROLINA—Citizens of United States who can read.	1 y.	6 m	4 m	4 m	Yes.	Idiots, lunatics, convicted of felony or other infamous crimes, atheists.
NORTH DAKOTA — Citizens of the United States.	1 y.	90 d.	..	90 d	(a)	Felons, idiots, convicts, unless pardoned, United States soldiers and sailors.
OHIO—Citizens of the U. S.	1 y.	30 d	20 d	20 d	(b)	Idiots, insane, United States soldiers and sailors, felons, unless restored to citizenship.

(a) Registration required in some counties. (b) In all cities. (c) In the cities of first, second and third class. (d) Required in cities of 1,200 inhabitants or more. (e) In cities of 100,000 population or more.

Requirements for Voters in the Various States.	Residence required before election day.				Registration.	Excluded from voting.
	State	Co.	Tn.	Prct.		
OKLAHOMA — Citizens of the United States and native Indians	1 y.	6 m	30 d	30 d	.....	Felons, paupers, idiots and lunatics.
OREGON—White citizens; aliens who have declared intention 1 year before election.	6 m	....	.....	.....	No.	Idiots, insane, convicted felons, Chinese, United States soldiers and sailors.
PENNSYLVANIA — Citizens at least 1 month, and if 22 years old must have paid tax within 2 yrs.	1 y.	.....	.....	2 m	Yes.	Persons convicted of some offense forfeiting right of suffrage, nontaxpayers.
RHODE ISLAND — Citizens of United States.	2 y.	.....	6 m	....	(c)	Paupers, lunatics, idiots, convicted of bribery or infamous crime until restored.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Citizens of United States who can read.	2 y.	1 y.	4 m	4 m	Yes.	Paupers, insane, idiots, convicted of treason, dueling or other infamous crime.
SOUTH DAKOTA—Citizens; aliens who have declared intention	1 y.	90 d	....	30 d	(d)	Persons under guardian, idiots, insane, convicted of treason or felony, unless pardoned.
TENNESSEE—Citizens who have paid poll tax preceding year.	1 y.	6 m	.....	.....	(e)	Convicted of bribery or other infamous crime, failure to pay poll tax.
TEXAS — Citizens; aliens who have declared intention 6 months before election.	1 y.	6 m	6 m	....	(f)	Idiots, lunatics, paupers, convicts, United States soldiers and sailors.
UTAH—Citizens of United States.	1 y.	4 m	....	60 d	.....	Idiots, insane, convicted of treason or violation of election laws.
VERMONT — Citizens of United States.	1 y.	3 m	3 m	3 m	Yes.	Unpardoned convicts, deserters from United States service during the war, ex-confederates.
VIRGINIA—Citizens U. S. of good understanding who have paid poll tax 3 yrs. and all ex-soldiers.	2 y.	1 y.	1 y.	30 d	Yes.	Idiots, lunatics, convicts, unless pardoned by the legislature.
WASHINGTON—Citizens of United States.	1 y	90 d	30 d	30 d	.....	
WEST VIRGINIA — Citizens of the state.	1 y.	60 d	10 d	....	No.	Paupers, idiots, lunatics, convicts, bribers, United States soldiers and sailors.
WISCONSIN—Citizens; aliens who have declared intention.	1 y.	10 d	10 d	10 d	(a)	Insane, under guardian, convicts, unless pardoned.
WYOMING—Citizens of the United States.	1 y.	60 d	10 d	10 d	Yes.	Idiots, insane, felons, unable to read the state constitution.

(*a*) In cities of 3,000 population or over. (*b*) In cities of not less than 9,000 inhabitants. (*c*) Nontaxpayers must register yearly before Dec. 31. (*d*) In towns having 1,000 voters and counties where registration has been adopted by popular vote. (*e*) All counties having 50,000 inhabitants or over. (*f*) In cities of 10,000 or over.

Notes—The word "citizen" as used in above table means citizen of the United States in all cases.

The residence requirement is continuous residence immediately prior to election day.

CITIZENSHIP IN THE UNITED STATES.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. (Fourteenth amendment to the constitution.)

All persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power are declared to be citizens of the United States. (Sec. 1992, U. S. Revised Statutes.) By an act of congress approved June 2, 1924, all Indians born within the United States are declared to be citizens.

All children heretofore born or hereafter born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, whose fathers were or may be at the time of their birth citizens thereof, are declared to be citizens of the United States; but the rights of citizenship shall not descend to children whose fathers never resided in the United States. (Sec. 1993, U. S. Revised Statutes.)

Children born in the United States of alien parents are citizens of the United States.

If the widow of an alien files an application for citizenship the children who are under the age of 21 at the time she is naturalized will be citizens through her naturalization, but if the children are past the age of 21 and were born in a foreign country, it will be necessary for them to file petitions for naturalization in their own right.

Children of Chinese parents who are themselves aliens and incapable of becoming naturalized are citizens of the United States.

Children born in the United States of persons engaged in the diplomatic service of foreign governments are not citizens of the United States.

Children born of alien parents on a vessel of a foreign country while within the waters of the United States are not citizens of the United States, but of the country to which the vessel belongs.

Children born of alien parents in the United States have the right to make an election of nationality when they reach their majority.

Minors and children are citizens within the meaning of the term as used in the constitution.

Deserters from the military or naval service of the United States are liable to loss of citizenship.

Any alien being a free white person, an alien of African nativity or of African descent may become an American citizen by complying with the naturalization laws.

"Hereafter no state court or court of the United States shall admit Chinese to citizenship; and all laws in conflict with this act are repealed." (Sec. 14, act of May 6, 1882.)

The courts have held that neither Chinese, Japanese, Hawaiians, Hindus, Burmese nor Indians can be naturalized. They are not "free white persons" within the meaning of the naturalization law.

The naturalization laws apply to women as well as men. The right of any woman to become a naturalized citizen of the United States is not abridged because of her sex. A woman does not become a citizen of the United States by reason of her marriage to a citizen or because her husband is naturalized; but if eligible to citizenship she may be naturalized by full compliance with all the requirements except that she is not required to declare her intention or to reside more than one year continuously in the United States, Hawaii, Alaska or Porto Rico. A woman citizen of the United States does not cease to be a citizen of the United States by reason of her marriage unless she makes formal renunciation of

her citizenship before a court having jurisdiction over the naturalization of aliens. A woman citizen who marries an alien ineligible to citizenship ceases to be a citizen of the United States. If at the termination of the marital status she is a citizen of the United States she retains her citizenship regardless of her residence. No woman whose husband is not eligible to citizenship can be naturalized during the continuance of the marital status. (Act of Sept. 22, 1922.)

Aliens may become citizens of the United States by treaties with foreign powers, by conquest or by special acts of congress.

In an act approved March 2, 1907, it is provided that any American citizen shall have expatriated himself when he has been naturalized in any foreign state in conformity with its laws, or when he has taken an oath of allegiance to any foreign state.

When any naturalized citizen shall have resided for two years in the foreign state from which he came, or five years in any other foreign state, it shall be presumed that he has ceased to be an American citizen, and the place of his general abode shall be deemed his place of residence during said years: Provided, however, that such presumption may be overcome on the presentation of satisfactory evidence to a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States, under such rules and regulations as the department of state may prescribe; and provided, also, that no American citizen shall be allowed to expatriate himself when this country is at war.

A child born without the United States of alien parents shall be deemed a citizen of the United States by virtue of the naturalization of or resumption of American citizenship of the parent: Provided, that such naturalization or resumption takes place during the minority of such child; and provided, further, that the citizenship of such minor child shall begin at the time such minor child begins to reside permanently in the United States.

All children born outside the limits of the United States, who are citizens thereof in accordance with the provisions of section 1993 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (see above), and who continue to reside outside of the United States, shall, in order to receive the protection of the government, be required, upon reaching the age of 18 years, to record at an American consulate their intention to become residents and remain citizens of the United States and shall further be required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States upon attaining their majority.

NATURALIZATION LAWS.

Act of June 29, 1906, as amended March 4, 1909, June 25, 1910, March 4, 1913, and May 9, 1918.

The act creating the department of labor provided for a bureau of naturalization with a commissioner of naturalization and deputy commissioner. The commissioner or in his absence the deputy commissioner is the administrative officer in charge of the bureau of naturalization.

The act of June 29, 1906, as subsequently amended, provides that the bureau of naturalization, under the direction of the secretary of labor, shall have charge of all matters concerning the naturalization of aliens. It is the duty of the bureau to provide, for use at the various immigration stations throughout the United States, books of record in which the commissioners of immigration shall cause a registry to be made in the case of each alien arriving in the United States, the name, age, occupation, personal description, place of birth, last residence, intended place of residence in the United States, the date of arrival of said alien and, if entered through a port, the name of the vessel on which he comes. Such alien shall be granted a certificate of such registry.

Exclusive jurisdiction to naturalize aliens is conferred upon the United States District courts and all courts of record having a seal, a clerk and jurisdiction in actions at law or equity in which the amount in controversy is unlimited. The naturalization jurisdiction of the courts shall extend only to aliens resident within the respective judicial districts of such courts.

An alien may be admitted to citizenship in the following manner and not otherwise:

1. He shall declare on oath before the clerk of the proper court at least two years before his admission, and after he has reached the age of 18 years, that it is bona fide his intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce allegiance to any foreign state or sovereignty. Such declaration shall set forth the same facts as are registered at the time of his arrival. No alien who, in conformity with the law in force at the date of his declaration, has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States shall be required to renew such declaration.

2. Not less than two years nor more than seven after he has made such declaration he shall file a petition, signed by himself and verified, in which he shall state his name, place of residence, occupation, date and place of birth, place from which he emigrated, name of the vessel on which he arrived, the time when and the place and name of the court where he declared his intention of becoming a citizen; if he is married, he shall state the name of his wife, the country of her nativity and her place of residence at the time the petition is filed, and if he has children, the name, date and place of birth and place of residence of each child living. The petition shall also set forth that he is not a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government or a member of any body of persons opposed to organized government, and that he is not a polygamist or a believer in polygamy; that he intends to become a citizen of and to live permanently in the United States, and whether or not he has been denied admission as a citizen of the United States, and, if denied, the ground or grounds of such denial, the court or courts in which such decision was rendered and that the cause for such denial has since been cured or removed, and every fact material to his naturalization and required to be proved upon the final hearing of his application.

The petition shall also be verified by the affidavits of at least two credible witnesses, who are citizens of the United States, and who shall state in their affidavits that they have personally known the applicant to be a resident of the United States for a period of at least five years continuously and of the state, territory or District of Columbia in which the application is made for a period of at least one year immediately preceding the date of the filing of his petition, and that they each have personal knowledge that the petitioner is a person of good moral character, in every way qualified, in their opinion, to be admitted as a citizen of the United States.

At the time of the filing of the petition, there shall be filed with the clerk of the court a certificate from the department of labor, if the petitioner arrives in the United States after the passage of this act, stating the date, place and manner of his arrival in the United States, and the declaration of intention of such petitioner, which certificate and declaration shall be attached to and made a part of the petition.

3. He shall before he is admitted to citizenship declare on oath in open court that he will support the constitution of the United States, that he absolutely and entirely renounces and abjures all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate or sovereignty,

and particularly by name to the prince, potentate, state or sovereignty of which he was before a citizen or subject, and that he will support and defend the constitution and laws of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and bear true faith and allegiance to the same.

4. It shall be made apparent to the satisfaction of the court admitting any alien to citizenship that immediately preceding the date of his application he has resided continuously within the United States five years at least, and within the state or territory where such court is at the time held one year at least, and that during that time he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the constitution. In addition to the oath of the applicant, the testimony of at least two witnesses, citizens of the United States, as to the facts of residence, moral character and attachment to the principles of the constitution shall be required.

5. He must renounce any hereditary title or order of nobility which he may possess.

6. When any alien who has declared his intention dies before he is actually naturalized the widow and minor children may, by complying with the other provisions of the act, be naturalized without making any declaration of intention.

7. Any native-born Filipino of the age of 21 years and upwards who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and who has served in the United States navy, marine corps or the naval auxiliary service not less than three years; or any alien, or any Porto Rican not a citizen of the United States, of the age of 21 or upwards, who has enlisted or may enlist hereafter in the armies of the United States, either the regular forces, the volunteer forces, the national army, the national guard or naval militia of any state, or the United States navy or marine corps, or coast guard, or who has served for three years on any vessel of the United States, merchant, naval or fishing, of more than twenty tons burden, may on presentation of the required declaration of intention petition for naturalization without proof of the required five years' residence in the United States if it is shown that such residence cannot be established; any alien in the military or naval service of the United States during the time this country is engaged in the present (world) war may file his petition for naturalization without making the preliminary declaration of intention and without proof of five years' residence within the United States; any alien declarant who has served in the army or navy of the United States or the Philippine constabulary, and has been honorably discharged and has been accepted for service in either the military or naval service of the United States on condition that he become a citizen of the United States, may file his petition for naturalization upon proof of continuous residence in the United States for the three years immediately preceding his petition, by two witnesses, citizens of the United States, and in these cases only residence in the Philippine islands and the Panama Canal Zone by aliens may be considered residence within the United States, and the place of such military service shall be construed as the place of residence and the petition for naturalization may be filed in the most convenient court without proof of residence within its jurisdiction. Any alien who is in the military service at the time of the passage of this act may file his petition without appearing in person in the office of the clerk of court and without taking the oath of allegiance in open court. Service by aliens upon vessels not of American registry shall not be considered as residence for naturalization purposes.

8. Every seaman alien shall after his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States, and after he shall have served three years upon such merchant or fishing vessel of the United States, be deemed a citizen for the purpose of serving on board any such vessel.

9. Provision is made for promoting the instruction and training in citizenship responsibilities of applicants for naturalization through a citizenship textbook and monthly naturalization bulletin.

10. Any person not an alien enemy, who resided uninterruptedly within the United States for five years next preceding July 1, 1914, and was on that date otherwise qualified to become a citizen except that he had not made the declaration of intention required by law and who had because of misinformation regarding his citizenship status erroneously exercised the rights and performed the duties of a citizen of the United States in good faith, may file the petition for naturalization without making the preliminary declaration required of other aliens and may be admitted as a citizen of the United States upon complying in all respects with the other requirements of the naturalization law.

11. No alien who is a citizen, subject or denizen of any country with which the United States is at war shall be admitted to become a citizen of the United States unless he made his declaration of intention not less than two nor more than seven years prior to the existence of war, or was at that time entitled to become a citizen without making a declaration of intention, or unless his petition for naturalization shall then be pending and is otherwise entitled to admission.

12. Any person who, while a citizen of the United States and during the war in Europe, entered the military or naval service of any country at war with a country with which the United States is now at war, who shall be deemed to have lost his citizenship by reason of any oath or obligation taken by him for the purpose of entering such service, may resume his citizenship by taking the oath of allegiance prescribed by the naturalization law and regulations, and such oath may be taken before any court authorized to naturalize aliens or before any consul of the United States.

13. Any person who served in the military or naval forces of the United States at the termination of the world war or who may have been honorably discharged from such service on account of disability incurred in the line of duty shall be relieved from the necessity of proving that he resided continuously in the United States the time required by law of aliens, but his petition must be supported by two credible witnesses.

Immediately after the filing of the petition the clerk of the court shall give notice thereof by posting in a public place the name, nativity and residence of the alien, the date and place of his arrival in the United States and the date for the final hearing of his petition and the names of the witnesses whom the applicant expects to summon in his behalf. Petitions for naturalization may be filed at any time, but final action thereon shall be had only on stated days and in no case until at least ninety days have elapsed after the filing of the petition. No person shall be naturalized within thirty days preceding a general election within the territorial jurisdiction of the court. It shall be lawful for the court, upon the petition of an alien, to change his name.

No person who disbelieves in or who is opposed to organized government, or who is a member of or affiliated with any organization entertaining and teaching such disbelief in or opposition to organized government, or who

advocates or teaches the duty, necessity or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers of the government of the United States, or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character, or who is a polygamist, shall be naturalized.

No alien shall hereafter be naturalized or admitted as a citizen of the United States who cannot speak the English language. This requirement does not apply to those physically unable to comply with it, or to those making homestead entries upon the public lands of the United States.

The fees charged by clerks of court in naturalization cases are:

For receiving and filing a declaration of intention and issuing a duplicate thereof, $1.

For making, filing and docketing the petition of an alien for admission as a citizen of the United States and the final hearing thereon, $2; and for entering the final order and the issuance of the certificate of citizenship thereunder, $2.

The petitioner shall also deposit with the clerk a sum of money sufficient to cover the expenses of subpœnaing and paying the legal fees of any witnesses for whom he may request a subpœna.

The naturalization of deserters or persons who go abroad to avoid draft is prohibited.

A declaration made by an alien who has been admitted for a temporary stay in the country is invalid. An alien who has been so admitted acquires no right of legal domicile.

Under an administrative construction by the secretary of labor the age of a declaration of intention will have no bearing upon a petition for naturalization filed by the widow or children of a deceased declarant. All that needs to be shown is that the husband made a declaration of intention and during its life died without becoming a citizen. The regulation abrogated required a widow or child of a deceased declarant to produce a declaration of intention not less than two nor more than seven years old.

Any alien who wishes to file his final application for citizenship should write to the clerk of the court in the county in which he lives or to the clerk of the United States court, if such a court is convenient to where he lives, to mail him application form No. 2214. The clerk will mail the form indicated to the alien and upon its receipt he should write in the form all the facts called for, attach his declaration, and mail both papers to the chief naturalization examiner whose name appears on the application form. If the facts are clearly stated by the alien the chief examiner will notify him to appear with his witnesses for oral examination to verify the facts given in the form. If the law has been fully complied with, the alien will be directed by the examiner to go immediately to the office of the clerk of court to file his petition.

IMMIGRATION LAW.

When used in this act the term "immigrant" means any alien departing from any place outside the United States destined for the United States, except (1) a government official, his family, attendants, servants and employes, (2) an alien visiting the United States temporarily as a tourist or temporarily for business or pleasure, (3) an alien in continuous transit through the United States, (4) an alien lawfully admitted to the United States who later goes in transit from one part of the United States to another through foreign contiguous territory, (5) a bona fide alien seaman serving as such on a vessel arriving at a port of the United States and seeking to enter temporarily the United States solely in the pursuit of his calling as a seaman, and (6) an alien entitled to enter the United States solely to carry on trade. A consular officer upon the application of any immigrant may issue to such immigrant an immigration visa which shall consist of one copy of the application visaed by such consular officer. Such visa shall specify (1) the nationality of the immigrant; (2) whether he is a quota immigrant or a nonquota immigrant; (3) the date on which the validity of the immigration visa shall expire; and (4) such additional information necessary to the proper enforcement of the immigration laws and the naturalization laws as may be by regulations prescribed.

The immigrant shall furnish two copies of his photograph to the consular officer. One copy shall be permanently attached by the consular officer to the immigration visa and the other copy shall be disposed of as may be by regulations prescribed.

The validity of an immigration visa shall expire at the end of such period, specified in the immigration visa, not exceeding four months, as shall be by regulations prescribed.

If an immigrant is required by any law, or regulations or orders made pursuant to law, to secure the visa of his passport by a consular officer before being permitted to enter the United States, such immigrant shall not be required to secure any other visa of his passport than the immigration visa issued under this act, but a record of the number and date of his immigration visa shall be noted on his passport without charge therefor.

A fee of $9 shall be charged for the issuance of each immigration visa, which shall be covered into the treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Nonquota Immigrants.

When used in this act the term "nonquota immigrant" means:

An immigrant who is the unmarried child under 18 years of age, or the wife, of a citizen of the United States who resides therein at the time of the filing of a petition;

An immigrant previously lawfully admitted to the United States, who is returning from a temporary visit abroad;

An immigrant who was born in the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, the Republic of Mexico, the Republic of Cuba, the Republic of Haiti, the Dominican Republic, the Canal Zone, or an independent country of Central or South America, and his wife, and his unmarried children under 18 years of age, if accompanying or following to join him;

An immigrant who continuously for at least two years immediately preceding the time of his application for admission to the United States has been, and who seeks to enter the United States solely for the purpose of, carrying on the vocation of minister of any religious denomination, or professor of a college, academy, seminary, or university; and his wife and his unmarried children under 18 years of age, if accompanying or following to join him; or

An immigrant who is a bona fide student at least 15 years of age and who seeks to enter the United States solely for the purpose of study at an accredited school.

The term "quota immigrant" means any immigrant who is not a nonquota immigrant.

Preferences Within Quotas.

In the issuance of immigration visas to quota immigrants preference shall be given—

(1) To a quota immigrant who is the unmarried child under 21 years of age, the father, the mother, the husband, or the wife, of a citizen of the United States who is 21 years of age or over; and

(2) To a quota immigrant who is skilled in agriculture, and his wife, and his dependent

children under the age of 16 years, if accompanying or following to join him.

Application for Immigration Visa.

Every immigrant applying for an immigration visa shall make application therefor in duplicate in such form as shall be by regulations prescribed.

In the application the immigrant shall state (1) the immigrant's full and true name; age, sex and race; the date and place of birth; places of residence for the five years immediately preceding his application; whether married or single and the names and places of residence of wife or husband and minor children, if any; calling or occupation; personal description (including height, complexion, color of hair and eyes and marks of identification); ability to speak, read and write; names and addresses of parents, and if neither parent living, then the name and address of his nearest relative in the country from which he comes; port of entry into the United States; final destination, if any, beyond the port of entry; whether he has a ticket through to such final destination; whether going to join a relative or friend, and, if so, what relative or friend and his name and complete address; the purpose for which he is going to the United States; the length of time he intends to remain in the United States; whether or not he intends to abide in the United States permanently; whether ever in prison or almshouse; whether he or either of his parents has ever been in an institution or hospital for the care and treatment of the insane; (2) if he claims to be a nonquota immigrant, the facts on which he bases such claim; and (3) such additional information necessary to the proper enforcement of the immigration laws and the naturalization laws as may be by regulations prescribed.

In the application the immigrant shall also state whether or not he is a member of each class of individuals excluded from admission to the United States under the immigration laws and such classes shall be stated on the blank in such form as shall be by regulations prescribed and the immigrant shall answer separately as to each class.

Any citizen of the United States claiming that any immigrant is his relative and that such immigrant is properly admissible to the United States as a nonquota immigrant or is entitled to preference as a relative may file with the commissioner-general a petition in such form as may be by regulations prescribed, stating (1) the petitioner's name and address; (2) if a citizen by birth, the date and place of his birth; (3) if a naturalized citizen, the date and place of his admission to citizenship and the number of his certificate, if any; (4) the name and address of his employer or the address of his place of business or occupation if he is not an employe; (5) the degree of the relationship of the immigrant for whom such petition is made, and the names of all the places where such immigrant has resided prior to and at the time when the petition is filed; (6) that the petitioner is able to and will support the immigrant if necessary to prevent such immigrant from becoming a public charge; and (7) such additional information necessary to the proper enforcement of the immigration laws and the naturalization laws as may be by regulations prescribed.

The petition shall be made under oath administered by any individual having power to administer oaths, if executed in the United States, but, if executed outside the United States, administered by a consular officer. The petition shall be supported by any documentary evidence required by regulations prescribed under this act.

The petition shall be accompanied by the statements of two or more responsible citizens of the United States, to whom the petitioner has been personally known for at least one year, that to the best of their knowledge and belief the statements made in the petition are true and that the petitioner is a responsible individual able to support the immigrant or immigrants for whose admission application is made.

If the commissioner-general finds the facts stated in the petition to be true and that the immigrant in respect of whom the petition is made is entitled to be admitted to the United States as a nonquota immigrant or is entitled to preference as a relative he shall, with the approval of the secretary of labor, inform the secretary of state of his decision and the secretary of state shall then authorize the consular officer with whom the application for the immigration visa has been filed to issue the immigration visa or grant the preference.

Permit to Re-Enter United States After Temporary Absence.

Any alien about to depart temporarily from the United States may make application to the commissioner-general for a permit to re-enter the United States, stating the length of his intended absence and the reasons therefor. Such application shall be made under oath and shall be in such form and contain such information as may be by regulations prescribed and shall be accompanied by two copies of the applicant's photograph.

If the commissioner-general finds that the alien has been legally admitted to the United States and that the application is made in good faith, he shall, with the approval of the secretary of labor, issue the permit, specifying therein the length of time, not exceeding one year, during which it shall be valid. The permit shall be in such form as shall be by regulations prescribed and shall have permanently attached thereto the photograph of the alien to whom issued, together with such other matter as may be deemed necessary for the complete identification of the alien.

On good cause shown the validity of the permit may be extended for such period or periods, not exceeding six months each, and under such conditions as shall be by regulations prescribed.

For the issuance of the permit and for each extension thereof there shall be paid a fee of $3.

Upon the return of the alien to the United States the permit shall be surrendered to the immigration officer at the port of inspection.

Numerical Limitations.

The annual quota of any nationality shall be 2 per centum of the number of foreign-born individuals of such nationality resident in continental United States as determined by the United States census of 1890, but the minimum quota of any nationality shall be 100.

The annual quota of any nationality for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1927, and for each fiscal year thereafter, shall be a number which bears the same ratio to 150,000 as the number of inhabitants in continental United States in 1920 having that national origin bears to the number of inhabitants in continental United States in 1920, but the minimum quota of any nationality shall be 100.

There shall be issued to quota immigrants of any nationality (1) no more immigration visas in any fiscal year than the quota for such nationality, and (2) in any calendar month of any fiscal year no more immigration visas than 10 per centum of the quota for such nationality, except that if such quota is less than 300 the number to be issued in in any calendar month shall be prescribed by the commissioner-general, with the approval of the secretary of labor, but the total number to be issued during the fiscal year shall not be in excess of the quota for such nationality.

Nationality.

For the purposes of the immigration act nationality shall be determined by country of birth, treating as separate countries the colonies, dependencies or self-governing dominions for which separate enumeration was made in the United States census of 1890. In case of changes in political boundaries in foreign countries occurring subsequent to 1890 and resulting in the creation of new countries, the governments of which are recognized by the United States, or in the establishment of self-governing dominions, or in the transfer of territory from one country to another, such transfer being recognized by the United States, or in the surrender by one country of territory, the transfer of which to another country has not been recognized by the United States, or in the administration of territories under mandates, such officials, jointly, shall estimate the number of individuals resident in continental United States in 1890 who were born within the area included in such new countries or self-governing dominions or in such territory so transferred or surrendered or administered under mandate.

Penalty for Illegal Transportation.

It shall be unlawful for any person, including any transportation company, or the owner, master, agent, charterer or consignee of any vessel, to bring to the United States by water from any place outside thereof (other than foreign contiguous territory) (1) any immigrant who does not have an unexpired immigration visa, or (2) any quota immigrant having an immigration visa the visa in which specifies him as a nonquota immigrant.

If it appears to the satisfaction of the secretary of labor that any immigrant has been so brought, such person, or transportation company, or the master, agent, owner, charterer or consignee of any such vessel, shall pay to the collector of customs of the customs district in which the port of arrival is located the sum of $1,000 for each immigrant so brought and in addition a sum equal to that paid by such immigrant for his transportation, such latter sum to be delivered by the collector of customs to the immigrant.

Supplementary to Existing Laws.

The provisions of the immigration act of 1924 are in addition to and not in substitution for the provisions of the immigration laws and shall be enforced as a part of such laws and all the penal or other provisions of such laws, not inapplicable, shall apply to and be enforced in connection with the act of 1924.

Excluded Aliens.

The following classes of aliens are excluded from the United States: Idiots, imbeciles, feeble minded, epileptics, insane persons; persons who have had one or more attacks of insanity previously; persons of constitutional psychopathic inferiority; persons with chronic alcoholism; paupers; professional beggars; vagrants; persons afflicted with tuberculosis in any form or with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease; persons not comprehended within any of the foregoing excluded classes who are found to be and are certified by the examining surgeon as being mentally or physically defective, such physical defect being of a nature which may affect the ability of such alien to earn a living; persons who have been convicted of or admit having committed a felony or other crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; polygamists, or persons who practice polygamy or believe in or advocate the practice of polygamy; anarchists, or persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the government of the United States or of all forms of law, or who disbelieve in or are opposed to organized government, or who advocate the assassination of public officials, or who advocate or teach unlawful destruction of property; persons who are members of or affiliated with any organization entertaining and teaching disbelief in or opposition to organized government, or who advocate or teach the duty, necessity, or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers, either of specific individuals or of officers generally, of the government of the United States or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character, or who advocate or teach the unlawful destruction of property; prostitutes or persons coming into the United States for the purpose of prostitution or any other immoral purpose; persons who directly or indirectly procure or attempt to procure or import prostitutes or persons for the purpose of prostitution or any other immoral purpose; persons who are supported by or receive in whole or in part the proceeds of prostitution; contract laborers who have been induced or assisted to migrate to this country by offers or promises of employment, whether such offers or promises are true or false, or in consequence of agreements, oral, written or printed, express or implied, to perform labor in this country of any kind, skilled or unskilled; persons who have come in consequence of advertisements for laborers printed, published or distributed in a foreign country; persons likely to become a public charge; persons who have been deported under any of the provisions of this act, and who may again seek admission within one year from the date of such deportation, unless prior to their re-embarkation at a foreign port or their attempt to be admitted from foreign contiguous territory the secretary of labor shall have consented to their reapplying for admission; persons whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of another, or who are assisted by others to come, unless it is satisfactorily shown that such persons do not belong to one of the foregoing excluded classes; persons whose ticket or passage is paid for by any corporation, association, society, municipality or foreign government either directly or indirectly; stowaways, except that any such stowaway, if otherwise admissible, may be admitted at the discretion of the secretary of labor; all children under 16 years of age unaccompanied by or not coming to one or both of their parents, except that any such children may, in the discretion of the secretary of labor, be admitted if, in his opinion, they are not likely to become a public charge and are otherwise eligible; unless otherwise provided for by existing treaties, persons who are natives of islands not possessed by the United States adjacent to the continent of Asia, situate south of the 20th parallel of latitude north, west of the 160th meridian of longitude east of Greenwich, and north of the 10th parallel of latitude south, or who are natives of any country, province or dependency situate on the continent of Asia west of the 110th meridian of longitude east from Greenwich and the 24th and 38th parallels of latitude north, and no alien now in any way excluded from, or prevented from entering, the United States shall be admitted to the United States.

The provision next foregoing, however, shall not apply to persons of the following status or occupation: Government officers, ministers or religious teachers, missionaries, lawyers, physicians, chemists, civil engineers, teachers, students, authors, artists, merchants and travelers for curiosity or pleasure, nor to their legal wives or their children under 16 years of age who shall accompany them or who may subsequently apply for admission to the United States, but such persons or their legal wives or foreign born children who fail to maintain in the United States a status of occupation placing them within the excepted classes shall be

deemed to be in the United States contrary to law and shall be subject to deportation.

Steamship companies are subject to a fine of $1,000 for each alien afflicted with idiocy, insanity, imbecility, feeble-mindedness, epilepsy, constitutional, psychopathic inferiority, chronic alcoholism, tuberculosis in any form, or a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease it brings into the United States.

Literacy Test.

All aliens over 16 years of age, physically capable of reading, who cannot read the English language, or some other language or dialect, including Hebrew or Yiddish: Provided, that any admissible alien, or any alien heretofore or hereafter legally admitted, or any citizen of the United States, may bring in or send for his father or grandfather over 55 years of age, his wife, his mother, his grandmother or his unmarried or widowed daughter, if otherwise admissible, whether such relative can read or not; and such relative shall be permitted to enter. That, for the purpose of ascertaining whether aliens can read, the immigrant inspectors shall be furnished with slips of uniform size, prepared under the direction of the secretary of labor, each containing not less than thirty nor more than forty words in ordinary use, printed in plainly legible type in some one of the various languages or dialects of immigrants. Each alien may designate the particular language or dialect in which he desires the examination to be made, and shall be required to read the words printed on the slip in such language or dialect.

LARGEST OCEAN STEAMERS.

Ships having a registered tonnage of 15,000 or more.

	Tons*.	Length†.	Breadth†.	Built.
AMERICAN.				
Agamemnon	19,361	684	72	1902
America	22,622	687	74	1905
George Washington	22,570	722	78	1908
Leviathan	59,956	920	100	1914
Minnekahda	17,281	620	66	1917
Minnesota	20,602	622	73	1904
Mount Vernon	18,372	685	72	1906
President Grant	18,072	599	68	1907
Resolute	20,000	620	72	1922
Reliance	20,000	620	72	1922
BRITISH.				
Adriatic	24,541	709	75	1911
Almanzora	15,551	570	67	1914
Andes	15,620	570	67	1913
Aquitania	45,647	868	97	1914
Arabic	17,324	591	69	1908
Arundel Castle	19,600	630	72	1921
Baltic	23,876	709	75	1904
Belgic	24,547	670	78	1917
Berengaria	52,022	919	98	1912
Cameronia	16,000	550	70	1920
Cap Polonio	20,597	637	72	1914
Carmania	19,524	650	72	1905
Caronia	19,687	650	72	1905
Cedric	21,073	681	75	1903
Celtic	20,904	681	75	1901
Ceramic	18,481	655	69	1913
Doric	16,600	575	68	1921
Empress of Asia	16,909	570	68	1913
Empress of Britain	18,587	549	66	1906
Empress of Canada	22,000	627	78	1920
Homeric	35,000	775	83	1922
Kaiserin A. Victoria	24,581	677	77	1905
King Alexander	15,746	589	65	1908
Lacomia	19,000	601	74	1921
Lapland	18,565	606	70	1908
Majestic	56,000	956	100	1914
Mauretania	30,704	762	88	1907
Mongolia	15,550	550	72	1921
Montrose	16,250	563	70	1921
Munchen	18,000	587	71	1920
Naldera	15,825	581	67	1918
Narkunda	16,118	581	69	1920
Ohio	‡18,940	590	72	1923
Olympic	46,439	852	92	1911
Orbita	15,486	550	67	1915
Orca	15,120	550	67	1918
Orduna	15,499	550	67	1914
Pittsburgh	16,600	575	68	1920
Prinz F. Wilheim	17,099	590	68	1908
Regina	16,313	575	68	1918
Samaria	18,500	601	74	1921
Scythia	19,503	601	74	1921
Tirpitz	21,477	590	75	1914
Transylvania	17,000	587	70	1925
Tyrrhenia	16,000	550	70	1920
Windsor Castle	19,000	630	72	1921
DUTCH.				
Brabantia	20,200	596	72	1914
Limburgia	19,980	592	72	1914
Nieuw Amsterdam	17,149	600	69	1906
Rotterdam	24,149	650	77	1908
FRENCH.				
DeGrosse	22,000	574	72	1924
France	23,666	689	76	1912
Massilia	15,147	574	64	1916
Paris	32,000	735	85	1917
GERMAN.				
Hansa	16,703	661	67	1900
Columbus	‡32,354	749	83	1922
ITALIAN.				
Caracciolo	25,000	...	..	1921
Conte Rosso	15,500	570	74	1921
Conte Verde	‡18,765	570	74	1923
Duilio	22,000	601	76	1917
Giulio Cesare	21,500	601	76	1920
NO FLAG.				
Columbus	35,000	750	83	1913

*Gross tonnage. †In feet. ‡Net tonnage.

AMERICAN PASSPORTS.

Applications for passports may be made at any of the following places:

Room 262, department of state, Washington, D. C.; custom house, New York city; custom house, San Francisco, Cal.; 2166 Transportation building, Chicago, Ill.; federal building, Seattle; custom house, New Orleans.

Before a clerk of a federal court or clerk of a state court having power to naturalize.

Necessary blanks will be found at these places.

1. Applicants must submit evidence of American citizenship. If born in the United States, (a) either a copy of birth certificate, or (b) a sworn affidavit by a relative as to the date and place of birth, or (c) an affidavit by a friend, who has known the applicant at least fifteen years, and can make the statement under oath that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, applicant was born in the United States, giving place and date of birth.

2. If a naturalized citizen, the certificate of naturalization, or a certified copy thereof, must be exhibited.

3. Applicant must be accompanied by an identifying witness who is an American citizen and who, under oath, can identify the applicant.

4. Two unmounted photographs of applicant, size about 3x3 inches, are necessary (on thin paper—not postcards).

5. The fee is $10.00; $1 for execution of the application and $9 for the passport.

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES (NOV. 1, 1925).

Commander in Chief—President Calvin Coolidge.
Secretary of War—Dwight F. Davis.
Assistant Secretary of War—Col. Hanford MacNider.
Chief of Staff—Maj.-Gen. John L. Hines.
Deputy Chief of Staff—Maj.-Gen. Dennis E. Nolan.

ARMY AND CORPS AREAS.

First Army.

First Corps Area—Includes the North Atlantic coast artillery district and the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island; headquarters, Boston, Mass. Commander, Maj.-Gen. Andre W. Brewster.

Second Corps Area—Includes the states of New York, New Jersey and Delaware; headquarters, Governors Island, N. Y. The island of Porto Rico, with the islands and keys adjacent thereto, is for administrative purposes attached to the second corps area. Commander, Maj.-Gen. C. P. Summerall.

Third Corps Area—Includes the states of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia; headquarters, Standard Oil building, Baltimore, Md. Commander, Maj.-Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Second Army.

Fourth Corps Area—Includes the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana; headquarters, Red Rock building, Atlanta, Ga. Commander, Maj.-Gen. Johnson Hagood.

Fifth Corps Area—Includes the states of Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana and Kentucky; headquarters, Fort Hayes, Columbus, O. Commander, Maj.-Gen. Robert L. Howze.

Sixth Corps Area—Includes the states of Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin; headquarters, 1819 West Pershing road, Chicago. Commander, Maj.-Gen. William S. Graves.

Third Army.

Seventh Corps Area—Includes the states of Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota; headquarters, Army building, Omaha, Neb. Commander, Maj.-Gen. B. A. Poore.

Eighth Corps Area—Includes the states of Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona; headquarters, Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Tex. (For the purposes of administrative and tactical control in connection with the border patrol and field operations incident thereto, such part of the state of Arizona as lies west of the 114° meridian and south of the 33° parallel is attached to the ninth corps area.) Commander, Maj.-Gen. Ernest Hinds.

Ninth Corps Area—Includes the North Pacific coast artillery district, the South Pacific coast artillery district, the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada and California; headquarters, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. The territory of Alaska is attached to the ninth corps area. Commander, Maj.-Gen. C. T. Menoher.

Departments.

The Hawaiian Department—Includes the Hawaiian islands and their dependencies; headquarters, Honolulu, Hawaii. Commander, Maj.-Gen. E. M. Lewis.

The Philippine Department—Includes all of the Philippine archipelago and troops in China; headquarters, Manila, P. I. Commander, Maj.-Gen. J. H. McRae.

The Panama Canal Department—Includes the entire Canal Zone; headquarters, Quarry Heights, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone. Commander, Maj.-Gen. W. D. Lassiter.

AVIATION FIELDS.

Name and location.

Bolling—Washington, D. C.
Brooks—Near San Antonio, Tex.
Camp Nichols, P. I.
Chanute—Rantoul, Ill.
Clark—Camp Stotsenburg, P. I.
Crissey—At Presidio, San Francisco.
Ellington—Near Houston, Tex.
Fairfield, O.
Fort Bliss, Tex.
France—Cristobal, Canal Zone.
Kelly—Near San Antonio, Tex.
Kindley—Corregidor, P. I.
Langley—Hampton, Va.
Luke—Near Honolulu, Hawaii.
McCook—Dayton, O.
Marshall—Fort Riley, Kas.
Maxwell—Montgomery, Ala.
Mitchel—Mineola, L. I.
Phillips—Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.
Ross—Arcadia, Cal.
Scott—Belleville, Ill.
Selfridge—Mount Clemens, Mich.
Wheeler—Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.
Wright, Wilbur—Near Dayton, O.

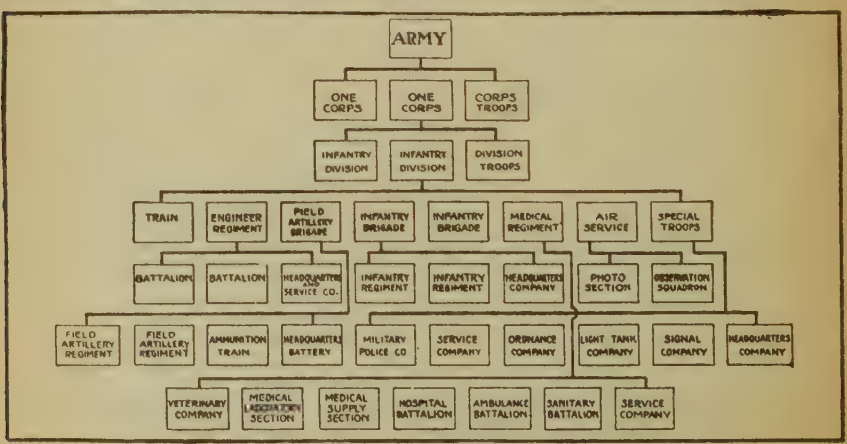

CHART SHOWING COMPOSITION OF UNITED STATES ARMY.

GENERAL HOSPITALS.

Army and Navy General Hospital—Hot Springs, Ark.
Fitzsimons General Hospital—Denver, Col.
Letterman General Hospital—Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.
Sternberg General Hospital—Manila, P. I.
Tripler General Hospital—Honolulu, Hawaii.
Walter Reed General Hospital—Takoma, D. C.
William Beaumont General Hospital—El Paso, Tex.

GENERAL SERVICE SCHOOLS.

Command and General Staff School—Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
Army War College—Washington Barracks, D. C.

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE.

First Gas Regiment—Edgewood arsenal, Maryland.

UNITED STATES ARMY BY COMPONENTS.

Fiscal year.	Regular army. Commissioned.	Enlisted.	Other.	Total.	National guard. Commissioned.	Enlisted.	Total.
1913	4,845	87,190	.....	92,035	9,130	111,672	*120,802
1914	4,883	92,877	.....	97,760	8,792	119,251	*128,043
1915	4,798	101,195	.....	105,993	8,705	120,693	*129,398
1916	5,025	102,616	.....	107,641	8,589	123,605	*132,194
1917	6,332	244,025	.....	250,357	†10,758	303,581	314,339
1918	10,492	715,423	.....	725,915	16,798	417,431	434,409
1919	77,966	758,879	37	‡836,882	1,198	36,012	37,210
1920	15,451	184,848	68	‡200,367	2,563	54,017	56,580
1921	12,866	213,250	3,937	230,053	5,843	107,797	113,640
1922	12,880	131,994	3,306	148,180	8,734	150,823	159,557
1923	11,589	118,357	2,888	132,834	9,675	150,923	160,598
1924	11,820	119,434	.....	131,254	10,997	165,325	176,325

Fiscal year.	Organized reserves. Commissioned.	Enlisted.	Total.	Army of the United States. Commissioned.	Enlisted.	Other.	Total.
1913	.....	.....	.....	13,975	198,862	.....	212,837
1914	.....	.....	.....	13,675	212,128	.....	225,803
1915	.....	.....	.....	13,503	221,888	.....	235,391
1916	.....	.....	.....	13,614	226,221	.....	239,835
1917	21,543	.....	21,543	38,633	547,606	.....	586,239
1918	135,400	923,961	§1,059,361	162,870	2,056,815	.....	2,219,685
1919	45,573	.....	45,573	124,737	794,891	37	919,665
1920	68,232	.....	68,232	86,246	238,865	68	325,179
1921	66,905	1	66,906	85,614	321,048	3,937	410,599
1922	67,390	474	67,864	89,004	283,291	3,306	375,601
1923	76,923	1,415	78,338	98,187	270,695	2,888	371,770
1924	81,706	3,400	85,106	104,533	288,159	3,400	396,092

*Strength Dec. 31. †Estimated. ‡Active army, including emergency personnel. §Includes reserve corps and national army.

REGULAR ARMY BY BRANCHES OF SERVICE.

June 30, 1925.

	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.
General officers of line	68	.....	68
General staff corps	224	.....	224
Adjt.-general's dept.	90	.....	90
Inspector-general's dept.	37	.....	37
Judge-advocate-gen.'s dp.	82	.....	82
Quartermaster corps	736	8,417	9,153
Military storekeeper	1	.....	1
Medical department	1,208	6,979	8,187
Finance department	113	382	495
Corps of engineers	353	5,064	5,417
Ordnance department	248	2,449	2,697
Signal corps	196	2,398	2,594
Chemical warfare service	70	424	494
Bureau insular affairs	2	.....	2
Militia bureau	4	.....	4
Chaplains	127	.....	127
Professors mil. acad.	7	.....	7
Cavalry	596	9,232	9,828
Field artillery	927	14,088	15,015
Coast artillery corps	673	13,334	14,007
Infantry	2,259	42,956	45,215
Air service	840	9,648	10,488
Detached list	2,537	5,657	8,194
Retired, on active duty	156	80	236
Philippine scouts	101	7,115	7,216
Warrant officers	....	1,065	1,065
Aggregate	11,655	129,288	140,943

Officers by Grade.

General	1
Major-general	22
Brigadier-general	48
Colonel	507
Lieutenant-colonel	685
Major	2,177
Captain	4,079
First lieutenant	2,764
Second lieutenant	1,052
Total	11,335

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The national guard of the United States is organized under the act of June 3, 1916, as amended by the national defense act of June 4, 1920. While it is under the immediate control of the several states, it may be drafted into the military service of the federal government in case of war or other emergency. The government aids the national guard units by officers and enlisted men who serve as instructors, co-ordinators and directors of training and by meeting some of the expenses for equipment, drill pay, draft animals, forage and ammunition. The grand total of the expenditures made by the states and the federal government for the national guard in the fiscal year ended June 30 is shown in the following table:

State.	Expense.
Alabama	$156 972.94
Arizona	47,981.81
Arkansas	93,872.29
California	128,834.03
Colorado	74,525.71
Connecticut	173,265.61
Delaware	37,329.46
District of Columbia	26,420.05
Florida	120,222.09
Georgia	120,751.01
Hawaii	37,768.39
Idaho	76,844.64
Illinois	377,148.55
Indiana	239,810.56
Iowa	200,828.87
Kansas	181,858.22
Kentucky	133,358.96
Louisiana	85,706.75
Maine	106,892.70

State.	Expense.
Maryland	$132,960.96
Massachusetts	434,943.87
Michigan	244,699.30
Minnesota	179,020.25
Mississippi	62,766.52
Missouri	207,998.75
Montana	53,346.83
Nebraska	70,670.41
Nevada	*
New Hampshire	44,117.99
New Jersey	195,297.91
New Mexico	69,412.23
New York	894,780.29
North Carolina	139,766.79
North Dakota	53,170.56
Ohio	468,259.13
Oklahoma	259,176.70
Oregon	113,939.76
Pennsylvania	642,577.23
Porto Rico	78,712.91
Rhode Island	67,999.29
South Carolina	74,023.00
South Dakota	91,292.05
Tennessee	100,090.35
Texas	410,468.58
Utah	74,456.98
Vermont	45,995.10
Virginia	173,614.84
Washington	137,056.07
West Virginia	36,475.94
Wisconsin	282,708.99
Wyoming	53,813.28
Militia bureau	89,056.34
Total	8,403,061.84

*Nevada had no federalized national guard in 1924.

Strength of National Guard.

Number of officers and men in federally recognized national guard June 30, 1924. From report of chief of the militia bureau.

State.	Officers.	Enlisted men.
Alabama	177	2,508
Arizona	40	717
Arkansas	118	2,036
California	253	4,238
Colorado	127	1,490
Connecticut	270	4,114
Delaware	48	593
District of Columbia	49	648
Florida	137	2,109
Georgia	212	3,551
Hawaii	63	1,361
Idaho	58	854
Illinois	508	8,181
Indiana	332	3,528
Iowa	230	3,457
Kansas	212	2,899
Kentucky	173	2,399
Louisiana	116	1,584
Maine	133	1,927
Maryland	203	2,709
Massachusetts	619	9,275
Michigan	287	3,995
Minnesota	313	5,099
Mississippi	85	1,376
Missouri	282	4,169
Montana	67	1,091
Nebraska	108	1,591
Nevada	*	*
New Hampshire	65	970
New Jersey	293	4,265
New Mexico	66	889
New York	1,230	20,276
North Carolina	191	3,143
North Dakota	61	1,312
Ohio	543	7,752
Oklahoma	346	4,805
Oregon	143	2,734
Pennsylvania	803	11,331
Porto Rico	87	1,869
Rhode Island	91	1,304
South Carolina	98	1,890
South Dakota	90	1,342
Tennessee	157	2,083
Texas	508	7,561
Utah	74	824
Vermont	71	1,066
Virginia	249	3,447
Washington	163	2,590
West Virginia	73	1,131
Wisconsin	328	4,640
Wyoming	47	602
Total	†10,997	165,325
Aggregate		176,322

*Did not accept allotment. †Includes 87 warrant officers (band leaders).

ORGANIZED RESERVES.

"The organized reserves will comprise the major forces for national defense," said John W. Weeks, the secretary of war, in his annual report for 1924. "This force is the focus of our defense plans and consists of units which in peace comprise full officers' quotas and small cadres of enlisted men. All personnel is on a voluntary basis. We do not prepare for war. We merely plan how we will prepare for war. We do not train our citizenry. All we do is to train partially those natural civilian leaders who, as war-time officers, will train whatever citizen army will need to be raised. This force has grown rapidly. Its officer personnel has reached a figure of about 80,000. In the early phases of a possible war approximately 80 per cent of the officers of our field forces will have to be drawn from that vast reservoir of civilian leadership, the officers' reserve corps."

The actual strength of the officers' reserve corps on June 30, 1924, was 81,706. The officers according to rank were divided as follows:

Major-general	2
Brigadier-general	84
Colonel	833
Lieutenant-colonel	2,388
Major	8,388
Captain	17,916
First lieutenant	19,318
Second lieutenant	32,477
Total	81,706

CITIZENS' MILITARY TRAINING.

The total enrollment in the thirty citizens' military training camps in the United States in 1924 was 24,483. In 1921 the attendance was 11,000; in 1922, 22,000, and in 1923, 24,000.

RANK AND INSIGNIA OF ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

The following table shows the rank of commissioned officers in the United States army and marine corps and the corresponding grades in the navy:

ARMY AND MARINE CORPS.	
General.	Lieutenant-colonel.
Lieutenant-general.	Major.
Major-general.	Captain.
Brigadier-general.	First lieutenant.
Colonel.	Second lieutenant.

NAVY.	
Admiral.	Commander.
Vice-admiral.	Lieutenant-commander.
Rear-admiral.	Lieutenant.
Commodore.	Lieutenant, jr. grade.
Captain.	Ensign.

Commissioned army officers wear the following insignia on the shoulder loop.

RANK AND INSIGNIA.

General—Four silver stars.
Lieutenant-general—Three silver stars.
Major-general—Two silver stars.
Brigadier-general—One silver star.
Colonel—Silver eagle.
Lieutenant-colonel—Silver oak leaf.
Major—Gold oak leaf.
Captain—Two silver bars.
First lieutenant—One silver bar.
Second lieutenant—No insignia.
Chaplain—Cross.

Commissioned officers of the navy wear the following devices on the collar:
Admiral—Anchor and four stars.
Vice-admiral—Anchor and three stars.
Rear-Admiral—Anchor and two stars.
Captain—Anchor and silver eagle.
Commander—Anchor and silver leaf.
Lieutenant-commander—Anchor and gold leaf.
Lieutenant—Anchor and two bars.
Lieutenant, junior grade—Anchor and one bar.
Ensign—One bar.

Following are the army service insignia:
Infantry—Crossed guns.
Cavalry—Crossed sabers.
Field artillery—Crossed cannon and numbers.
Coast artillery—Crossed cannon.
Engineer corps—Castle.
Aviation corps—Globe with wings.
Medical corps—Winged staff and serpents.
Signal corps—Crossed flags.
Quartermaster corps—Eagle on wheel.
Motor transport corps—Winged hat on bronze wheel.

Hat Cords.

Generals wear hat cords the color of gold, while those of other officers are gold and black. The branch of the service to which each enlisted man belongs is indicated by the color of the hat cord he wears:

Infantry—Light blue.
Cavalry—Yellow.
Artillery—Scarlet.
Engineers corps—Scarlet intertwined with white.
Signal corps—Orange intertwined with white.
Medical department—Maroon.
Quartermaster corps—Buff.
Ordnance department—Black intertwined with white.
Motor transport corps—Purple.

Chevrons.

First class privates wear on their coat sleeves or shirts the design of the department or service to which they belong. The designs or chevrons sewn on the sleeves of noncommissioned officers are as follows:

Lance corporal—One inverted V-shaped bar.
Corporal—Two bars.
Sergeant—Three bars.
First sergeant—Diamond mark under bars.
Stable sergeant—Horse's head under bars.
Color sergeant—Star under bars.
Battalion quartermaster sergeant—Three horizontal bars.
Chief trumpeter—One bar and bugle.

ARMY OFFICERS HONORED BY CONGRESS.

Following is a list of officers of the army who have by name been thanked or presented with medals or swords by congress:

Thanks of Congress.

Lieut.-Col. Joseph Bailey	June 11, 1864
Maj.-Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks	Jan. 28, 1864
Maj.-Gen. Jacob Brown	Nov. 3, 1814
Maj.-Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside	Jan. 28, 1864
Maj.-Gen. E. P. Gaines	Nov. 3, 1814
Maj.-Gen. U. S. Grant	Dec. 17, 1863
Maj.-Gen. W. S. Hancock	April 21, 1866
Maj.-Gen. W. H. Harrison	April 4, 1818
Maj.-Gen. Joseph Hooker	Jan. 28, 1864
Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard	Jan. 28, 1864
Maj.-Gen. Andrew Jackson	Feb. 27, 1815
Brig.-Gen. Nathaniel Lyon	Dec. 24, 1861
Maj.-Gen. Alexander McComb	Nov. 3, 1814
Maj.-Gen. George G. Meade	Jan. 28, 1864
Maj.-Gen. John J. Pershing	Sept. 18, 1919
Maj.-Gen. W. S. Rosecrans	March 3, 1863
Maj.-Gen. Winfield Scott	March 9, 1848
Maj.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan	Feb. 9, 1865
Maj.-Gen. W. T. Sherman	Feb. 19, 1864
Maj.-Gen. W. T. Sherman	Jan. 10, 1865
Maj.-Gen. Zachary Taylor	July 16, 1846
Maj.-Gen. Zachary Taylor	March 2, 1847
Maj.-Gen. Zachary Taylor	March 9, 1848
Bvt.-Maj.-Gen. Alfred H. Terry	Jan. 24, 1865
Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas	March 3, 1865
Bvt.-Maj.-Gen. J. E. Wool	Jan. 24, 1854

Gold Medals.

Maj.-Gen. Jacob Brown	Nov. 3, 1814
Col. George Crogan	Feb. 13, 1835
Maj.-Gen. E. P. Gaines	Nov. 3, 1814
Maj.-Gen. U. S. Grant	Dec. 17, 1863
Maj.-Gen. W. H. Harrison	April 4, 1818
Maj.-Gen. Andrew Jackson	Feb. 27, 1815
Maj.-Gen. Alexander McComb	Nov. 3, 1814
Brig.-Gen. James Miller	Nov. 3, 1814
Brig.-Gen. E. P. Porter	Nov. 3, 1814
Brig.-Gen. E. W. Ripley	Nov. 3, 1814
Maj.-Gen. Winfield Scott	Nov. 3, 1814
Maj.-Gen. Winfield Scott	March 9, 1848
Maj.-Gen. Zachary Taylor	July 16, 1846
Maj.-Gen. Zachary Taylor	March 2, 1847
Maj.-Gen. Zachary Taylor	March 9, 1848

Swords.

Lieut. Cyrus A. Baylor	Feb. 13, 1835
Maj.-Gen. W. O. Butler	March 2, 1847
Ensign Joseph Duncan	Feb. 13, 1835
Brig.-Gen. T. L. Hamer	March 2, 1847
Maj.-Gen. J. P. Henderson	March 2, 1847
Capt. James Hunter	Feb. 13, 1835
Lieut. Benjamin Johnston	Feb. 13, 1835
Col. Richard M. Johnson	April 4, 1818
Lieut. John Meek	Feb. 13, 1835
Brig.-Gen. J. A. Quitman	March 2, 1847
Ensign Edmond Shipp	Feb. 13, 1835
Brig.-Gen. T. E. Twiggs	March 2, 1847
Bvt.-Maj.-Gen. John E. Wool	Jan. 24, 1854
Brig.-Gen. W. J. Worth	March 2, 1847

RANK OF GENERAL.

The rank of general in the United States army has been held by the following:

George Washington.	John J. Pershing.
Ulysses S. Grant.	Tasker H. Bliss.
William T. Sherman.	Peyton C. March.
Philip H. Sheridan.	

RANK OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.

The rank of lieutenant-general in the United States army has been held by the following:

Winfield Scott.	Adna R. Chaffee.
Ulysses S. Grant.	Arthur McArthur.
William T. Sherman.	John C. Bates.
Philip H. Sheridan.	Henry C. Corbin.
John M. Schofield.	Hunter Liggett.
Nelson A. Miles.	Robert L. Bullard.
Samuel B. M. Young.	

LYNCHINGS IN THE UNITED STATES.

1895	171	1903	104	1911	71	1918	67
1896	131	1904	87	1912	64	1919	84
1897	106	1905	66	1913	48	1920	61
1898	127	1906	60	1914	59	1921	64
1899	107	1907	63	1915	69	1922	52
1900	115	1908	100	1916	55	1923	33
1901	135	1909	87	1917	38	1924	16
1902	96	1910	74				

UNITED STATES NAVY.

Nov. 1, 1925.

Commander in Chief—President Calvin Coolidge.
Secretary of the Navy—Curtis D. Wilbur.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—T. Douglas Robinson.
Commander of Fleet—Admiral S. S. Robinson.
Chief of Naval Operations—Admiral E. W. Eberle.

GENERAL BOARD.

Rear-Admiral H. P. Jones.
Rear-Admiral J. Strauss.
Rear-Admiral W. W. Phelps.
Rear-Admiral J. V. Chase.
Commander W. W. Smyth.
Lieut.-Col. L. C. Lucas (retired), U. S. M. C.

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

United States Naval Stations.

Cavite, P. I.
Guantanamo bay, Cuba.
Guam.
Key West, Fla.
New London, Conn.
New Orleans, La.
Newport, R. I.
Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
San Juan, P. R.
Tutuila, Samoa.
Virgin islands.

Submarine Bases.

Cavite, P. I.
Coco Solo, C. Z.
Hampton Roads, Va.
Key West, Fla.
New London, Conn.
Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
Astoria, Ore.

Torpedo Stations.

Alexandria, Va.
Newport, R. I.
Keyport, Wash.

Naval Districts.

1. Navy yard, Boston, Mass.—Rear-Admiral L. R. De Steiguer, commandant.
3. New York, N. Y.—Rear-Admiral C. P. Plunkett, commandant.
4. Philadelphia, Pa.—Rear-Admiral A. H. Scales, commandant.
5. Norfolk, Va.—Rear-Admiral R. Welles, commandant.
6. Navy yard, Charleston, S. C.—Rear-Admiral G. W. Williams, commandant.
7. Key West, Fla.—Capt. C. D. Stearns, commandant.
8. New Orleans, La.—Commander A. H. McClure, commandant.
9. Great Lakes, Ill.—Capt. W. Evans, commandant.
11. San Diego, Cal.—Rear-Admiral A. H. Robertson, commandant.
12. San Francisco, Cal.—Rear-Admiral E. Simpson, commandant.
13. Seattle, Wash.—Rear-Admiral J. V. Chase, commandant.
14. Pearl Harbor, Hawaii—Rear-Admiral J. D McDonald, commandant.
15. Balboa, Canal Zone—Rear-Admiral N. E. Irwin, commandant.
16. Cavite, P. I.—Capt. G. W. Laws, commandant.

Naval Training Stations.

Newport, R. I.—Capt. O. P. Jackson, commandant.
Hampton Roads, Va.—Capt. A. F. Traut, commandant.
Great Lakes, Ill.—Capt. W. Evans, commandant.
San Diego, Cal.—Capt. D. F. Sellers, commandant.

United States Navy Yards.

Washington, D. C.—Rear-Admiral B. F. Hutchinson, commandant.
Boston, Mass.—Rear-Admiral L. R. De Steiguer, commandant.
Portsmouth, N. H.—Capt. D. E. Dismukes, commandant.
New York, N. Y.—Rear-Admiral C. P. Plunkett, commandant.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Rear-Admiral A. H. Scales, commandant.
Norfolk, Va.—Lieutenant-Commander H. B. Le Bourgeois, commandant.
Charleston, S. C.—Rear-Admiral G. W. Williams, commandant.
Mare Island, Cal.—Rear-Admiral J. H. Dayton, commandant.
Puget Sound, Wash.—Rear-Admiral J. V. Chase, commandant.

Air Stations.

Anacostia, D. C.
Coco Solo, Canal Zone.
Hampton Roads, Va.
Lakehurst, N. J.
Pearl Harbor, T. H.
Pensacola, Fla.
San Diego, Cal.

SHIPS IN COMMISSION NOV. 1, 1925.

Battle Ships, First Line.

Name.	Tons.	Name.	Tons.
Arizona	31,400	New Mexico	32,000
Arkansas	26,000	New York	27,000
California	32,300	Oklahoma	27,500
Colorado	32,600	Pennsylvania	31,400
Florida	21,825	Tennessee	32,300
Idaho	32,000	Texas	27,000
Maryland	32,600	Utah	21,825
Mississippi	32,000	West Virginia	32,600
Nevada	27,500	Wyoming	26,000

Cruisers, Second Line.

Pueblo	13,680	Pittsburgh	9,700
Rochester	9,700	Seattle	14,500
Huron	13,680		

Light Cruisers, First Line.

Cincinnati	7,500	Memphis	7,500
Concord	7,500	Milwaukee	7,500
Detroit	7,500	Raleigh	7,500
Omaha	7,500	Richmond	7,500
Marblehead	7,500	Trenton	7,500

Light Cruisers, Second Line.

Cleveland	3,200	Galveston	3,200
Denver	3,200		

Aircraft Carrier, Second Line.

Langley 12,700

Mine Layers, Second Line.

Aroostook	3,800	Shawmut	3,805

Destroyers, First Line.

Name.	Tons.	Name.	Tons.
Ausburn, Chas.	1,215	Hull	1,215
Bainbridge	1,215	Humphreys	1,215
Barker	1,215	Isherwood	1,215
Barry	1,215	James, Reuben	1,215
Billingsley	1,215	Jones, Paul	1,215
Borie	1,215	Jones, William	1,215
Breck	1,215	Kane	1,215
Brooks	1,215	Kennedy	1,215
Bruce	1,215	Kidder	1,215
Bulmer	1,215	King	1,215
Burnes, J. F.	1,215	Lamson	1,215
Case	1,215	Lardner	1,215
Chase	1,215	LaValette	1,215
Childs	1,215	Lawrence	1,215
Coghlan	1,215	Litchfield	1,215
Converse	1,215	Macdonough	1,215
Corry	1,215	MacLeish	1,215
Dale	1,215	Marcus	1,215
Dallas	1,215	McCauley	1,215
Decatur	1,215	McCormick	1,215
Doyen	1,215	McDermut	1,215
Edsall	1,215	McFarland	1,215
Edwards, J. D.	1,215	Melvin	1,215
Farenholt	1,215	Mervine	1,215
Farquhar	1,215	Meyer	1,215
Farragut	1,215	Moody	1,215
Flusser	1,215	Mullany	1,215
Ford, J. D.	1,215	Noa	1,215
Fox	1,215	Osborne	1,215
Gilmer	1,215	Overton	1,215
Goff	1,215	Parrott	1,215
Hamilton, Paul.	1,215	Paulding, J. K.	1,215
Hatfield	1,215	Peary	1,215
Henshaw	1,215	Percival	1,215
Hopkins	1,215	Pillsbury	1,215
Hulbert	1,215	Pope	1,215

Name.	Tons.	Name.	Tons.
Preble	1,215	Somers	1,215
Preston	1,215	Stewart	1,215
Preston, W. B.	1,215	Stoddert	1,215
Pruitt	1,215	Sturtevant	1,215
Putnam	1,215	Sumner	1,215
Reid	1,215	Thompson	1,215
Reno	1,215	Thompson, S.	1,215
Sands	1,215	Toucey	1,215
Selfridge	1,215	Tracy	1,215
Sharkey	1,215	Truxton	1,215
Shirk	1,215	Whipple	1,215
Sicard	1,215	Williamson	1,215
Simpson	1,215	Wood	1,215
Sinclair	1,215	Worden	1,215
Sloat	1,215	Yarborough	1,215
Smith, Robert	1,215	Zeilin	1,215

Light Mine Layers.

Burns	1,191	Mahan	1,191
Ludlow	1,191	Maury	1,191
Hart	1,191	Rizal	1,191

Submarines, First Line.

There were forty-six submarines of the first line and seventy-two of the second line in commission, or 118 in all.

Patrol Vessels—Eagles.

Name.	Tons.	Name.	Tons.
Eagle No. 9	500	Eagle No. 42	500
Eagle No. 11	500	Eagle No. 46	500
Eagle No. 12	500	Eagle No. 47	500
Eagle No. 19	500	Eagle No. 48	500
Eagle No. 26	500	Eagle No. 51	500
Eagle No. 27	500	Eagle No. 52	500
Eagle No. 32	500	Eagle No. 54	500
Eagle No. 34	500	Eagle No. 55	500
Eagle No. 35	500	Eagle No. 56	500
Eagle No. 36	500	Eagle No. 57	500
Eagle No. 38	500	Eagle No. 58	500

Patrol Vessels—Submarine Chasers.

S. C. 57.	S. C. 185.	S. C. 252.	S. C. 419.
S. C. 63.	S. C. 186.	S. C. 271.	S. C. 431.
S. C. 64.	S. C. 192.	S. C. 285.	S. C. 432.
S. C. 102.	S. C. 210.	S. C. 306.	S. C. 433.
S. C. 103.	S. C. 214.	S. C. 326.	S. C. 437.
S. C. 143.	S. C. 224.	S. C. 328.	S. C. 440.
S. C. 154.	S. C. 229.	S. C. 330.	
S. C. 159.	S. C. 231.	S. C. 412.	

Patrol Vessels—Gunboats.

Name.	Tons.	Name.	Tons.
Asheville	1,573	Pampanga	243
Elcano	620	Sacramento	1,422
Helena	1,392	Tulsa	1,575
Monocacy	190	Villalobos	370
Palos	100		

Patrol Vessels—Converted Yachts.

Isabel	797	Niagara	2,600
Mayflower	2,690	Sylph	152
Nokomis	1,265	Scorpion	775

Auxiliaries—Destroyer Tenders.

Altair	13,925	Dobbin	14,400
Black Hawk	13,500	Melville	7,150
Whitney	14,400	Rigel	13,925

Auxiliaries—Submarine Tenders.

Beaver	5,970	Fulton	1,408
Bushnell	3,580	Savannah	10,800
Camden	9,000	Argonne	13,400
Canopus	9,325		

Auxiliaries—Repair Ships.

Medusa	10,000	Vestal	12,585

Auxiliaries—Store Ships.

Arctic	12,600	Bridge	8,500

Auxiliaries—Aircraft Tender.

Wright	11,000

Auxiliaries—Colliers.

Jason	19,250	Orion	19,250

Auxiliaries—Oilers.

Barnes, R. L.	5,380	Patoka	16,800
Brazos	14,800	Pecos	14,800
Cuyama	14,500	Ramapo	16,800
Kanawha	14,500	Sapelo	16,800
Neches	14,800	Thompson, Sara	5,836

Auxiliaries—Ammunition Ships.

Nitro	10,600

Auxiliary Cargo Ships.

Beaufort	4,565	Sirius	11,450
Kittery	3,330	Vega	11,450

Auxiliaries—Transports.

Chaumont	13,400	Henderson	10,000

Auxiliaries—Hospital Ships.

Mercy	10,100	Relief	9,800

Auxiliaries—Ocean Tugs.

Algorma	1,000	Montcalm	999
Allegheny	1,000	Napa	1,000
Bagaduce	1,000	Navajo	800
Bay Spring		Ontario	1,120
Challenge	515	Pinola	1,000
Chemung	575	Sagamore	1,000
Contocook	969	Sciota	1,000
Genesee	1,000	Sonoma	1,120
Iuka	969	Sunnadin	1,000
Kalmia	1,000	Tanttuck	1,000
Kewaydin	1,000	Tillamook	1,000
Koka	1,000	Umpqua	1,000
Mahopac	1,000	Undaunted	450
Mohave	575	Wandank	1,000

Auxiliaries—Mine Sweepers.

Bittern	950	Penguin	950
Bobolink	950	Pelican	950
Brant	950	Pigeon	950
Chewink	950	Quail	950
Cormorant	950	Rail	950
Curlew	950	Robin	950
Falcon	950	Sandpiper	950
Finch	950	Seagull	950
Gannet	950	Swallow	950
Grebe	950	Swan	950
Heron	950	Tanager	950
Kingfisher	950	Teal	950
Lark	950	Tern	950
Mallard	950	Vireo	950
Ortolan	950	Whippoorwill	950
Owl	950	Widgeon	950
Partridge	950	Woodcock	950

Auxiliaries—Miscellaneous.

Abarenda	6,680	Ajax	9,250
Antares	11,450	Procyon	11,450
Gold Star	10,550	General Alava	1,115
Hannibal	4,000		

Rigid Airship.

Los Angeles.

Naval Relics.

Old Constitution	1,970	Oregon	10,288

SHIPS OUT OF COMMISSION.

The ships out of commission included six cruisers of the second line, eight light cruisers of the second line, three destroyer tenders, two mine layers, 162 destroyers of the first line, eight destroyers of the second line, eight light mine layers, three submarines of the first line, twenty-eight submarines of the second line, twenty-nine patrol vessels of the eagle class, three submarine chasers, two converted yachts, three store ships, three colliers, ten oilers, four cargo ships, one hospital ship, one ammunition ship, nine ocean tugs, one repair ship, ten mine sweepers and three unclassified.

UNDER CONSTRUCTION OR AUTHORIZED.

Two aircraft carriers (Lexington and Saratoga), one submarine tender, one submarine of the first line and three fleet submarines of the first line.

PERSONNEL.

The authorized strength of the navy is 86,000 enlisted men and 19,500 United States marines. The actual enlisted strength in 1925 averaged 82,000 men.

U. S. MARINE CORPS.

Commandant—Maj.-Gen. J. A. LeJeune.
Major-Generals—J. A. LeJeune, W. C. Neville, E. K. Cole.
Brigadier-Generals—R. H. Lane, C. L. McAwley, G. Richards, S. D. Butler, Harry D. Lee, L. Feland, D. Williams.

ARMY AND NAVY PAY.

The act of June 10, 1922, readjusted the annual pay of the commissioned officers and enlisted men of the army and navy and marine corps. The pay of some of the higher ranks is as follows:

Rank.	Per year.
Major-general	$8,000
Rear-admiral	8,000
Brigadier-general	6,000
Rear-admiral (lower half)	6,000
Commodore	6,000
Surgeon-general	$6,000
General of armies	10,000

The monthly base pay of all enlisted men in the army, navy and marine corps is shown in the following table. The periods are 1st, 1 to 4 years inclusive; 2d, 5 to 8 years inclusive; 3d, 9 to 12 years inclusive; 4th, 13 to 16 years inclusive; 5th, 17 to 20 years inclusive; 6th, over 20 years.

Classification.	Period. 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
First grade	$126.00	$132.30	$138.60	$144.90	$151.20	$157.50
Second grade	84.00	88.20	92.40	96.60	100.80	105.00
Third grade	72.00	75.60	79.20	82.80	86.40	90.00
Fourth grade	54.00	56.70	59.40	62.10	64.80	67.50
Fifth grade	42.00	44.10	46.20	48.30	50.40	52.50
Sixth grade	30.00	31.50	33.00	34.50	36.00	37.50
Specialist, 1st class	60.00	61.50	63.00	64.50	66.00	67.50
2d class	55.00	56.50	58.00	59.50	61.00	62.50
3d class	50.00	51.50	53.00	54.50	56.00	57.50
4th class	45.00	46.50	48.00	49.50	51.00	52.50
5th class	36.00	37.50	39.00	40.50	42.00	43.50
6th class	33.00	34.50	36.00	37.50	39.00	40.50
Seventh grade	21.00	22.05	23.10	24.15	25.20	26.25
1st class	51.00	52.05	53.10	54.15	55.20	56.25
2d class	46.00	47.05	48.10	49.15	50.20	51.25
3d class	41.00	42.05	43.10	44.15	45.20	46.25
4th class	36.00	37.05	38.10	39.15	40.20	41.25
5th class	27.00	28.05	29.10	30.15	31.20	32.25
6th class	24.00	25.05	26.10	27.15	28.20	29.25

ARMIES AND NAVIES OF THE NATIONS.

Standing Armies.

Abyssinia	100,000	India	224,800
Albania	7,557	Italy	308,000
Argentina	19,750	Japan	251,925
Australia	2,000	Latvia	19,000
Austria	30,000	Liberia	5,000
Belgium	87,239	Lithuania	20,990
Bolivia	3,577	Mexico	50,000
Brazil	47,000	Netherlands	297,974
Bulgaria	20,000	New Zealand	446
Canada	3,600	Nicaragua	2,500
Chile	18,253	Norway	5,142
China	1,300,000	Panama	690
Colombia	6,000	Paraguay	2,600
Costa Rica	1,000	Persia	28,000
Cuba	10,941	Peru	8,000
Czechoslovakia	150,000	Poland	276,375
Denmark	33,000	Portugal	40,941
Dominican Republic	1,250	Roumania	146,564
Ecuador	4,965	Russia	562,967
Egypt	17,000	Salvador	16,144
Esthonia	20,100	Serbs, Croats & Slovenes	127,751
Finland	28,375	Siam	20,000
France	660,000	Spain	262,500
Germany	550,000	Sweden	35,946
Great Britain	216,000	Switzerland	46,200
Greece	86,433	Turkey	120,000
Guatemala	5,200	U. of S. Af.	1,750
Haiti	2,798	United States	140,943
Honduras	3,036	Uruguay	10,400
Hungary	35,000	Venezuela	9,600

Navies of Leading Powers.

	Built.	Building.
Great Britain—Battleships	10	2
Battle cruisers	3	..
Battleships, smaller	8	..
Battle cruisers, smaller	1	..
Aircraft carriers	5	1
Light cruisers	50	9
Destroyers, first line	203	4
Submarines	61	7
United States—Battleships	14	..
Battle cruisers	..	..
Battleships, smaller	4	..
Aircraft carriers	1	2
Light cruisers	21	..
Destroyers, first line	295	..
Submarines	116	10
Japan—Battleships	6	..
Battle cruisers	4	..
Battleships, smaller	..	..
Aircraft carriers	1	2
Light cruisers	20	6
Destroyers, first line	104	12
Submarines	47	22
France—Battleships	..	..
Battle cruisers	..	..
Battleships, smaller	9	..
Aircraft carriers	..	1
Light cruisers	5	5
Destroyers, first line	55	18
Submarines	48	21
Italy—Battleships	..	..
Battle cruisers	..	..
Battleships, smaller	7	..
Aircraft carriers	..	1
Light cruisers	10	2
Destroyers, first line	60	11
Submarines	43	..
Russia—Battleships	..	..
Battle cruisers	..	..
Battleships, smaller	3	..
Aircraft carriers	..	..
Light cruisers	1	3
Destroyers, first line	15	..
Submarines	9	..
Germany—Battleships	..	..
Battle cruisers	..	..
Battleships, smaller	8	..
Aircraft carriers	..	..
Light cruisers	8	1
Destroyers, first line	16	..
Submarines	..	..

Note.—The above ships include only effective fighting craft.

The World War—1914-1918.

War began—Aug. 1, 1914.
Armistice signed—Nov. 11, 1918.
Duration of war—4 years, 3 months, 11 days.
United States entered—April 6, 1917.
Paris peace conference began—Jan. 18, 1919.
German peace treaty signed—June 28, 1919.
Austrian peace treaty signed—Sept. 10, 1919.
Bulgarian peace treaty signed—Nov. 27, 1919.
Hungarian peace treaty signed—June 4, 1920.
Turkish peace treaty signed—Aug. 9, 1920.
Nations involved—27.
Killed to Nov. 11, 1918—7,450,200.
Cash cost to April 30, 1919—$186,000,000,000.

NATIONS DIRECTLY INVOLVED.

GERMANY AUSTRIA-HUNGARY TURKEY BULGARIA	vs.	UNITED STATES GREAT BRITAIN CANADA INDIA AUSTRALIA NEW ZEALAND SOUTH AFRICA FRANCE RUSSIA BELGIUM SERBIA MONTENEGRO JAPAN ITALY ROUMANIA PORTUGAL CUBA PANAMA GREECE LIBERIA CHINA SAN MARINO SIAM BRAZIL GUATEMALA COSTA RICA NICARAGUA HAITI

DECLARATIONS OF WAR.

Austria against Belgium, Aug. 28, 1914.
Austria against Japan, Aug. 27, 1914.
Austria against Montenegro, Aug. 9, 1914.
Austria against Russia, Aug. 6, 1914.
Austria against Serbia, July 28, 1914.
Brazil against Germany, Oct. 26, 1917.
Bulgaria against Roumania, Sept. 1, 1916.
Bulgaria against Serbia, Oct. 14, 1915.
China against Austria, Aug. 14, 1917.
China against Germany, Aug. 14, 1917.
Costa Rica against Germany and Austria-Hungary, May 24, 1918.
Cuba against Germany, April 7, 1917.
Cuba against Austria, Dec. 16, 1917.
France against Austria, Aug. 12, 1914.
France against Bulgaria, Oct. 16, 1915.
France against Germany, Aug. 3, 1914.
France against Turkey, Nov. 5, 1914.
Germany against Belgium, Aug. 4, 1914.
Germany against France, Aug. 3, 1914.
Germany against Portugal, March 9, 1916.
Germany against Roumania, Aug. 28, 1916.
Germany against Russia, Aug. 1, 1914.
Great Britain against Austria, Aug. 13, 1914.
Great Britain against Bulgaria, Oct. 15, 1915.
Great Britain against Germany, Aug. 4, 1914.
Great Britain against Turkey, Nov. 5, 1914.
Greece against Bulgaria, Nov. 23, 1916 (provisional government).
Greece against Bulgaria, July 2, 1917 (government of Alexander).
Greece against Germany, Nov. 28, 1916 (provisional government).
Greece against Germany, July 2, 1917 (government of Alexander).
Guatemala against Germany, April 21, 1918.
Haiti against Germany, July 12, 1918.
Honduras against Germany, July 19, 1918.
Italy against Austria, May 24, 1915.
Italy against Bulgaria, Oct. 19, 1915.
Italy against Germany, Aug. 28, 1916.
Italy against Turkey, Aug. 21, 1915.
Japan against Germany, Aug. 23, 1914.
Liberia against Germany, Aug. 4, 1917.
Montenegro against Austria, Aug. 8, 1914.
Montenegro against Germany, Aug. 9, 1914.
Nicaragua against Austria, May 6, 1918.
Nicaragua against Germany, May 7, 1918.
Panama against Germany, April 7, 1917.
Panama against Austria, Dec. 10, 1917.
Portugal against Germany, Nov. 23, 1914 (resolution passed authorizing military intervention as ally of England).
Portugal against Germany, May 19, 1915 (military aid granted).
Roumania against Austria, Aug. 27, 1916 (allies of Austria also consider it a declaration).
Russia against Bulgaria, Oct. 19, 1915.
Russia against Turkey, Nov. 3, 1914.
San Marino against Austria, May 24, 1915.
Serbia against Bulgaria, Oct. 16, 1915.
Serbia against Germany, Aug. 6, 1914.
Serbia against Turkey, Dec. 2, 1914.
Siam against Austria, July 22, 1917.
Siam against Germany, July 22, 1917.
Turkey against allies, Nov. 11, 1914.
Turkey against Roumania, Aug. 29, 1916.
United States against Germany, April 6, 1917.
United States against Austria-Hungary, Dec. 7, 1917.

SEVERANCE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

Austria with Japan, Aug. 26, 1914.
Austria with Portugal, March 16, 1916.
Austria with Serbia, July 26, 1914.
Austria with United States, April 8, 1917.
Belgium with Turkey, Oct. 30, 1914.
Bolivia with Germany, April 14, 1917.
Brazil with Germany, April 11, 1917.
China with Germany, March 14, 1917.
Costa Rica with Germany, Sept. 21, 1917.
Ecuador with Germany, Dec. 7, 1917.
Egypt with Germany, Aug. 13, 1914.
France with Austria, Aug. 11, 1914.
France with Turkey, Oct. 30, 1914.
Germany with Italy, May 23, 1918.
Great Britain with Turkey, Oct. 30, 1914.
Greece with Turkey, July 2, 1917 (government of Alexander).
Greece with Austria, July 2, 1917 (government of Alexander).
Guatemala with Germany, April 27, 1917.
Haiti with Germany, June 16, 1917.
Honduras with Germany, May 17, 1917.
Japan with Austria, Aug. 25, 1914.
Liberia with Germany, May 8, 1917.
Nicaragua with Germany, May 18, 1917.
Peru with Germany, Oct. 5, 1917.
Roumania with Bulgaria, Aug. 30, 1916.
Russia with Bulgaria, Oct. 5, 1915.
Russia with Turkey, Oct. 30, 1914.
Turkey with United States, April 20, 1917.
United States with Germany, Feb. 3, 1917.
Uruguay with Germany, Oct. 7, 1917.

SURRENDER DATES.

Russia to Germany and her allies, Dec. 16, 1917.
Roumania to Germany (treaty signed), May 6, 1918.
Bulgaria to France and allies, Sept. 29, 1918.
Turkey to Britain and allies, Oct. 30, 1918.
Austria-Hungary to allies and United States, Nov. 3, 1918.
Germany to allies and United States, Nov. 11, 1918.

TREATIES OF PEACE.

With Germany—Treaty of Versailles; June 28, 1919.
With Austria—Treaty of St. Germain; Sept. 10, 1919.
With Bulgaria—Treaty of Neuilly; Nov. 27, 1919.
With Hungary—Treaty of the Grand Trianon; June 4, 1920.
With Turkey—Treaty of Sevres; Aug. 10, 1920.

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS.

Duration of the War.

Allied and associated nations.	War declared by central powers.	War declared against central powers.	Duration of war. Years.	Months.	Days.
1. Serbia	July 28, 1914.	Aug. 9, 1914	4	3	14
2. Russia*	Aug. 1, 1914.	Nov. 3, 1914	3	7	3
3. France	Aug. 3, 1914.	Aug. 3, 1914	4	3	8
4. Belgium	Aug. 4, 1914.	Aug. 4, 1914	4	3	7
5. Great Britain	Nov. 23, 1914.	Aug. 4, 1914	4	3	7
6. Montenegro	Aug. 9, 1914.	Aug. 6, 1914	4	3	5
7. Japan	Aug. 27, 1914.	Aug. 23, 1914	4	2	19
8. Portugal	Mar. 9, 1916.	Nov. 23, 1914	3	11	19
9. Italy		May 23, 1915	3	5	19
10. San Marino		June 6, 1915	3	5	4
11. Roumania†	Aug. 29, 1916.	Aug. 27, 1916	1	6	10
12. Greece		Nov. 23, 1916	1	11	18
13. United States		Apr. 6, 1917	1	7	5
14. Panama		Apr. 7, 1917	1	7	4
15. Cuba		Apr. 7, 1917	1	7	4
16. Siam		July 22, 1917	1	3	20
17. Liberia		Aug. 4, 1917	1	3	8
18. China		Aug. 14, 1917	1	2	28
19. Brazil		Oct. 26, 1917	1	..	16
20. Guatemala		Apr. 21, 1918	..	6	21
21. Nicaragua		May 6, 1918	..	6	5
22. Haiti		July 12, 1918	..	3	30
23. Honduras		July 19, 1918	..	3	23

*Treaty March 3, 1918. †Treaty March 6, 1918.

AMERICAN EFFORT IN WORLD WAR.

[From report published in May, 1919, by Col. Leonard E. Ayres of the general staff, U. S. A.]

SUMMARY.

Total armed forces	4,800,000
Total men in the army	4,000,000
Men who went overseas	2,086,000
Men who fought in France	1,390,000
Greatest number sent in one month	306,000
Greatest number returning in one month	333,000
Tons of supplies shipped to France	7,500,000
Total registered in draft	24,234,021
Total draft inductions	2,810,296
Greatest number inducted in one month	400,000
Graduates of line officers' training school	80,468
Cost of war to April 30, 1919	$21,850,000,000
Cost of army to April 30, 1919	$13,930,000,000
Battles fought by American troops	13
Months of American participation in the war	19
Days of battle	200
Days of duration of Meuse-Argonne battle	47
Americans in Meuse-Argonne battle	1,200,000
American casualties in Meuse-Argonne battle	120,000
American battle deaths in war	50,000
American wounded in war	236,000
American deaths from disease	56,991
Total deaths in the army	112,422

SOLDIERS FURNISHED BY STATES.

State.	Men.	State.	Men.
New York	367,864	Maryland	47,054
Pennsylvania	297,891	Washington	45,154
Illinois	251,074	Montana	36,293
Ohio	200,293	Colorado	34,393
Texas	161,065	Florida	33,331
Michigan	135,485	Oregon	30,116
Massachusetts	132,610	S. Dakota	29,686
Missouri	128,544	N. Dakota	25,803
California	112,514	Maine	24,252
Indiana	106,581	Idaho	19,016
New Jersey	105,207	Utah	17,361
Minnesota	99,116	Rhode Island	16,861
Iowa	98,781	Porto Rico	16,538
Wisconsin	98,211	Dist. of Col.	15,930
Georgia	85,506	New Hamp.	14,374
Oklahoma	80,169	New Mexico	12,439
Tennessee	75,825	Wyoming	11,393
Kentucky	75,043	Arizona	10,492
Alabama	74,678	Vermont	9,338
Virginia	73,062	Delaware	7,484
N. Carolina	73,003	Hawaii	5,644
Louisiana	65,988	Nevada	5,105
Kansas	63,428	Alaska	2,102
Arkansas	61,027	A. E. F.	1,499
W. Virginia	55,777	Not allocated	1,318
Mississippi	54,295	Philippines	255
S. Carolina	53,482		
Connecticut	50,069	Total	3,757,624
Nebraska	47,805		

AMERICAN CASUALTIES IN WORLD WAR.

The following detailed statistics of casualties among members of the American expeditionary forces during the world war were compiled in the office of the adjutant-general of the army. They include losses in all the fields of action except in Siberia:

DEAD.

Killed in action	34,249
Officers	1,563
Enlisted men	32,686
Died of wounds	13,700
Officers	580
Enlisted men	13,120
Died of disease	23,430
Officers	615
Enlisted men	22,815
Died of accident	2,019
Officers	336
Enlisted men	1,683

Drowned	306
Officers	7
Enlisted men	299
Suicide	272
Officers	46
Enlisted men	226
Murder or homicide	154
Officers	3
Enlisted men	151
Executed—Court-martial	10
Officers	0
Enlisted men	10
Other known causes	489
Officers	19
Enlisted men	470
Causes undetermined	1,839
Officers	42
Enlisted men	1,797
Presumed dead	650
Officers	36
Enlisted men	614
Total dead	77,118
Officers	3,247
Enlisted men	73,871

PRISONERS.

Unaccounted for	15
Officers	2
Enlisted men	13
Repatriated	4,270
Officers	275
Enlisted men	3,995
Died	147
Officers	20
Enlisted men	127
Total prisoners	4,432
Officers	297
Enlisted men	4,135

WOUNDED.

Slightly	91,188
Officers	3,383
Enlisted men	87,805
Severely	83,389
Officers	3,204
Enlisted men	80,185
Degree undetermined	46,482
Officers	1,550
Enlisted men	44,932
Total wounded	221,059
Officers	8,137
Enlisted men	212,922

MISSING IN ACTION.

Total	3
Officers	0
Enlisted men	3

TOTAL CASUALTIES.

Total	302,612
Officers	11,681
Enlisted men	290,931

Note—Included in the total casualties are 1,217 foreigners, of whom 31 were officers.

KILLED IN ACTION.

State.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Alabama	20	504	524
Arizona	4	62	66
Arkansas	5	287	292
California	40	804	844
Colorado	14	182	196
Connecticut	21	634	655
Delaware	4	17	21
District Columbia	22	56	78
Florida	13	71	84
Georgia	43	306	349
Idaho	10	189	199
Illinois	94	1,732	1,826
Indiana	20	625	645
Iowa	22	780	802
Kansas	33	500	533
Kentucky	23	584	607
Louisiana	7	217	224
Maine	9	219	228
Maryland	28	419	447
Massachusetts	102	1,228	1,330
Michigan	57	1,271	1,328
Minnesota	22	867	889
Mississippi	5	207	212
Missouri	50	1,030	1,080
Montana	7	495	502
Nebraska	7	357	364
Nevada	3	29	32
New Hampshire	7	160	167
New Jersey	59	1,080	1,139
New Mexico	2	96	98
New York	254	4,528	4,782
North Carolina	40	644	684
North Dakota	5	351	356
Ohio	61	1,807	1,868
Oklahoma	9	744	753
Oregon	16	212	228
Pennsylvania	157	3,796	3,953
Rhode Island	10	157	167
South Carolina	25	308	333
South Dakota	3	202	205
Tennessee	38	642	680
Texas	59	1,105	1,164
Utah	3	136	139
Vermont	7	108	115
Virginia	27	637	664
Washington	18	429	447
West Virginia	12	502	514
Wisconsin	57	1,118	1,175
Wyoming	0	99	99
Alaska	0	1	1
Canal Zone	0	0	0
Hawaii	0	2	2
Philippines	0	1	1
Porto Rico	0	0	0
Foreign	9	149	158
Total	1,563	32,686	34,249

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Alabama	7	191	198
Arizona	3	28	31
Arkansas	1	111	112
California	15	298	313
Colorado	6	74	80
Connecticut	7	246	253
Delaware	0	13	13
District Columbia	6	19	25
Florida	2	31	33
Georgia	12	140	152
Idaho	1	75	76
Illinois	30	749	779
Indiana	5	265	270
Iowa	9	357	366
Kansas	18	220	238
Kentucky	3	245	248
Louisiana	7	94	101
Maine	4	110	114
Maryland	8	170	178
Massachusetts	35	623	658
Michigan	21	497	518
Minnesota	5	351	356
Mississippi	4	72	76
Missouri	27	430	457
Montana	1	178	179
Nebraska	5	177	182
Nevada	1	14	15
New Hampshire	5	69	74
New Jersey	15	400	415
New Mexico	4	40	44
New York	84	1,785	1,839
North Carolina	10	228	238
North Dakota	2	116	118
Ohio	24	730	754
Oklahoma	4	236	240
Oregon	5	74	79
Pennsylvania	62	1,502	1,564
Rhode Island	1	62	63
South Carolina	10	117	127
South Dakota	6	77	83
Tennessee	21	229	250
Texas	24	432	456
Utah	1	43	44
Vermont	2	49	51
Virginia	13	278	291

State.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Washington	8	169	177
West Virginia	9	191	200
Wisconsin	24	446	470
Wyoming	0	38	38
Alaska	0	1	1
Canal Zone	0	1	1
Hawaii	0	0	0
Philippines	0	0	0
Porto Rico	0	0	0
Foreign	3	59	62
Total	580	13,120	13,700

TOTAL CASUALTIES BY STATES.

State.	Dead.	Wounded.	*Total.
Alabama	1,251	3,861	5,160
Arizona	150	401	557
Arkansas	883	1,751	2,658
California	1,747	4,844	6,650
Colorado	567	1,175	1,759
Connecticut	1,265	4,766	6,265
Delaware	87	212	303
District Columbia	202	565	773
Florida	467	681	1,171
Georgia	1,530	2,851	4,425
Idaho	409	933	1,351
Illinois	4,266	13,794	18,264
Indiana	1,510	4,200	5,766
Iowa	2,161	5,056	7,311
Kansas	1,270	3,838	5,182
Kentucky	1,436	3,884	5,380
Louisiana	823	1,319	2,169
Maine	518	1,555	2,090
Maryland	975	2,804	3,812
Massachusetts	2,955	10,320	13,505
Michigan	2,751	7,528	10,369
Minnesota	2,138	5,084	7,323
Mississippi	904	1,373	2,303
Missouri	2,562	7,712	10,385
Montana	934	2,469	3,443
Nebraska	855	2,166	3,041
Nevada	71	176	250
New Hampshire	358	1,158	1,535
New Jersey	2,361	7,620	10,166
New Mexico	228	624	860
New York	9,196	30,149	40,222
North Carolina	1,610	4,128	5,799
North Dakota	700	1,825	2,560
Ohio	4,082	11,766	16,007
Oklahoma	1,477	4,801	6,358
Oregon	512	1,054	1,577
Pennsylvania	7,898	26,252	35,042
Rhode Island	355	1,172	1,562
South Carolina	1,138	2,765	3,919
South Dakota	554	1,297	1,867
Tennessee	1,836	4,293	6,190
Texas	2,722	7,331	10,133
Utah	302	697	1,006
Vermont	300	847	1,170
Virginia	1,635	4,452	6,130
Washington	877	2,171	3,070
West Virginia	1,063	2,904	4,018
Wisconsin	2,649	7,086	9,813
Wyoming	231	426	660
Alaska	6	9	15
Canal Zone	2	1	3
Hawaii	3	6	9
Philippines	3	4	7
Porto Rico	1	10	11
Foreign	329	876	1,217
Total	77,118	221,059	302,612

*Total includes prisoners.

ILLINOIS CASUALTIES IN WORLD WAR.

Dead.

Killed in action	1,826
Officers	94
Enlisted men	1,732
Died of wounds	779
Officers	30
Enlisted men.	749
Died of disease	1,306
Officers	40
Enlisted men.	1,266
Died of accident	147
Officers	28
Enlisted men.	119
Drowned	25
Officers	1
Enlisted men.	24
Murder or homicide	7
Officers	0
Other known causes	25
Officers	2
Enlisted men.	23
Causes undetermined	100
Officers	2
Enlisted men.	98
Presumed dead.	30
Officers	1
Enlisted men.	29
Total dead	4,266
Officers	201
Enlisted men.	4,065

Prisoners.

Died (enlisted men)	3
Repatriated	201
Officers	12
Enlisted men.	192
Total prisoners	204

Wounded.

Slightly	5,344
Officers	195
Enlisted men.	5,149
Severely	4,994
Officers	226
Enlisted men.	4,768
Degree undetermined	3,456
Officers	83
Enlisted men.	3,373
Total wounded	13,794
Officers	504
Enlisted men.	13,290

Total Casualties.

Total casualties	18,264
Officers	717
Enlisted men.	17,547

COST OF THE WORLD WAR.

PROF. BOGART'S ESTIMATES.

Attempts have been made by a number of competent statisticians and economists to compute the cost in money of the world war. The results arrived at vary according to the methods used in assembling the figures, the sources of information and the exact period of time covered. One of the most careful studies of the subject was made by Ernest L. Bogart, professor of economics in the University of Illinois, under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He arrived at the conclusion that the direct costs were $186,333,637,097 and the indirect costs $151,612,542,560, making a grand total of $337,946,179,657. His estimate of the net direct cost to each of the active belligerents follows:

United States	$22,625,252,843
Great Britain	35,334,011,868
Rest of empire	4,493,813,072
France	24,312,782,800
Russia	22,593,950,000
Italy	12,413,998,000
Other entente allies	$3,963,867,914
Total	125,690,476,497
Germany	37,775,000,000
Austria-Hungary	20,622,960,600
Turkey and Bulgaria	2,245,200,000
Total	60,643,160,600
Grand total	186,333,637,097

The net cost was arrived at by subtracting from the gross cost, estimated at $208,405,851,222, the advances amounting to $22,072,214,125 by the United States, Great Britain and France to the other allies.

Prof. Bogart gives the following summary of the indirect costs of the war:

Human life—*Soldiers	$33,551,276,280
Civilians	33,551,276,280
Property loss—On land	29,960,000,000
Shipping and cargo	6,800,000,000
Loss of production	45,000,000,000
War relief	1,000,000,000
Loss to neutrals	1,750,000,000
Total	151,612,542,560

*Capitalized value.

NAVAL VESSELS LOST IN THE WAR.

The following figures obtained by Reuter's Agency from an authoritative source in Paris, Feb. 28, 1919, show the total war losses incurred by the navies of the allies and the central powers in the period between Aug. 1, 1914, and Nov. 11, 1918:

	Britain.	France.	Italy.	Japan.	U. S.	Germany	Austria-Hungary.
Battle ships	13	4	3	1	..	1	3
Battle cruisers	3	..	..	..	..	1	..
Cruisers	27	5	2	4	1	24	2
Monitors	6	..	1	..	..	..	3
Destroyers	64	14	10	3	2	72	5
Torpedo boats	10	8	5	1	..	51	4
Submarines	50	14	8	..	1	205	8
Small craft	27	9	..	..	..	..	..
Total tonnage	550,000	110,000	76,000	50,000	17,000	350,000	65,000

Total for all the allies—803,000 tons. Total for the central powers—415,000 tons.

These figures include vessels lost through accident as well as those sunk through enemy action. This accounts for the large number of battle ships figuring in Great Britain's losses.

The total casualties in the British navy were 39,766, of whom 33,361 were killed or died from wounds and other causes.

MARITIME LOSSES IN THE WAR.

According to Prof. E. L. Bogart the maritime losses in the great war amounted to $6,800,000,000. The gross tonnage of the merchant vessels sunk through enemy action between Aug. 1, 1914, and Nov. 11, 1918, was:

Country of registry.	Tons.	Country of registry.	Tons.	Country of registry.	Tons.
United States	394,658	Russia	182,933	Argentina	4,275
Great Britain	7,756,659	Holland	203,190	Uruguay	6,027
Norway	1,177,001	Spain	167,865	Peru	1,419
Italy	846,333	Portugal	93,136	Roumania	3,973
France	888,783	Belgium	83,819	Persia	758
Denmark	240,860	Japan	120,176		
Sweden	200,829	Brazil	25,464	Total	12,743,674
Greece	345,516				

CHRONOLOGY OF THE WORLD WAR.

1914.

June 28—Archduke Francis Ferdinand and wife assassinated in Sarajevo, Bosnia.
July 28—Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia.
Aug. 1—Germany declares war on Russia; general mobilization begun.
Aug. 3—Germany declares war on France.
Aug. 4—State of war between Great Britain and Germany is declared; Germany declares war on Belgium.
Aug. 8—Germans capture Liege.
Aug. 20—German troops enter Brussels.
Aug. 23—Japan declares war on Germany.
Aug. 26—Large part of Louvain destroyed by Germans.
Aug. 28—British win naval battle near Helgoland.
Aug. 29—Germans defeat Russians at Allenstein; Germans occupy Amiens.
Sept. 1—Germans win battle of Tannenberg, East Prussia; cross the Marne in France.
Sept. 2—Lemberg captured by Russians; seat of French government transferred from Paris to Bordeaux.
Sept. 5—England, France and Russia sign compact not to conclude peace separately.
Sept. 6—Allies win battle of Marne.
Sept. 7—Germans retreat from the Marne; capture Maubeuge.
Sept. 7-10—Germans retreat to the Aisne.
Sept. 14—Battle of Aisne begins.
Sept. 15—First battle of Soissons fought.
Sept. 18—Germans bombard Reims.
Sept. 20—Russians capture Jaroslau and begin siege of Przemysl.
Sept. 22—British cruisers Cressy, Aboukir and Hogue torpedoed and sunk in the North sea.
Oct. 9-10—Germans capture Antwerp.
Oct. 29—Turkey begins war on Russia.
Nov. 1—British cruisers Good Hope and Monmouth sunk off coast of Chile.
Nov. 7—Tsingtao captured by Japanese.
Nov. 9—German cruiser Emden destroyed.
Dec. 8—German cruisers sunk near Falkland islands by British fleet.
Dec. 9—French government returns to Paris.
Dec. 14—Belgrade recaptured by Serbians.
Dec. 17—Britain formally assumes a protectorate over Egypt.

1915.

Jan. 1—British battle ship Formidable sunk.
Jan. 24—British win naval battle in North sea, sinking the German cruiser Bluecher and damaging two other cruisers.
Feb. 19—British and French fleets bombard Dardanelles forts.
March 10—Battle of Neuve Chapelle begins.
March 14—German cruiser Dresden sunk.
March 18—British battle ships Irresistible and Ocean and French battle ship Bouvet sunk in Dardanelles strait.
March 22—Fortress of Przemysl surrenders to Russians.
May 7—Liner Lusitania torpedoed and sunk by German submarine.
May 23—Italy declares war on Austria.
June 3—Przemysl recaptured by Germans.
June 22—Germans capture Lemberg.
July 3—Tolmino falls into hands of Italians.
Aug. 3-9—Battle of Hooge.
Aug. 4—Germans occupy Warsaw.
Aug. 6—British land at Suvla bay, Gallipoli.
Aug. 17—Germans capture Kovno.
Aug. 19-20—Germans take Novogeorgievsk.
Aug. 26—Germans take Brest-Litovsk.
Sept. 2—Germans capture Grodno.
Sept. 5—Grand Duke Nicholas recalled.
Sept. 19—Germans capture Vilna.
Sept. 25-30—Battle of the Champagne.
Oct. 9-10—Austro-Germans capture Belgrade.
Oct. 12—Edith Cavell executed by Germans.
Oct. 13—Bulgaria declares war on Serbia.
Nov. 22—British victory near Bagdad.
Nov. 30—Bulgarians take Prizrend.
Dec. 8-9—Allies defeated in Macedonia.
Dec. 15—Sir John Douglas Haig succeeds Sir John French.

1916.

Jan. 9—British evacuate Gallipoli peninsula.
Jan. 13—Cetinje captured by Austrians.
Jan. 23—Scutari captured by Austrians.
Feb. 15—Erzerum captured by the Russians.
Feb. 21—Germans begin attack on Verdun.

Feb. 26—Germans capture Fort Douaumont.
March 24—Sussex torpedoed and sunk.
April 5-7—Battle of St. Eloi.
April 17—Trebizond captured by Russians.
April 24—Insurrection in Dublin.
April 29—British force at Kut-el-Amara surrenders to the Turks.
April 30—Irish insurrection suppressed.
May 31—Great naval battle off Danish coast.
June 5—Lord Kitchener lost with cruiser Hampshire.
June 11—Russians capture Dubno.
June 18—Russians capture Czernowitz.
July 1—Battle of Somme begins.
Aug. 3—Sir Roger Casement executed.
Aug. 9—Italians take Goritz by assault.
Aug. 27—Italy declares war against Germany.
Aug. 28—Roumania declares war against Austria-Hungary.
Sept. 9—French recapture Fort Douaumont.
Sept. 28—Venizelos proclaims provisional government in Greece; to aid allies.
Oct. 11—Germans begin invasion of Roumania.
Oct. 13—Italians win victory on Carso plateau.
Nov. 25—Venizelist government in Greece declares war on Germany.
Dec. 6—Bukharest occupied by German forces.
Dec. 10—New British cabinet formed with David Lloyd George at its head.
Dec. 12—Germany proposes peace negotiations.
Dec. 18—President Wilson sends note to belligerent nations asking them to make known their peace terms and to neutral nations suggesting that they support America's action.
Dec. 28—Germany replies to President Wilson saying a direct exchange of views would be best way to bring about peace; gives no terms.
Dec. 30—Allies make joint reply to Germany's peace proposal, rejecting it as a war maneuver.

1917.

Jan. 10—Allies make joint reply to President Wilson and give their peace terms.
Jan. 22—President Wilson addresses United States senate on subject of world peace and the establishment of a league of nations.
Jan. 23—Battle between British and German destroyers in North sea.
Feb. 1—Germany begins unrestricted submarine warfare.
Feb. 3—President Wilson orders that Ambassador Count von Bernstorff be handed his passports, directs the withdrawal of Ambassador James W. Gerard and all American consuls from Germany and announces his action in a speech before congress.
Feb. 25—"Hindenburg retreat" from Somme sector in full progress.
Feb. 26—President Wilson appears before congress and asks authority to supply merchant ships with defensive arms.
Feb. 28—The Associated Press reveals German plot to bring Mexico and Japan in alliance against the United States.
March 9—President Wilson calls a special session of congress for April 16; issues orders for the arming of American merchant ships.
March 11—Revolution in Russia.
March 15—Czar Nicholas II. of Russia abdicates throne for himself and his son.
March 21—President Wilson calls extra session of congress to begin April 2 instead of April 16; "state of war" admitted to exist.
March 26—President Wilson calls into federal service 20,000 guardsmen in eighteen central states.
April 2—Special session of American congress opens; president in address asks that existence of a state of war with Germany be declared.
April 4—Senate passes war resolution.
April 6—House passes war resolution; president signs resolution and issues war proclamation; all American naval forces mobilized; German vessels in American ports seized.
April 8—Austria-Hungary announces break in relations with the United States.
April 9—Canadians take Vimy ridge.
April 15—Great French offensive between Soissons and Reims begins.
April 21—Turkey breaks off relations with the United States.
April 24—Joffre-Viviani French mission arrives in America.
April 28—Senate and house pass army draft bill.
May 4—American destroyers arrive in British waters and begin patrol work; Russian council of workmen and soldiers declares for peace without annexations or indemnities.
May 18—President Wilson orders the sending of a division of regulars to France under Maj.-Gen. John J. Pershing.
June 5—Military registration day under selective draft law in the United States; approximately 10,000,000 men register.
June 8—Gen. Pershing with staff and clerical force reaches London.
June 12—King Constantine of Greece forced to abdicate his throne.
June 13—Gen. Pershing lands in France.
June 27—American troops arrive in France.
June 29—Greece severs relations with Germany.
July 9—President Wilson proclaims mobilization of national guard.
July 20—Draft day in the United States.
Sept. 3—Riga captured by the Germans.
Oct. 24—Austro-German drive against Italian front begun; part of Bainsizza plateau taken.
Oct. 27—Austrian and German troops advance through Julian Alps; 2d Italian army defeated.
Oct. 29—Whole Italian Isonzo line falls; Italians retreat to the Tagliamento river.
Nov. 6—Italians abandon the Tagliamento line.
Nov. 9—Gen. Armando Diaz made commander in chief of Italian army in place of Gen. Cadorna; Italians make stand on the Piave river; interallied military council formed.
Nov. 18—British take Jaffa.
Nov. 21—British under Gen. Byng take Germans by surprise in Cambrai region, advancing five miles.
Dec. 3—London announces officially that East Africa has been completely cleared of the enemy; every German colony is now occupied by allied forces; armistice arranged between Russians and Germans.
Dec. 4—President Wilson asks congress to declare war on Austria-Hungary.
Dec. 6—Disaster caused at Halifax by explosion of munitions ship.
Dec. 7—Congress passes resolution declaring state of war to exist between the United States and Austria-Hungary.
Dec. 9—Jerusalem captured by Gen. Allenby.
Dec. 15—Armistice signed by Russia and central powers at Brest-Litovsk.
Dec. 19—Gen. Sarrail recalled from Saloniki.
Dec. 26—The United States takes over all railroad lines (beginning Dec. 28); Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo appointed director-general.

1918.

Jan. 7—Earl Reading appointed British high commissioner and ambassador to the United States.
Jan. 21—Americans take charge of sector of French front.
Feb. 5—Transport Tuscania, carrying American troops, torpedoed and sunk with large loss of life.

Feb. 10—Russian delegates at Brest-Litovsk declare state of war at end.
Feb. 19—Germans occupy Dvinsk and Lutsk and press on into Russia; Lenin and Trotzky sign statement announcing surrender of Russia.
Feb. 22—British capture Jericho.
March 2—Germans capture Kiev in the Ukraine; Germans occupy Aland islands; Russian delegation at Brest-Litovsk accepts German peace terms.
March 4—Roumania accepts German armistice conditions; Russians stop fighting.
March 21—Germans begin heavy offensive along British front from the Oise to the Scarpe.
March 23—Germans drive the British back over a front of about twenty-one miles to a depth of four or five miles west of Cambrai; Paris is bombarded by German gun seventy-four miles away.
March 24—Germans capture Chauny, Ham, Peronne and the heights of Monchy and cross the River Somme.
March 25—Germans capture Bapaume, Nesle and Guiscard.
March 26—Germans take Roye and Lihons and cross the Bapaume-Albert road near Courcelette and Pozieres.
March 27—British recapture Morlancourt and Chipilly, but lose Albert; French troops give ground and lose Montdidier; Premier Lloyd George asks United States to hasten troops to France.
March 28—Gen. Foch made commander in chief of allied armies.
March 29—Gen. Pershing places American forces at the disposal of Gen. Foch; offer accepted.
April 4—Germans take Mailly-Raineval and Morisel from French; launch strong attack on British front between Somme and Avre rivers.
April 11—British forced to evacuate Armentieres
April 12—Field Marshal Haig issues order to army to "fight it out" to the end.
April 16—Germans capture Bailleul, Wulverghem, Wytschaete and the greater part of Messines ridge.
April 20—Twelve hundred German shock troops attack Americans near Renners forest and take village of Seicheprey from them; all lost ground recovered by counterattack
April 23—British and French attack Zeebrugge and Ostend and sink five old cruisers in harbor channels to bottle up "U" boat bases.
May 7—American troops arriving on French front in force.
May 10—Old cruiser Vindictive sunk by the British at entrance to Ostend harbor.
May 19—Maj. Raoul Lufbery, American ace aviator, killed in aerial fight.
May 27—Germans begin second great offensive, taking the Chemin des Dames from the French and crossing the Aisne.
May 28—American troops northwest of Montdidier attack German line on a front of one and one-quarter miles, capture village of Cantigny and take 200 prisoners.
May 29—Soissons taken by the Germans.
May 30—Germans approach close to the Marne at a point about fifty-five miles from Paris.
May 31—Germans reach Chateau Thierry and other points on the Marne, where they are halted by the Americans and French.
June 3—Ten American ships sunk on Atlantic coast by German submarines between about May 26 and June 3.
June 6—American marines gain two miles on a two and a half mile front and take 100 prisoners near Veuilly, northwest of Chateau Thierry; take Hill 142 near Torcy and enter Torcy itself.
June 7—French and Americans complete capture of Vilny, Veuilly-la-Poterie, Bussaires, Torcy, Belleau and the heights southeast of Haute Vesnes; Americans in second battle northwest of Chateau Thierry advance nearly two and a half miles on a six mile front.
June 9—Germans begin new offensive between Montdidier and the Oise and advance about four miles.
June 11—French inflict severe defeat on Germans on a front of seven miles between Rubescourt and St. Maur, taking 1,000 prisoners; Americans complete capture of Belleau wood, taking 300 prisoners and several machine guns and mortars.
June 15—Austrians begin offensive against Italians along 100 mile front.
June 16—Italians in counterattacks drive back the Austrians.
June 17—Allies on the Italian front take the offensive.
June 18—Austrians halted with enormous losses on most parts of the front.
June 23—On the Piave river front in Italy from the Montello to the Adriatic the Austrians retreat in disorder, abandoning many guns and much war materiel; Italians, pursuing vigorously, capture thousands of prisoners; Americans clear out remainder of Belleau wood, taking five machine guns.
July 1—American troops capture village of Vaux, west of Chateau Thierry, with more than 300 prisoners, including five officers; complete unit of 220,000 Americans guarding road to Paris.
July 6—Count von Mirbach, German ambassador to Russia, assassinated in Moscow.
July 14—Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt killed in aerial battle.
July 15—Germans begin big offensive from Chateau Thierry on the west to Main de Massiges, farther east, along a sixty-five mile front, crossing the Marne at various places; Americans in the Chateau Thierry region retire a short distance but by a strong counter-attack drive the enemy back across the Marne with heavy losses.
July 16—German offensive west and east of Reims continues.
July 18—Gen. Foch delivers heavy counter-attack against the western side of the German salient along a line from the Marne to the Aisne; takes Germans by surprise and captures more than a score of towns and many heavy cannon; Americans take part in drive and with the French advance six miles; cavalry and tanks used in the battle.
July 19—French and Americans continue offensive between the Aisne and the Marne, taking 17,000 prisoners and 360 guns.
July 20—German troops south of the Marne forced to retreat to north side; French and American troops between the Aisne and the Marne continue to press forward; French, British, American and Italian forces attack and gain ground along the line extending from Chateau Thierry east to Reims; number of prisoners taken by the allies increased to more than 20,000.
July 21—Germans driven out of Chateau Thierry by French and Americans.
July 27—Germans retreat all along the line north of the Marne.
Aug. 2—Allies capture Soissons, Goussaincourt, Villers-Agron, Villeen-Tardenois, Gueux and Thilloy; German crown prince's army in full retreat.
Aug. 8—British and French begin offensive in Picardy east of Amiens.
Aug. 10—French recapture Montdidier; British and American troops capture Morlancourt.
Aug. 11—Organization of first American field army in France announced.

Aug. 15—American troops arrive at Vladivostok, Siberia.
Aug. 20—Gen. Mangin's 4th French army takes 8,000 Germans in smash between the Oise and the Aisne.
Aug. 22—British capture Albert with 1,400 prisoners.
Aug. 24—Americans advance to the Soissons-Reims road; British capture Bray and Thiepval.
Aug. 29—Noyon captured by French; Bapaume taken by the British.
Sept. 1—Americans in Belgium capture Voormezeele; Australian troops capture Peronne and 2,000 prisoners.
Sept. 2—English, Scotch and Canadian troops carry the Queant-Drocourt "switch line."
Sept. 7—Allies advance on fifty mile front from Havrincourt wood to the Chemin des Dames; Americans reach the Aisne in the vicinity of Vieil Arcy.
Sept. 8—British clear Germans out of Havrincourt wood; reach line held at beginning of German offensive March 21.
Sept. 12—Gen. Pershing attacks St. Mihiel salient after heavy artillery preparation; takes many towns and a large number of prisoners; advances five miles at some points; French occupy town of St. Mihiel.
Sept. 13—American troops wipe out remainder of St. Mihiel salient.
Sept. 14—Americans take 150 square miles of territory in St. Mihiel offensive, with 15,000 prisoners.
Sept. 18—British and French pierce Hindenburg line on a twenty-two-mile front, taking ten towns and 6,000 prisoners in St. Quentin sector.
Sept. 19—French fight their way over the St. Quentin canal, capturing Contescourt and Castres; Field Marshal Haig reports capture of 10,000 prisoners and sixty guns.
Sept. 23—Germans and Bulgarians in flight through Serbia.
Sept. 25—Bulgar armies on Macedonian front split into groups; Gen. Allenby in Palestine reports capture of 40,000 Turks and 265 guns in great offensive.
Sept. 26—Gen. Pershing's 1st army smashes its way seven miles deep into the German lines over a front of twenty miles from the Meuse westward through the Argonne forest, capturing twelve towns, 5,000 prisoners and twenty large guns; Varennes, Montblainville, Vauquois and Cheppy taken by storm.
Sept. 27—Bulgarians ask for armistice and terms of peace; British take Strumnitza.
Sept. 29—Armistice between allies and Bulgarians signed; French capture Urvillers and Cerizy and break Hindenburg line between St. Quentin and La Fere; Americans and French take western part of the Chemin des Dames; Americans capture Montfaucon; entire department of the Somme liberated from the Germans; American troops help British to take Bellicourt, Nauroy and other places on the Hindenburg line; Belgians drive close to Roulers, taking Dixmude, Moorslede, Paschendaele and other towns.
Oct. 2—St. Quentin taken by the French.
Oct. 3—King Ferdinand of Bulgaria abdicates.
Oct. 4—American troops resume offensive west of the Meuse.
Oct. 5—Germans hurriedly evacuating Lille and beginning a movement to abandon the Belgian coast region; British troops enter Lens; Germans retreat on a twenty-eight mile front north of Reims.
Oct. 7—Americans win hot battle for possession of north end of Argonne forest.
Oct. 8—British, French and American troops deliver assault on twenty mile front between Cambrai and St. Quentin, taking thousands of prisoners; Americans take Brancourt and Premont; in Verdun region the Americans continue fight for remainder of Argonne forest.
Oct. 10—British take Le Cateau.
Oct. 11—Argonne forest completely cleared of Germans by the American troops.
Oct. 12—Germans fall back on Champagne front from Laon to the Argonne.
Oct. 13—Americans advance on both sides of the Meuse, taking all their objectives.
Oct. 14—French, British and Belgian troops take many villages in Belgium, with 7,000 prisoners; American troops advance beyond Cunel and Romagne west of the Meuse and farther west reach St. Georges and Landres-et-St. Georges.
Oct. 15—American troops hit the German line north of Verdun, taking St. Juvin and Hill 299 west of Bantheville; left wing crosses Aire river and approaches Grandpre; in Flanders the British advance to the vicinity of Courtrai; capture Gulleghem and Heule and advance to suburbs of Lille.
Oct. 16—Americans capture Grandpre; Germans continue their great retreat from northern Belgium.
Oct. 17—Belgians enter Bruges and Zeebrugge and British occupy Ostend, Lille and Douai; King Albert enters Ostend; Americans take Cote Chatillon.
Oct. 18—Belgian flags fly over every town on the Belgian coast; French occupy and pass beyond Thielt; Lille evacuated by the Germans and entered by British; Americans take Bantheville.
Oct. 23—Americans advance on fifteen mile front, taking Brieulles, Tamla farm and other places north of Bantheville.
Oct. 24—Americans attack east of the Meuse and reach the Freya position; British drive Germans back along whole front between the Sambre and the Meuse.
Oct. 25—British, French and Italian troops begin new offensive on Italian front between the Brenta and Piave rivers, taking 3,000 prisoners.
Oct. 27—Gen. Ludendorff resigns as first quartermaster-general of German army; Italian forces cross the Piave and take 9,000 Austrians and fifty-one guns.
Oct. 28—Austria urgently asks for peace.
Oct. 29—Allied forces in Italy capture Conegliano, five miles from the Piave, and push on along a front of thirty-seven miles; Rhine Germans in flight.
Oct. 30—German note seeks to hasten decision on armistice terms; Czechs take over rule of Prague; Italians capture Vittorio and drive the Austrians back along the Piave from the mountains to the sea; taking of 33,000 Austrians in drive announced.
Oct. 31—Turkey makes full surrender; Austrian collapse on Italian front; troops abandon everything in flight to escape.
Nov. 1—Armistice terms given to Austria; Americans advance four miles in new drive east of the Argonne; allies in Belgium take nineteen towns and gain ten miles; Americans capture Landres-et-St. Georges, Remonville, Clery le Grand and other towns, with 2,000 prisoners.
Nov. 2—British take Valenciennes; Americans break through the Freya line and take Champigneulle, Buzancy, Fosse, Baricourt and Doulcon.
Nov. 3—Italians capture Trent and Udine; whole Austrian front smashed.
Nov. 4—Austria makes complete surrender; Americans advance toward Sedan, reaching Stenay; British in advance between the Scheldt and the Oise-Sambre canal and with the French co-operating take 10,000 prisoners and 200 guns.
Nov. 6—French win on 100 mile front, taking

Vervins, Montcornet and Rethel; Americans enter Sedan; cross the Meuse river; Germans give up Ghent; Germans seeking truce reach French lines.

Nov. 7—Passage of German peace envoys to French headquarters arranged; allied armies drive along whole front.

Nov. 8—British, French and American armies press forward along whole of long line from extreme north to east of the Meuse; scores of towns taken; German plenipotentiaries arrive at Marshal Foch's headquarters and are given armistice terms fixed by allied war council with time limit for acceptance fixed for 11 o'clock Monday morning, Nov. 11; revolution in Berlin; Bavaria deposes king and proclaims republic.

Nov. 9—Chancellor Prince Maximilian of Germany announces that kaiser and crown prince have decided to renounce the throne; Deputy Ebert made imperial chancellor.

Nov. 10—First and 2d American armies advance along the Moselle and the Meuse on a front of about seventy-one miles; capture Stenay and numerous fortified positions in Lorraine; Gen. Gouraud makes official entry into Sedan; Emperor William takes refuge in Holland.

Nov. 11—German envoys sign armistice terms and fighting ceases at 11 a. m. all along the line; President Wilson announces to congress that "the war thus comes to an end"; great peace celebration held in all the allied countries.

AMERICAN AVIATION ACES.

Following is an official list of American aviators who gained six or more air victories in the war, with the number credited to each:

Capt. Edward V. Rickenbacker, 26, 1334 East Livingston avenue, Columbus, O.

First Lieut. Frank Luke, Jr. (deceased), 18, 2200 West Monroe street, Phoenix, Ariz.

Maj. Victor Raoul Lufbery (deceased), 17, Dieppe, France.

First Lieut. David E. Putnam (deceased), 12, 47 Englewood avenue, Brookline, Mass.

Maj. Reed G. Landis, 12, Hotel Windermere, Chicago, Ill.

First Lieut. Fields Kinley, 10, Gravette, Ark.

First Lieut. George A. Vaughn, Jr., 10, 441 Washington avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

First Lieut. Jacques Michael Swaab, 10, 16th and Diamond streets, Philadelphia.

First Lieut. Thomas G. Cassady, 9. (No home address.)

First Lieut. Chester E. Wright, 9, 41 Dana hall, Cambridge, Mass.

First Lieut. William P. Erwin, 9, 814 Fine Arts building, Chicago,

Capt. Elliott W. Springs, 9, Lancaster, Pa.

First Lieut. Henry R. Clay, Jr., 8, 1703 Summit avenue, Fort Worth, Tex.

Maj. James A. Meissner, 8, 45 Lenox road, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Capt. Hamilton Coolidge (deceased), 8, 10 West place, Boston, Mass.

Capt. G. DeFreest Larner, 8, Highland apartments, Washington, D. C.

First Lieut. Paul Frank Baer, 8, 1304 Maud street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

First Lieut. Frank O. D. Hunter, 8, 218 Gaston street, Savannah, Ga.

First Lieut. Wilbert Wallace White (deceased), 8, 541 Lexington avenue, New York city.

Second Lieut. Clinton Jones, 8, 2617 Buchanan street, San Francisco, Cal.

Capt. Reid M. Chambers, 7, 276 Monroe street, Memphis, Tenn.

First Lieut. Harvey Cook, 7, Toledo, O.

Maj. James Alfred Keating, 6, 1881 West 108th street, Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

Established by act of congress March 21, 1866.

Names and Location of Branches—Central, Dayton, O.; Northwestern, Milwaukee, Wis.; Southern, Hampton, Va.; Eastern, Togus, Me.; Western, Leavenworth, Kas.; Marion, Marion, Ind.; Pacific, Santa Monica, Cal.; Danville, Danville, Ill.; Mountain, Johnson City, Tenn.; Battle Mountain Sanitarium, Hot Springs, S. D.

Board of Managers—The president of the United States, the chief justice of the Supreme court, the secretary of war ex officiis, Washington, D. C.; president, Gen. George H. Wood, Dayton, O.; first vice-president, Maj. James W. Wadsworth, Geneseo, N. Y.; secretary, Capt. W. S. Albright, Leavenworth, Kas.; Col. R. L. Marston, Skowhegan, Me.; John J. Stedman, Pasadena, Cal.; Capt. J. C. Nelson, Logansport, Ind.; James S. Catherwood, Hoopeston, Ill.

General Treasurer—Col. C. W. Wadsworth.

Chief Surgeon—Col. James A. Mattison.

Inspector-General—Col. Charles M. Pearsall.

HOME FOR REGULAR ARMY SOLDIERS.

The United States maintains a home for disabled and discharged soldiers of the regular army at Washington, D. C. The governor is Maj.-Gen. Tasker H. Bliss (retired).

STATE SOLDIERS' HOMES.

There are a number of state homes for disabled volunteer soldiers who, for various reasons, are unable to obtain admission to the national homes. The federal government contributes toward the support of the state homes the sum of $100 for each soldier, based upon the average attendance for the year; the remainder of the expenses is paid by the states themselves.

CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS' HOMES.

Confederate veterans of the civil war have a home at Beauvoir, near Biloxi, Miss. The residence there of Jefferson Davis in his last years was secured in 1902 as a refuge for helpless old southern soldiers by the United Sons of Confederate Veterans. It is supported by that society and the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

AMERICAN WAR CEMETERIES IN EUROPE.

There are eight American soldier cemeteries in Europe, six of which are in France, one in Belgium and one in England. They contain 30,587 bodies, distributed as follows:

Meuse-Argonne American cemetery, No. 1232: Romagne - sous - Montfaucon (Meuse), France	13,938
Unknown	483
St. Mihiel American cemetery, No. 1233: Thiaucourt, Meurthe - et - Moselle, France	4,231
Unknown	157
Somme American cemetery, No. 636: Bony, Aisne, France	1,830
Unknown	154
Oise-Aisne American cemetery, No. 608: Seringes-et-Nesles, Aisne, France	6,071
Unknown	698
Aisne-Marne American cemetery, No. 1764: Belleau, Aisne, France	2,220
Unknown	224
Suresnes American cemetery, No. 34: Suresnes, Paris, France	1,497
Unknown	2
Flanders Field American cemetery, No. 1252: Waereghem, Belgium	365
Unknown	29
Brookwood American cemetery, No. 107-E: Brookwood, Surrey, England	435
Unknown	66

CHRONOLOGY OF OTHER RECENT WARS.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR, 1898.

Maine blown up	Feb. 15
Diplomatic relations broken	April 21
Cuban blockade declared	April 22
War declared by Spain	April 24
War declared by United States	April 25
Dewey's victory at Manila	May 1
Hobson's Merrimac exploit	June 3
U. S. army corps lands in Cuba	June 21
Battle at El Caney and San Juan	July 1
Cervera's fleet destroyed	July 3
Santiago de Cuba surrenders	July 17
Peace protocol signed	Aug. 12
Surrender of Manila	Aug. 13
Peace treaty signed in Paris	Dec. 12

PHILIPPINE WAR, 1899-1902.

Hostilities begun	Feb. 4, 1899
Battles around Manila	Feb. 4-7, 1899
Battle at Pasig	March 13, 1899
Santa Cruz captured	April 25, 1899
San Fernando captured	May 5, 1899
Battle of Bacoor	June 13, 1899
Battle of Imus	June 16, 1899
Battle of Colamba	July 26, 1899
Battle of Calulut	Aug. 9, 1899
Battle of Angeles	Aug. 16, 1899
Maj. John A. Logan killed	Nov. 11, 1899
Gen. Gregorio del Pilar killed	Dec. 10, 1899
Gen. Lawton killed	Dec. 19, 1899
Taft commission appointed	Feb. 25, 1900
Aguinaldo captured	March 23, 1901
End of war	April 30, 1902
Military governorship ended	July 4, 1902

ANGLO-BOER WAR, 1899-1902.

Boers declare war	Oct. 10, 1899
Boers invade Natal	Oct. 12, 1899
Battle of Glencoe	Oct. 20, 1899
Battle of Magersfontein	Dec. 10, 1899
Battle of Colesburg	Dec. 31, 1899
Spion Kop battles	Jan. 23-25, 1900
Kimberley relieved	Feb. 15, 1900
Gen. Cronje surrenders	Feb. 27, 1900
Ladysmith relieved	March 1, 1900
Mafeking relieved	May 17, 1900
Johannesburg captured	May 30, 1900
Orange Free State annexed	May 30, 1900
Pretoria captured	June 4, 1900
South African Republic annexed	Sept. 1, 1900
Gen. Methuen captured	March 7, 1902
Treaty of peace signed	May 31, 1902

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR, 1904-1905.

Hostilities begun by Japan	Feb. 8, 1904
War declared	Feb. 10, 1904
Petropavlovsk sunk	April 13, 1904
Battle of the Yalu	May 1, 1904
Battle ship Hatsuse sunk	May 15, 1904
Cruiser Yoshino sunk	May 15, 1904
Nanshan hill battles	May 21-27, 1904
Dalny captured	May 30, 1904
Vafangow battle	June 14, 1904
Kaiping captured	July 8, 1904
Port Arthur invested	July 20-31, 1904
Newchwang evacuated	July 25, 1904
Haicheng evacuated	Aug. 3, 1904
Port Arthur naval battle	Aug. 10, 1904
Battle of Liaoyang	Aug. 26-Sept. 4, 1904
Battle of Sha river	Oct. 12-19, 1904
Dogger bank affair	Oct. 22, 1904
203-Meter hill captured	Nov. 30, 1904
North Keekwan captured	Dec. 18, 1904
Ehrlungshan captured	Dec. 25, 1904
Sungshushan captured	Dec. 31, 1904
Port Arthur surrendered	Jan. 1-2, 1905
Battle of Heikoutai	Jan. 27-Feb. 4, 1905
Battle of Mukden	Feb. 24-March 12, 1905
Battle of Sea of Japan	May 27-28, 1905
Roosevelt peace proposal	June 7, 1905
Sakhalin captured	July 31, 1905
Portsmouth peace conference	Aug. 9-29, 1905
Peace treaty signed	Sept. 5, 1905

ITALIAN-TURKISH WAR, 1911-1912.

War declared by Italy	Sept. 29, 1911
Tripoli bombarded	Oct. 3, 1911
Tripoli captured	Oct. 5, 1911
Turks repulsed by Italians	Oct. 30, 1911
Seven Turkish gunboats sunk	Jan. 7, 1912
Beirut bombarded	Feb. 24, 1912
Tripoli annexed	Feb. 25, 1912
Island of Rhodes seized	May 4, 1912
Battle of Zanzur oasis	June 9, 1912
Town of Sidi Ali captured	July 14, 1912
Peace treaty signed	Oct. 18, 1912

BALKAN-TURKISH WAR, 1912-1913.

Balkan-Turkish war begun	Oct. 9, 1912
War formally declared	Oct. 18, 1912
Battle of Kirk Kilesseh	Oct. 24, 1912
Battle of Lule Burgas	Oct. 29-31, 1912
Saloniki captured	Nov. 8, 1912
Monastir captured	Nov. 18, 1912
London peace conference	Dec. 16, 1912
Peace conference ended	Jan. 29, 1913
War resumed	Feb. 3, 1913
Janina captured	March 6, 1913
Adrianople captured	March 27, 1913
Scutari captured	April 23, 1913
Powers occupy Scutari	May 14, 1913
Peace treaty signed	May 30, 1913

BALKAN-BULGARIAN WAR, 1913.

Fighting is begun	May 23, 1913
Battle of Makres	June 10, 1913
Kilkish captured	July 4, 1913
Seres and Kavala are captured	July 9, 1913
Roumania wars on Bulgaria	July 12, 1913
Turks attack Bulgaria	July 12, 1913
Turks reoccupy Adrianople	July 21, 1913
Peace treaty signed	Aug. 10, 1913

POLISH-RUSSIAN WAR, 1920.

Russians begin offensive	March 7, 1920
Poles capture Kiev	May 4-8, 1920
Russians retake Kiev	June 11, 1920
Russians take Minsk	July 13, 1920
Russians near Warsaw	Aug. 14, 1920
Poles defeat Russians	Aug. 16-18, 1920
Four soviet armies routed	Aug. 25, 1920
Sixteen bolshevist divisions routed	Oct. 3, 1920
Fighting ceases	Oct. 7, 1920
Peace treaty signed	Oct. 12, 1920

GREEK-TURKISH WAR, 1921-1922.

Greeks begin offensive	March 24, 1921
Greeks take Eskishehr	March 29, 1921
Turks defeat Greeks	April 1, 1921
Greeks driven from Anatolia	Aug. 29-Sept. 13, 1922
Smyrna burned by Turks	Sept. 13, 1922
Ended by treaty of Lausanne	July 24, 1923

LLOYD'S.

Lloyd's is an association of underwriters in London, England. Its name is derived from a coffee house kept by Edward Lloyd in Tower street in the 17th century, where underwriters met to transact business. They remained there until 1774, when they removed to the Royal Exchange, where they have since remained. Lloyd's was incorporated in 1871 by an act of parliament, the act being amended in 1911. It does not undertake insurance business as a corporation. This is conducted by its members on their own account, but in accordance with the rules of the society. Lloyd's is also an organization for the collection and distribution of maritime intelligence, which is published in Lloyd's List. This paper, originally established in 1696 as Lloyd's News, is the oldest newspaper in Europe with the exception of the London Gazette. Various works are published by the corporation for the benefit of the mercantile community.

REPARATION PAYMENTS BY GERMANY.

EVOLUTION OF DAWES PLAN.

In November, 1923, a body of financial experts was named by the reparation commission in Paris to work out a plan fixing the total amount to be paid by Germany to the allied and associated powers and arranging the payments in accordance with the ability of Germany to meet its obligations. The suggestion was made originally by the then American secretary of state, Charles E. Hughes. The chairman of the committee of experts was Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes and the plan which was recommended by the financiers became generally known as "the Dawes plan." It was reported unanimously to the reparation commission on April 9, 1924, and was accepted by that body on April 11 and by the German reichstag on June 6. In the meantime socialistic governments had come into power both in Great Britain and France, Ramsay MacDonald becoming prime minister in the former country and Edouard Herriot premier in the latter. These men agreed that a conference should be held with a view to reaching an agreement formally binding the parties concerned to do the several things prescribed in the Dawes report. This was to be signed by both the allies and Germany.

The conference was held in London and continued from July 16 to Aug. 16, 1924. On the latter date a document, which became known as "the London agreement," was signed by the parties taking part in the conference. Within the next two weeks it was ratified by the governments concerned and on Sept. 1, 1924, the experts' plan went into operation. Seymour Parker Gilbert of New York became the permament agent-general of the reparation agreement. (Details of the experts' plan and the London agreement will be found in the issue of The Daily News Almanac and Year-Book for 1925.)

CONFERENCE OF FINANCE MINISTERS.

Payments in accordance with the experts' plan were made immediately by Germany and it became necessary for the allies to reach an agreement regarding the division of the amounts on hand and those to be received in the future. For this purpose a conference of finance ministers was called to be held in Paris beginning Jan. 7, 1925. The governments formally represented at this conference were Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Jugoslavia, Brazil, Greece, Poland, Portugal and Czechoslovakia. The United States was represented by Myron T. Herrick, Frank B. Kellogg and James A. Logan, Jr., as observers. As explained by the secretary of state, Charles E. Hughes, the United States had two classes of claims against Germany: (1) for the costs of its army of occupation, and (2) for the claims upon which it is entitled to recovery under the treaty between the United States and Germany of Aug. 25, 1921. It was consequently necessary that the United States should be represented at a conference called for the purpose of reaching an agreement as to the allocation of the payments expected to be made by Germany under the Dawes plan.

REIMBURSEMENT FOR UNITED STATES.

The finance ministers met in Paris as planned and after a week of conferences reached an agreement which was signed on Jan. 14 by all the representatives of the powers concerned, including the United States. Article 3 of the agreement relates to the share of the United States of America in the Dawes annuities and is as follows:

"(a) Out of the amount received from Germany on account of the Dawes annuities there shall be paid to the United States the following sums in reimbursement of the costs of the United States army of occupation and for the purpose of satisfying the awards of the mixed claims commission established in pursuance of the agreement made between the United States and Germany of Aug. 1, 1922.

"(1) 55,000,000 gold marks per annum, beginning Sept. 1, 1926, and continuing until the principal sums outstanding on account of the costs of the United States army of occupation, as already reported to the reparation commission, shall be extinguished. These annual payments constitute a first charge on cash made available for transfer by the transfer committee out of the Dawes annuities, after the provision of the sums necessary for the service of the 800,000,000 gold marks German external loan, 1924, and for the costs of the reparation commission, the organizations established pursuant to the Dawes plan, the interallied Rhineland high commission, the military control commissions provided for in article 9 below [omitted], and for any other prior charges which may hereafter with the assent of the United States of America be admitted. If in any year the total sum of 55,000,000 gold marks be not transferred to the United States of America, the arrears shall be carried forward to the next annual installment payable to the United States of America, which shall be pro tanto increased. Arrears shall be cumulative and shall bear simple interest at 4½ per cent from the end of the year in which said arrears accumulated until they are satisfied.

"(2) Two and one-quarter per cent of all receipts from Germany on account of the Dawes annuities available for distribution as reparations, after deduction of the sums allotted for other treaty charges by the agreement, provided that the annuity resulting from this percentage shall not in any year exceed the sum of 45,000,000 gold marks.

"(b) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (a) above, the United States of America agrees:

"(1) To waive any claim under the army cost agreement of May 25, 1923, on cash receipts obtained since Jan. 1, 1923, beyond the sum of $14,725,154,040, now deposited by Belgium to the treasury of the United States in a blocked account in the Federal Reserve bank of New York, which sum shall forthwith be released to the United States treasury.

"(2) That the agreement of May 25, 1923, does not apply to payments on account of reparations by any ex-enemy powers other than Germany.

"(3) That the agreement of May 25, 1923, is deemed to be superseded by the present agreement.

"(c) The provisions of this agreement relating to the admission against the Dawes annuities of charges other than reparations, and the allotments provided for such charges, shall not be modified by the allied governments so as to reduce the sums to be distributed as reparations, save in agreement with the United States of America.

"(d) The United States of America is recognized as having an interest, proportionate to its 2¼ per cent interest in the part of the annuities available for reparation, in any distribution of railway bonds, industrial debentures, or other bonds issued under the Dawes plan, or in the proceeds of any sale of undistributed bonds or debentures, and as having the right also to share in any distribution or in the proceeds of any sale of such bonds or debentures for any arrears that may be due to it in respect of the repayment of its army costs as provided in the present agreement. The United States of America is also recognized as having an interest in any other disposition that may be made of the bonds if not sold or distributed."

The agreement contained five chapters and twenty-seven articles. Detailed provisions were made for the settlement of past accounts and miscellaneous claims, such as those for restitution, for the costs of the military occupation of the plebiscite zones, for indemnities of various kinds and for the arbitration of disputed claims. At the close of the conference all the delegates expressed their satisfaction with the spirit of good will that had prevailed and with the results that had been accomplished.

PAYMENTS MADE UNDER DAWES PLAN.

Under date of May 30, 1925, S. Parker Gilbert, the agent-general for reparations payments, submitted to the reparation commission in Paris a report covering the period from Sept. 1, 1924, the date on which actual operations began under the Dawes plan. During what was called the transition period, between Sept. 1 and Oct. 31, 1924, the administrative organization contemplated by the experts' plan was placed on a permanent basis. This called for the appointment of the following officers: (1) The agent-general for reparations: (2) a commissioner of the Reichsbank; (3) a commissioner for the German railways; (4) a commissioner of controlled revenues; (5) a trustee for the German railway bonds; (6) a trustee for the German industrial debentures. In addition, the plan provided for a transfer committee under the chairmanship of the agent-general. This committee was charged with supervision over the use and withdrawal of the moneys received from Germany and with the control of transfers and the regulation of the execution of the programs for the deliveries in kind in such a manner as to prevent difficulties with respect to the foreign exchange. All these officials were duly appointed and entered upon their duties in September and October, 1924.

On Oct. 13, 1924, the reparation commission was able to take its decision announcing that Germany on its part had fulfilled the conditions prerequisite to the inception of the plan. On Oct. 28, 1924, it took its further decision to the effect that the allied governments on their part had completed the restoration of the fiscal and economic unity of Germany within the meaning of the London agreement. From this date the experts' plan may be considered as being in full force and effect. On Oct. 31 the permanent agent-general for reparation payments assumed office.

The most important single development of the transition period was the issue by Germany of a foreign loan, in an amount to yield the effective equivalent of 800,000,000 gold marks. In accordance with the terms of the loan its proceeds were all credited to the Reichsbank in an account in the name of the reich and under the control of the agent-general for reparation payments, who has the sole drawing power over this account.

The agent-general's payments during the first eight months of operations under the plan aggregated more than 620,000,000 gold marks. As a result of the allied finance ministers' agreement of Jan. 14, 1925, the existing basis of the distribution of the annuity may be summarized as follows:

Preferred claims (estimated as amounting to approximately 28 per cent of the first year's annuity)—(a) The service of the German external loan, 1924; (b) the expense of administration of the reparation commission, the organization created under the plan, the allied Rhineland high commission of control and the military commission of control; (c) army costs in arrears; and (d) current army costs.

Nonpreferred claims (estimated as amounting to approximately 72 per cent of the first year's annuity)—The Spa percentages are maintained in the distribution of the sum available for nonpreferred claims for restitution after applying 5 per cent of this sum in reimbursement of claims on account of the German war debt, 1 per cent thereof in satisfaction of claims for restitution, and 2¼ per cent of the balance to the claims of the United States of America. The residuum is divided as follows:

State.	Per cent.
France	52.00
British empire	22.00
Italy	10.00
Belgium	8.00
Serb-Croat-Slovene state	5.00
Roumania	1.10
Japan	0.75
Portugal	0.75
Greece	0.40
Total	100.00

Arranged according to the several objects of expenditure, the payments made during the period are tabulated as follows:

	Gold marks.
Deliveries in kind	277,807,234.65
Restoration of library of Louvain	696,424.77
Reparation recovery acts	132,530,060.28
Occupation costs	149,184,882.95
Service of German external loan, 1924	41,576,661.60
Administrative and control costs	18,894,155.17
Total	620,689,419.42

TOTAL PAYMENTS IN FIRST YEAR.

On Aug. 31, 1925, the agent-general announced that Germany had completed all the payments due in the first year of the operations under the Dawes plan.

"In the total," said Mr. Gilbert, "these payments have amounted to 1,000,000,000 gold marks ($238,000,000), of which 800,000,000 were derived from the proceeds of the German external loan issued last fall. The remaining 200,000,000 were paid by the German Railway company as interest on 11,000,000,000 gold marks of bonds, which it has given under the plan for reparation purposes."

THE AMERICAN SHARE.

Under the operation of the Dawes plan, as it completed its first year of operation, the United States received or had placed to its credit a total of slightly more than $18,000,000, it was announced at the treasury department in Washington. This money was of two categories: First, that received on army costs under the modified terms of the Wadsworth agreement, and, second, money which had been made available to the general transfer agent for payment of mixed claims being adjusted by the special commission.

On account of army costs, totaling for the United States about $254,000,000, there was received during the first year $14,725,154.

Although the total due for claims of American citizens had not yet been fixed, there had been an advance on this account to the transfer agent of 15,213,000 gold marks, or about $3,500,000, in payment of the first year's bill.

REPARATION OFFICIALS.

Agent-General—S. Parker Gilbert, American.
Reichsbank Commissioner—G. W. J. Bruins, Dutch.
German Railway Commissioner—Gaston Leverve, French.

Commissioner of Controlled Revenues — Sir Andrew McFayden, British.
Trustee for German Railway Bonds—Leon Delacroix, Belgian.
Trustee for German Industrial Debentures—Bernardino Nogara, Italian.
Transfer Committee—Agent-general, ex officio; Joseph E. Sterrett, American; Jean Parmentier, French; Henry Bell, British; Pasquale Jannacone, Italian; Albert E. Janssen, Belgian.

LOCARNO SECURITY PACTS.

The problem of European security from war occupied the attention of Great Britain and France after the allies had reached an agreement as to the distribution of German reparation payments under the Dawes plan. In June Foreign Ministers Aristide Briand and Austen Chamberlain met and agreed upon the general terms of a security pact in which each made concessions to the other. Notes were exchanged with Germany and steps taken to hold a conference on the subject. On Aug. 26 Germany decided to send a representative to a meeting of allied and German experts to arrange the technical details of the proposed security pact. The conference took place in London and ended Sept. 4 in a full agreement except as to minor details. This was submitted to a meeting of the foreign ministers of the countries concerned at Locarno, Switzerland, Oct. 5 to 16. This gathering was distinguished by the friendly spirit shown by all the statesmen and their evidently sincere desire to overcome all the old obstacles standing in the way of European security. On the evening of Oct. 16 it was announced that a security pact had been signed that was satisfactory to all the ministers taking part in the conference.

Because of the worldwide importance of this pact or series of pacts the document is herewith given in full except in the case of duplications:

Treaty of Mutual Guaranty initialed at Locarno Oct. 16, 1925. The president of the German reich, his majesty the king of the Belgians, the president of the republic of France, his majesty the king of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British dominions beyond the seas, emperor of India, his majesty the king of Italy, anxious to satisfy the desire for security and protection which animates the peoples upon whom fell the scourge of the war of 1914-1918, taking note of the abrogation of the treaties for the neutralization of Belgium and conscious of the necessity of enduring peace in the area which so frequently has been the source of European conflicts, animated also with the sincere desire of giving to all the signatory powers concerned supplementary guaranties within the framework of the covenant of the league of nations and the treaties in force between them, have determined to conclude a treaty with these objects, and have appointed as their plenipotentiaries [the plenipotentiaries with their titles are named here], who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

Article 1. The high contracting parties collectively and severally guarantee, in the manner provided in the following articles, the maintenance of the territorial status quo resulting from the frontiers between Germany and Belgium and between Germany and France and the inviolability of the said frontiers as fixed by, or in pursuance of, the treaty of peace signed at Versailles on the 28th of June, 1919, and also the observance of the stipulations of article 42 or 43 of the said treaty concerning the demilitarized zone.

Article 2. Germany and Belgium and also Germany and France mutually undertake that they will in no case attack or invade each other or resort to war against each other. This stipulation shall not, however, apply in the case of: 1, the exercise of the right of legitimate defense, that is to say, resistance to a violation of the undertaking contained in the previous paragraph or a flagrant breach of article 42 or 43 of the said treaty of Versailles; if such breach constitutes an unprovoked act of aggression and by reason of the assembly of armed forces in the demilitarized zone immediate action is necessary; 2, action in pursuance of article 16 of the covenant of the league of nations; 3, action as the result of a decision taken by the assembly or by the council of the league of nations or in pursuance of article 15, paragraph 7, of the covenant of the league of nations, provided that in this last event the action is directed against a state which was the first to attack.

Article 3. In view of the undertakings entered into in article 2 of the present treaty Germany and Belgium and Germany and France undertake to settle by peaceful means and in the manner laid down herein all questions of every kind which may arise between them and which it may not be possible to settle by the normal methods of diplomacy; any question with regard to which the parties are in conflict as to their respective rights shall be submitted to judicial decision, and the parties undertake to comply with such decision. All other questions shall be submitted to a conciliation commission. If the proposals of this commission are not accepted by the two parties the question shall be brought before the council of the league of nations, which will deal with it in accordance with article 15 of the covenant of the league. The detailed arrangements for effecting such peaceful settlement are the subject of special agreements signed this day.

Article 4. (1) If one of the high contracting parties alleges that a violation of article 2 of the present treaty or a breach of article 42 or 43 of the treaty of Versailles has been or is being committed it shall bring the question at once before the council of the league of nations. (2) As soon as the council of the league of nations is satisfied that such violation or breach has been committed it will notify its finding without delay to the powers signatory of the present treaty, who severally agree that in such case they will each of them come immediately to the assistance of the power against whom the act complained of is directed. (3) In case of a flagrant violation of article 2 of the present treaty or of a flagrant breach of article 42 or 43 or of the treaty of Versailles by one of the high contracting parties, each of the other contracting parties hereby undertakes immediately to come to the help of the party against whom such a violation or breach has been directed as soon as the said power has been able to satisfy itself that this violation constitutes an unprovoked act of aggression, and that by reason either of the crossing of the frontier or of the outbreak of hostilities or of the assembly of armed forces in the demilitarized zone, immediate action is necessary. Nevertheless the council of the league of nations which will be seized of the question in accordance with the first paragraph of this article will issue its findings, and the high contracting parties undertake to act in accordance with the recommendations of the council, provided that they are concurred in by the members other than the representatives of the parties which have engaged in hostilities.

Article 5. The provisions of article 3 of the present treaty are placed under the guar-

anty of the high contracting parties as provided by the following stipulations: If one of the powers referred to in article 3 refuses to submit a dispute to peaceful settlement or to comply with an arbitral or judicial decision and commits a violation of article 2 of the present treaty or a breach of article 42 or 43 of the treaty of Versailles the provisions of article 4 shall apply. Where one of the powers referred to in article 3 without committing a violation of article 2 of the present treaty or a breach of article 42 or 43 of the treaty of Versailles refuses to submit a dispute to peaceful settlement or to comply with an arbitral or judicial decision the other party shall bring the matter before the council of the league of nations and the council shall propose what steps shall be taken; the high contracting parties shall comply with these proposals.

Article 6. The provisions of the present treaty do not affect the rights and obligations of the high contracting parties under the treaty of Versailles or under arrangements supplementary thereto, including the agreements signed in London on the 30th of August, 1924.

Article 7. The present treaty, which is designed to insure the maintenance of peace and is in conformity with the covenant of the league of nations, shall not be interpreted as restricting the duty of the league to take whatever action may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of the world.

Article 8. The present treaty shall be registered at the league of nations in accordance with the covenant of the league. It shall remain in force until the council, acting on a request of one or the other of the high contracting parties notified to the other signatory powers three months in advance, and voting at least by a two-thirds majority, decides that the league of nations insures sufficient protection to the high contracting parties; the treaty shall cease to have effect on the expiration of a period of one year from such decision.

Article 9. The present treaty shall impose no obligation upon any of the British dominions, or upon India, unless the government of such dominion signifies its acceptance thereof.

Article 10. The present treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be deposited in Geneva in the archives of the league of nations as soon as possible. It shall enter into force as soon as all the ratifications have been deposited and Germany has become a member of the league of nations. The present treaty, done in a single copy, will be deposited in the archives of the league of nations and the secretary-general will be requested to transmit certified copies to each of the high contracting parties.

In faith whereof the above-mentioned plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty.

Done at Locarno the sixteenth of October, 1925.

LUTHER.
STRESEMANN.
EMILE VANDERVELDE.
A. BRIAND.
AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN.
BENITO MUSSOLINI.

NOTE TO GERMANY.

[Annex F to protocol is the draft of the collective note to Germany regarding Article 16 of the covenant of the league of nations.]

The German delegation has requested certain explanations in regard to article 16 of the covenant of the league of nations. We are not in a position to speak in the name of the league, but in view of the discussions which already have taken place in the assembly and in the commissions of the league of nations and after the explanations which have been exchanged between ourselves we do not hesitate to inform you of the interpretation which, in so far as we are concerned, we place upon article 16. In accordance with that interpretation the obligations resulting from the said article on the members of the league must be understood to mean that each state member of the league is bound to co-operate loyally and effectively in support of the covenant and in resistance to any act of aggression to an extent which is compatible with its military situation and takes its geographical position into account.

TREATY WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

[Annex E to the protocol is the arbitration treaty between Germany and Czechoslovakia.]

The president of the German empire and the president of the Czechoslovak republic, equally resolved to maintain peace between Germany and Czechoslovakia by assuring the peaceful settlement of differences which might arise between the two countries, declaring that respect for the rights established by treaty or resulting from the law of nations is obligatory for international tribunals, agreeing to recognize that the rights of a state cannot be modified save with its consent, and, considering that sincere observance of the methods of peaceful settlement of international disputes permits of resolving without recourse to force questions which may become the cause of division between states, have decided to embody in a treaty their common intentions in this respect and have named as their plenipotentiaries the following: [The plenipotentiaries are named here], who having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, are agreed upon the following articles:

Part I., article 1. All disputes of every kind between Germany and Czechoslovakia with regard to which the parties are in conflict as to their respective rights and which it may not be possible to settle amicably by the normal methods of diplomacy, shall be submitted for decision either to an arbitral tribunal or to the permanent court of international justice as laid down hereafter. It is agreed that the disputes referred to above include in particular those mentioned in article 13 of the covenant of the league of nations. This provision does not apply to disputes arising out of events prior to the present treaty and belonging to the past disputes for the settlement of which a special procedure is laid down in other conventions in force between the high contracting parties and shall be settled in conformity with the provisions of those conventions.

Article 2. Before any resort is made to arbitral procedure or to procedure before the permanent court of international justice the dispute may, by agreement between the parties, be submitted with a view to amicable settlement to a permanent international commission styled the permanent conciliation commission constituted in accordance with the present treaty.

Article 3. In the case of a dispute the occasion of which, according to the municipal law of one of the parties, falls within the competence of the national courts of such party the matter in dispute shall not be submitted to the procedure laid down in the present treaty until a judgment with final effect has been pronounced, within a reasonable time, by the competent national judicial authority.

Article 4. The permanent conciliation commission mentioned in article 2 shall be composed of five members who shall be appointed as follows, that is to say: The high contracting parties each shall nominate a commissioner chosen from among their respective nationals and shall appoint, by common agreement, the three other commissioners from among the nationals of third powers; those three commis-

sioners must be of different nationalities and the high contracting parties shall appoint the president of the commission from among them. The commissioners are appointed for three years and their mandate is renewable, their appointment shall continue until their replacement and in any case until the termination of the work in hand at the moment of the expiry of their mandate. Vacancies which may occur as a result of death, resignation or any other cause shall be filled within the shortest possible time in the manner fixed for the nominations.

Article 5. The permanent conciliation commission shall be constituted within three months from the entry into force of the present conventions, if the nomination of the commissioners to be appointed by common agreement should not have taken place within the said period, or, in the case of the filling of a vacancy, within three months from the time when the seat falls vacant, the president of the Swiss confederation shall, in the absence of other agreement, be requested to make the necessary appointments.

Article 6. The permanent conciliation commission shall be informed by means of a request addressed to the president by two parties acting in agreement or, in the absence of such agreement, by one or the other of the parties. The request, after having given a summary account of the subject of the dispute, shall contain the invitation to the commission to take all necessary measures with a view to arriving at an amicable settlement. If the request emanates from only one of the parties notification thereof shall be made without delay to the other party.

Article 7. Within fifteen days from the date when one of the high contracting parties shall have brought a dispute before the permanent conciliation commission either party may, for the examination of the particular dispute, replace its commissioner by a person possessing special competence in the matter. The party making use of this right shall immediately inform the other party; the latter shall in that case be entitled to take similar action within fifteen days from the date when the notification reaches it.

Article 8. The task of the permanent conciliation commission shall be to elucidate questions in dispute, to collect with that object all necessary information by means of inquiry or otherwise and to endeavor to bring the parties to an agreement. It may, after the case has been examined, inform the parties of the terms of settlement which seem suitable to it and lay down a period within which they are to make their decision. At the close of its labors the commission shall draw up a report stating, as the case may be, either that the parties have come to an agreement and, if need arises, terms of the agreement, or that it has been impossible to effect a settlement. The labors of the commission must, unless the parties otherwise agree, be terminated within six months from the day on which the committee shall have been notified of the dispute.

Article 9. Failing any special provision to the contrary, the permanent conciliation commission shall lay down its own procedure, which in any case must provide for both parties being heard. In regard to inquiries the commission, unless it decides unanimously to the contrary, shall act in accordance with the provisions of chapter 3 [international commissions of inquiry] of The Hague convention of Oct. 18, 1907, for the pacific settlement of international disputes.

Article 10. The permanent conciliation commission shall meet, in the absence of agreement by the parties to the contrary, at a place selected by its president.

Article 11. The labors of the permanent conciliation commission are not public except when a decision to that effect has been taken by the commission with the consent of the parties.

Article 12. The parties shall be represented before the permanent conciliation commission by agents, whose duty it shall be to act as intermediary between them and the commission; they may moreover be assisted by counsel and experts appointed by them for that purpose and request that all persons whose evidence appears to them useful should be heard. The commission on its side shall be entitled to request oral explanations from the agents, counsel and experts of the two parties as well as from all persons it may think useful to summon with the consent of their government.

Article 13. Unless otherwise provided in the present treaty the decisions of the permanent conciliation commission shall be taken by a majority.

Article 14. The high contracting parties undertake to facilitate the labors of the permanent conciliation commission and particularly to supply it to the greatest possible extent with all relevant documents and information as well as to use the means at their disposal to allow it to proceed in their territory and in accordance with their law to the summoning and hearing of witnesses or experts and to visit the localities in question.

Article 15. During the labors of the permanent conciliation commission each commissioner shall receive salary, the amount of which shall be fixed by agreement between the high contracting parties, each of which shall contribute an equal share.

Article 16. In the event of no amicable agreement being reached before the permanent conciliation commission the dispute shall be submitted by means of a special agreement either to the permanent court of international justice under the conditions and according to the procedure laid down by its statute or to an arbitral tribune under the conditions and according to the procedure laid down by The Hague convention of Oct. 18, 1907, for the pacific settlement of international disputes. If the parties cannot agree on the terms of the special agreement after a month's notice one or other of them may bring the dispute before the permanent court of international justice by means of an application.

Part II., article 17. All questions on which the German and Czechoslovak governments shall differ without being able to reach an amicable solution by means of the normal methods of diplomacy the settlement of which cannot be attained by means of a judicial decision as provided in article 1 of the present treaty, and for the settlement of which no procedure has been laid down by other conventions in force between the parties, shall be submitted to the permanent conciliation commission, whose duty it shall be to propose to the parties an acceptable solution and in any case to present a report. The procedure laid down in articles 6-15 of the present treaty shall be applicable.

Article 18. If the two parties have not reached an agreement within a month from the termination of the labors of the permanent conciliation commission the question at the request of either party shall be brought before the council of the league of nations, which shall deal with it in accordance with article 15 of the covenant of the league.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Article 19. In any case, and particularly if the question on which the parties differ arises out of acts already committed or on the point of commission, the conciliation commission, or, if the latter has not been notified thereof, the arbitral tribunal or the permanent court of in-

ternational justice, acting in accordance with article 41 of its statute, shall lay down within the shortest possible time the provisional measures to be adopted. It shall similarly be the duty of the council of the league of nations, if the question is brought before it, to insure that suitable provisional measures are taken. The high contracting parties undertake respectively to accept such measures, to abstain from all measures likely to have a repercussion prejudicial to the execution of the decision or to the arrangements proposed by the conciliation commission or by the council of the league of nations, and in general to abstain from any sort of action whatsoever which may aggravate or extend the dispute.

Article 20. The present treaty continues applicable as between the high contracting parties even when other powers are also interested in the dispute.

Article 21. The present treaty, which is in conformity with the covenant of the league of nations, shall not in any way affect the rights and obligations of the high contracting parties as members of the league of nations and shall not be interpreted as restricting the duty of the league to take whatever action may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of the world.

Article 22. The present treaty shall be ratified. Ratifications shall be deposited at Geneva with the league of nations at the same time as the ratifications of the treaty concluded this day between Germany, Belgium, Great Britain, France and Italy. It shall enter into and remain in force under the same conditions as the said treaty. The present treaty, done in a single copy, shall be deposited in the archives of the league of nations, the secretary-general of which shall be requested to transmit certified copies to each of the high contracting parties.

Locarno, Oct. 16, 1925.

[The text of the arbitration convention between Germany and Poland is identical with the above. The conventions between Germany and France and between Germany and Belgium omit article 21.]

STUDENTS IN LEADING FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES.

[From Minerva and The Statesman's Year Book.]

Aberdeen	1,350	Edinburgh	3,680	Liege	2,350	Poitiers	1,237
Allahabad	6,445	Erlangen	1,843	Leningrad	9,981	Posen	3,313
Alberta	1,341	Frankfort	5,032	Lille	1,953	Prague (Czech)	8,814
Amsterdam	1,725	Freiburg	3,080	Lisbon	1,400	Prague (German)	3,539
Athens	8,512	Ghent	1,241	Liverpool	1,980	Punjab	7,372
Barcelona	3,300	Geneva	704	London	8,950	Rennes	2,145
Basel	1,005	Genoa	1,681	Louvain	3,244	Riga	5,934
Belfast	1,200	Giessen	1,831	Lund	1,612	Rome	5,769
Belgrade	7,500	Glasgow	4,430	Lvov	6,091	Rostock	1,183
Berlin	12,622	Gothenburg	2,021	Lyons	3,288	St. Andrews	630
Bern	1,839	Gottingen	3,053	Madras	12,653	Salamanca	1,200
Birmingham	1,832	Graz	2,746	Madrid	9,290	Santiago (Chile)	1,000
Bologna	3,031	Grenoble	2,325	Manchester	2,250	Seville	1,100
Bombay	8,493	Griefswald	1,299	Marburg	5,630	Sheffield	1,840
Bonn	2,923	Halle	2,913	McGill	3,464	Sofia	2,707
Bordeaux	2,752	Hamburg	4,571	Meiji	2,600	Strassburg	2,819
Breslau	4,179	Havana	2,272	Montreal	5,195	Sydney	2,785
Bristol	3,150	Heidelberg	2,673	Moscow (1914)	9,760	Tokyo	5,058
Brussels	2,201	Helsingfors	2,744	Montpellier	2,615	Toronto	5,903
Budapest	6,741	Hokkaido	1,084	Munich	8,600	Toulouse	2,414
Buenos Aires	8,000	Innsbruck	2,015	Munster	2,915	Tubingen	2,925
Bukharest	10,850	Jena	2,861	Mysore	1,050	Turin	2,661
Calcutta	23,044	Kazan (1914)	2,122	Nancy	1,922	Upsala	2,748
Cambridge	5,230	Keio	5,810	Naples	6,689	Utrecht	1,096
Catania	1,727	Kiel	2,082	New Zealand	3,858	Valencia	1,700
Cologne	5,270	Kiev (1914)	3,000	Odessa (1914)	2,023	Valladolid	4,600
Copenhagen	4,000	Klausenburg	936	Oslo	1,383	Victoria	2,484
Cordoba	1,500	Konigsberg	2,077	Oxford	5,550	Vienna	11,873
Cork	607	Kovno	800	Padua	2,751	Vilno	2,209
Cracow	5,379	Kyoto	1,843	Palermo	3,675	Wales	2,730
Dacca	1,330	LaPlata	2,979	Paris	21,485	Warsaw	9,419
Danzig	1,476	Latvian	5,934	Patna	2,417	Waseda	4,100
Darmstadt	2,383	Lausanne	724	Pavia	1,838	Wurzberg	3,425
Dijon	815	Leeds	1,560	Peking	3,000	Zagreb	3,249
Dublin (Trin)	1,351	Leiden	1,212	Philippines	5,993	Zurich	1,634
Durham	1,160	Leipzig	4,578	Pisa	1,767		

IMPORTANT MODERN INVENTIONS.

Adding machine—Burroughs, 1888.
Airbrake—Westinghouse, 1869.
Airplane—Wright brothers, 1903.
Arc light—Brush, 1879.
Automatic car coupler—Janney, 1873.
Automobile (gasoline)—Daimler-Benz, 1884.
Buttonhole sewing machine—Reece, 1881.
Cash register—Patterson, 1885.
Diesel motor—Diesel, 1900.
Dynamite—Nobel, 1867.
Gas engine, Otto cycle—Otto, 1877.
Gasoline motor—Selden, 1879.
Harveyized armor plate—Harvey, 1891.
Hydroplane—Curtiss, 1911.
Lamp, arc—Brush, 1879.
Lamp, incandescent—Edison, 1877.
Linotype—Mergenthaler, 1885.
Machine gun—Lewis, 1912.
Motion picture machine—Edison, 1893.
Phonograph—Edison, 1877.
Photographic film—Eastman, 1888.
Pictures by wireless—Radio Corporation of America, 1924.
Rotary converter—Bradley, 1877.
Sewing machine—Howe, 1846.
Telegraph, electric—Morse, 1835.
Telegraph, quadruple—Edison, 1874.
Telegraph, wireless—Marconi, 1901.
Telephone—Bell, 1876.
Trolley car—Van Depoele & Sprague, 1884.
Typewriter—Sholes, 1873.
Welding, electric—Thomson, 1869.
X-rays—Roentgen, 1896.

GENERAL EVENTS OF 1925.

FIRE LOSSES AND CASUALTIES.

Atlanta, Ga., March 8—Plant of the Atlanta Constitution damaged by fire; loss, $100,000.

May 6—Six firemen killed by collapse of roof at fire.

Bay City, Mich., July 22—Defoe boat building plant burned; loss, $500,000.

Bayonne, N. J., June 17—Lumber yard fire causes loss of $750,000.

Caldwell, N. J., Jan. 12—Two women and five children burned to death in wooden dwelling.

Cameron, Tex., April 21—Cameron Oil company mill and other buildings burned; loss, $750,000.

Cananea, Mex., April 21—Town partly destroyed by fire; one life lost; property loss, $200,000.

Carbondale, Pa., March 20—Railroad shops burned; loss, $250,000.

Central Valley, N. Y., Aug. 8—Family of four die in burning of farmhouse.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 4—Chicago Packing company's plant burned; loss, $400,000.

Jan. 11—Hoops building, 529 S. Wabash avenue, burned; loss, $1,000,000.

Jan. 14—Fire in C. A. Willey company's factory, 2558 South Robey street, causes $400,000 loss.

Jan. 16—Explosion in Lewis varnish factory causes loss of two lives; property loss $400,000.

Jan. 16—Fire in Imperial building causes loss of $100,000.

Jan. 23—Church of St. Francis de Sales burned; loss $200,000.

Jan. 31—Apartment building at 5830-32 Blackstone avenue burned; six lives lost; property loss, $50,000.

Feb. 11—Singer building burned; loss, $200,000.

Feb. 12—Explosion in Hearst building injures thirty-four.

March 1—Armour structure at stockyards burned; loss, $300,000.

March 4—Cragin Products company elevator burned; loss, $200,000.

March 31—German building in Jackson park burned; loss nominal.

April 1—Fillmore paint shop burned; eight firemen hurt; loss, $100,000.

April 13—Fire in building at 131-133 South State street causes $150,000 loss.

April 22-23—Two grain elevators burned; loss, $2,500,000.

April 23—Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co. plant damaged by fire; loss, $150,000.

May 22—Oil plants on West 37th street burned; loss, $100,000.

June 5—Baltimore avenue tenements burned; loss, $150,000.

June 5—Rock Island shops burned; loss, $200,000.

July 19—Oil barge on north branch of river burned; loss, $150,000.

Aug. 9—Harris Brothers company lumber plant burned; loss, $1,000,000.

Aug. 15—Part of Hammond packing plant burned; loss, $500,000.

Oct. 3—Swift & Co. glue factory damaged by fire; loss, $150,000.

Covington, Ky., July 18—Gum factory burned; loss, $250,000.

Cross Roads, Ark., July 7.—Oil and gas properties damaged by fire; loss, $750,000.

Dixon, Ill., Jan. 20—Town Clock building burned; loss, $200,000.

Easton, N. D., Feb. 28—Five children burned to death in home near city.

Fort Smith, Ark., March 8—Factory and seven residences burned; loss, $500,000.

Gary, Ind., May 25—Boston department store burned; one fireman killed and four seriously injured; property loss, $350,000.

Georgetown, Tex., Jan. 8—Southwestern university dormitory burned; loss, $300,000.

Groveland, Fla., May 9—Ray Arnold lumber mill burned; loss, $1,000,000.

Hammond, Ind., May 30—Paxton Lumber company's plant burned; loss, $2,000,000.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 14—American Royal Livestock pavilion burned with hundreds of automobiles on exhibition; total loss, $2,500,000.

June 25—Grills theater burned; two lives lost.

Aug. 4—Five lives lost in rooming house fire.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 20—Grain elevator burned; loss, $464,000.

Little Rock, Ark., June 1—Business block burned; loss, $200,000.

London, England, March 18—Mme. Tassaud's wax work exhibit burned.

Louisville, Ky., April 3—Fire in Continental Car company's plant causes $500,000 damage.

Manizales, Colombia, partly destroyed by fire; loss, $20,000,000.

Muncie, Ind., March 1—Foundry building burned; loss, $500,000.

Marshall, Tex., Jan. 16—Railroad shops burned; loss, $1,000,000.

Marshfield, Ore., April 17—Five persons burned to death in a two-story frame building.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 5—Lindsay building damaged by fire; loss, $150,000.

Montreal, Que., Jan. 3—Nine lives lost in burning of three dwellings.

Aug. 24-25—Block of residences burned.

Mount Airy, Md., June 4—Eleven buildings burned; loss, $200,000.

Newport, R. I., March 24—City hall damaged by fire; loss, $200,000.

New York, March 2—Long Island railroad repair shops burned; loss, $1,000,000.

March 22—Five lives lost in tenement house fire on East 47th street.

April 15—Holy Trinity church burned; loss, $500,000.

Nez Perce Indian reservation, Idaho, Oct. 4—Six children lose lives in burning of dormitory.

Odense, Denmark, July 24—Fire in harbor district causes loss of $2,000,000.

Olean, N. Y., May 19—Empire tannery burned; loss, $500,000.

Palm Beach, Fla., March 18—The Breakers and other hotels burned; loss, $7,000,000.

Portland, Ore., April 29—Five persons killed in apartment house fire.

Ramanieh, Egypt, Feb. 22-23—Town destroyed by fire with loss of thirty lives.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 27—Henricks building burned; loss, $750,000.

Salt Lake City, Utah, April 22—Saltair resort on Great Salt lake burned; loss, $1,000,000.

Saranac Lake, N. Y., July 4—Seven persons burned to death in apartment house fire.

Seminary, Miss., March 8—Business buildings and railroad station burned; loss, $100,000.

Shreveport, La., Sept. 4-5—Fifteen blocks of residences burned; loss, $500,000.

South Dakota and Nebraska, March 25-28—Prairie fire sweeps over path 100 miles long along Niobrara river; several towns burned; loss, $1,100,000.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 7—Furlong Dry Goods company store and stock damaged by fire; loss, $200,000.

Spring Green, Wis., April 21—Frank Lloyd Wright's home burned; loss, $1,000,000.

Sullivan, Mo., May 29—Seven persons burned to death in their home.

Swissvale, Pa., May 6—Eight persons killed by bomb explosion and fire.

Tia Juana, Mex., Sept. 22—Block of business houses burned; loss, $1,000,000.

Tokyo, Japan, March 18—Three thousand buildings burned, making 20,000 persons homeless.
Sept. 18—Parliament buildings burned; loss, $1,000,000.
Trinidad, Col., Jan. 2—Business buildings burned; loss, $500,000.
Whiting, Ind., Jan. 10—Three-story building burned; loss, $100,000.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Cardiff Hall, British freighter, wrecked on Irish coast Jan. 13; all aboard lost.
Clara B., Florida ship, capsizes outside of Melbourne (Fla.) inlet; eleven lives lost.
Comanche, American steamship, destroyed by explosion and fire off Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 17; one life lost.
Crystal, launch, burned at sea near Atlantic City, N. J., June 11; seven lives lost.
Fisk, river steamer, sunk in Cumberland river ten miles from Nashville, Tenn., May 18; four lives lost.
Ignacio Florio, Italian freighter, wrecked in storm on Atlantic; one life lost.
Kelly Island, sand scow, capsized off Point Pelee, O., May 2; nine lives lost.
Kaszub, Polish torpedo boat, destroyed by explosion at Danzig, July 20; three men killed and fifteen injured.
Launch upset in Mississippi river near Muscatine, Iowa, May 3; five lives lost.
Mackinac, excursion steamer, wrecked by boiler explosion near Newport, R. I., Aug. 18; twenty-nine persons killed and fifty-two seriously injured; total deaths, forty-seven.
Mohawk, British steamer, burned and beached on New Jersey coast Jan. 1; no lives lost.
Norman, government steamer, capsized in Mississippi river near Memphis, Tenn., May 8; twenty-two lives lost.
Ocean King, Canadian tug, sunk in collision at Quebec, Canada, June 26; nine lives lost.
Raifuku Maru, Japanese steamer, sunk off Nova Scotia April 21; thirty-eight lives lost.
Rex, American fishing schooner, sunk in collision with steamship east of Halifax June 28; fifteen lives lost.
S-2, Finnish torpedo boat, sunk in storm in Gulf of Esthonia Oct. 4; fifty-three lives lost.
Saint Marie, French freighter, sinks off coast of France Aug. 14; thirteen lives lost.
Thelma, gas launch, capsized at Laguna beach, California, June 14; five lives lost.
Uwajinia Maru No. 6, Japanese steamer, sunk in storm off Kabashim island March 11; 100 lives lost.
Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 8—Eleven Japanese sailors drowned in collision between pinnace and tug.

STORMS AND FLOODS.

Alabama, Oct. 25—Pike and Barbour counties swept by tornado; sixteen persons killed.
Borculo, Holland, Aug. 10—Hurricane causes loss of four lives; 2,000 persons made homeless.
Detroit, Mich., July 31—Heavy rain causes flood; two lives lost; property loss, $5,000,000.
Georgia, Aug. 22—Storms in southern part of state cause six deaths and $250,000 damage to property.
Hay Junction, Wyo., July 3—Six persons in automobile drowned in flood caused by cloudburst.
Hongkong, July 17—Fifteen lives lost by collapse of buildings following flood.
Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee visited by worst tornado in history of the United States March 18; total loss of life, 792; number injured, 3,033; property loss, $17,872,000.
Indiana, March 10—Heavy wind storm at Rochester, Warsaw, Terre Haute and other towns causes loss of $500,000.
Japan, Aug. 17—Typhoons cause heavy property damage and some loss of life in western Japan.
Aug. 27—Storms cause loss of eleven lives and $3,500,000 damage to property.
Miami, Fla., April 5—Five persons killed and thirty-five injured by tornado west of Miami; property loss, $250,000.
Minneapolis, Minn., June 2—Two persons killed and many hurt by tornado in Minneapolis and vicinity; property loss heavy.
July 8—Four persons killed and eighteen injured in storm.
Murphysboro, Ill., March 18—Tornado destroys large part of town; 225 persons killed.
Peoria, Ill., April 19—Storm and fire cause loss of two lives and $500,000 in property.
Persian gulf, Oct. 24—Forty vessels sunk in cyclone; 7,000 lives lost.
Seoul, Korea, July 18—Flood causes loss of more than 600 lives.
Spring Valley, Wash., Sept. 5—Seven persons killed by tornado.
Sydney, O., July 25—Storm injures twenty-five persons and causes loss of $750,000.
Trujillo, Peru, March 18—City destroyed by torrential rains and floods.

TRAIN-AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS.

Danville, Ill., March 13—Six persons killed in automobile-train collision between Cairo and Danville.
Gardner, Ill., March 29—Family of six killed in automobile-train collision.
Ingalls, Ind., April 19—Family of five killed in automobile-train accident.
Kenosha, Wis., Feb. 23—Five persons killed in automobile-train collision.
New Lebanon, O., Sept. 20—Six members of one family killed in collision between automobile and interurban car.
Reidsville, N. C., Aug. 30—Five persons killed in train-automobile collision.
Rives, Tenn., Sept. 6—Five persons killed in train-automobile collision.
Scotts Bluff, Aug. 29—Family of eight killed in automobile-train collision.
Vincennes, Ind., July 27—Family of five killed in automobile-train collision fifteen miles north of city.
Williamsport, Ind., March 6—Mother, four children and a cousin killed in automobile-train collision near town.

MINING ACCIDENTS.

Coal Glen, N. C., May 27—Fifty-two men killed by explosion in Carolina Coal company's mine.
Fairmont, W. Va., March 17—Thirty-four men killed by explosion in mine 41 of Bethlehem Mines corporation.
Sturgis, Ky., June 8—Seventeen men killed by explosion in coal mine.
Sullivan, Ind., Feb. 20—Fifty-one men killed by an explosion in the City Coal company mine.
West Newton, Pa., April 26—Five men killed by explosion in Humphrey mine.

RAILROAD WRECKS.

Carlinville, Ill., March 20—Six persons killed and six badly hurt in trolley car collision south of city.
Chesapeake & Ohio line at Converse, Ind., June 8—Twelve railroad employes killed in freight train wreck.
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western line, near Hackettstown, N. J., June 16—Fifty-five lives lost when special train leaves the track.
Freeport, Ill., Feb. 22—Two persons killed and eleven injured in collision on interurban line fourteen miles east of Freeport.
St. Louis-San Francisco line, near Victoria, Miss., Oct. 27—Eighteen persons killed.
Southern Pacific line, seven miles west of Franklin, La., March 22—Thirteen persons killed in collision of mail trains.

MISCELLANEOUS ACCIDENTS.

Boston, Mass., July 4—Forty-three persons killed in collapse of Pickwick club dance hall.

Camp Grant, Ill., Aug. 24—Eight Negro soldiers killed and twelve injured by explosion of trench mortar.

Chicago, May 5—Five persons injured by fall of roof of Van Glahn building.

Langtry, Tex., Feb. 24—Eight men killed by dynamite explosion in railway quarry.

Santa Barbara, Cal., June 29—City partly destroyed by earthquake; lives lost, eleven; property loss, $10,000,000.

Scranton, Pa., Jan. 25—Family of six killed by gas.

NOTABLE GIFTS AND BEQUESTS IN 1925.

Anonymous to Northwestern University Medical school, $150,000; to Y. M. C. A. college, Chicago, $250,000.

Barrell, Finley, Lake Forest, by will, $60,000 for wild-life preservation.

Becker, Abraham G., Chicago, $50,000 by will to Jewish charities and $50,000 to Chicago Art institute.

Bridge, Norman, Chicago, by will to educational and charitable institutions, more than $1,000,000.

Dodge, Cleveland H., New York, to American colleges in near east, $500,000.

Brown, Frederick, New York, to philanthropic societies, $1,000,000.

Bryan, William J., Cocoanut Grove, Fla., by will, for boys' academy, $50,000.

Conners, William J., Buffalo, to charity, $1,000,000.

Culver, Helen, Lake Forest, by will to the University of Chicago, $600,000.

Deering, James, Chicago, by will to Visiting Nurse association, $500,000; to Children's Memorial hospital, $500,000; to Miami (Fla.) City hospital, $500,000 (in trust).

Doheny, E. L., Los Angeles, Cal., to St. Vincent de Paul Catholic church of Los Angeles, $500,000.

Duke, Benjamin N., Durham, N. C., to Kittrell college, $200,000.

Duke, James B., Durham, N. C., to Duke university, $19,000,000.

Ford, Edsel, Detroit, to Y. M. C. A. fund, $750,000.

Ford, Mr. and Mrs. Henry, Detroit, to Y. M. C. A. fund, $750,000.

General Education board, New York, to the University of Chicago, $2,000,000.

Grey, Charles F., Chicago, by will to charity, $1,500,000

Guggenheim, Daniel, New York, to New York university, $500,000.

Guggenheim, Simon, New York, to John Simon Guggenheim Memorial foundation, $3,000,000.

Insull, Samuel, Chicago, to Union college, $25,000.

Lawson, Victor F., Chicago, by will to Chicago Congregational Missionary and Extension society, $1,300,000; to the international committee of Young Men's Christian associations, New York, $100,000; to the Young Men's Christian association of Chicago, $100,000; to the Children's Memorial hospital, Chicago, $100,000; to the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, $50,000; to the Moody schools at Northfield, Mass., $50,000; to the Pacific Garden mission, Chicago, $25,000; to the Glenwood Manual Training school, $100,000; to the Art institute, Chicago, $100,000; to the Chicago Orchestral association, $100,000; to the Chicago Nursery and Half Orphan asylum, $50,000; to Northland college, Ashland, Wis., $25,000; to the American Bible society, $10,000; to the American Sunday School union, $10,000; to the Chicago Tract society, $10,000; to Berea college, Berea, Ky., $25,000; to the Chicago Commons, $100,000; to Wheaton college, Wheaton, Ill., $25,000; to Yankton college, Yankton, S. D., $25,000; to the Chicago Theological seminary (Congregational), $100,000.

McAlpin family, New York, N. Y., to Union Theological seminary, $100,000.

McCormick, Mrs. Edith Rockefeller, Chicago, to Industrial Art school, Chicago, $25,000.

Morgan, J. P., New York, to William Holland Wilmer Institute for Study of Eye Diseases, $100,000.

Norman, Aaron A., New York, to University of Chicago, $100,000.

Pam, Max, Chicago, by will to charity, $240,000.

Pushman, Garabed T., Chicago, for Armenian Educational foundation, $300,000.

Raymond, Mrs. James Nelson, Chicago, to Field Museum of Natural History, for lectures for benefit of school children, $300,000; to University of Chicago school of medicine, $100,000.

Rector, Edward, Chicago, by will to DePauw university, $2,000,000.

Richardson, Mrs. Kate S., New York, by will to charity, $1,000,000.

Rockefeller Foundation, New York, to Vanderbilt university medical department, $100,000; to Industrial Art school, Chicago, $100,000; to Physics-Medical institute in Spain, $420,000.

Rockefeller, John D., Jr., New York, to Tuskegee institute, $1,000,000; to Metropolitan Museum of Art, $600,000; to Imperial university, Tokyo, $1,200,000; to University of Chicago school of divinity, $1,000,000; to the University of Chicago for exploration at ancient Armageddon, $215,000.

Rosenwald, Julius, Chicago, to the University of Chicago, $1,000,000; to Negro schools, $475,630; to Industrial Art school, Chicago, $25,000; to Hebrew Teachers' College of Jerusalem, $50,000; to the American Jewish committee for colonizing families in Russia, $1,000,000.

Schepp, Leopold, New York, to foundation for benefit of worthy boys, $2,500,000.

Scripps, Miss Ellen, La Jolla, Cal., to Pomona college, $500,000.

Smith, Douglas, Winnetka, Ill., to University of Chicago, $1,000,000.

Spaulding, Mrs. Howard, Jr., Chicago, to Chicago Industrial Art school, Chicago, $25,000;

Steele, Mrs. Marie, Chicago, by will to charity, $200,000.

Sullivan, Boetius H., Chicago, to the University of Illinois, $100,000.

Warburg, Felix M., New York, to Jewish colonization in Russia, $400,000.

Wieboldt Foundation, Chicago, to the University of Chicago, $500,000; to Northwestern university, $500,000.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

President—William Green.

Vice-Presidents — James Duncan, Wollaston, Mass.; Frank Duffy, Indianapolis; T. A. Rickert, Chicago; Jacob Fischer, Indianapolis; Matthew Woll, Chicago; Martin F. Ryan, Kansas City; James Wilson, Cincinnati, O.

Secretary—Frank Morrison.

Treasurer—Daniel J. Tobin.

Headquarters—A. F. of L. building, Washington, D. C.

DEATH ROLL FOR THE YEAR 1925.

UNITED STATES.

Adams, George B. (1851), scholar and educator, in New Haven, Conn., May 26.
Adams, Robert McCormick (1847), grain broker, in El Paso, Tex., Jan. 14.
Agnus, Felix (1839), soldier, publisher, in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 31.
Ailes, Mileton E. (1867), banker, in Washington, D. C., Oct. 30.
Alerding, Herman J. (1845), bishop, in Fort Wayne, Ind., Dec. 6, 1924.
Allen, Charles A. (1851), author of "Allen traction bill," in Hoopeston, Ill., June 3.
Allen, James Lane (1849), author, in New York, N. Y., Feb. 18.
Amidon, Samuel B. (1863), lawyer, in Wichita, Kas., May 8.
Ammons, Elias M. (1860), former governor, in Denver, Col., May 20.
Atkinson, G. Wesley (1845), former governor, in Charleston, W. Va., April 4.

Barton, George P. (1852), patent lawyer, in Ossining, N. Y., March 2.
Bandholtz, Harry H. (1864), major-general, U. S. A., retired, in Constantine, Mich, May 7.
Barrett, Ira V. (1848), scholar and scientist, in London, England, May 27.
Bartlett, Mrs. Frederic C., composer, in New York, N. Y., Oct. 25.
Bartlett, Paul W. (1865), sculptor, in Paris, France, Sept. 20.
Battelle, Mrs. J. G. (1861), republican national committeewoman for Ohio, in Washington, D. C., March 23.
Baynes, Ernest H. (1868), naturalist, in Meriden, N. H., Jan. 21.
Bedford, Alfred C. (1864), Standard Oil company official, in East Norwich, L. I., Sept. 21.
Beggs, John I., street railway official, in Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 17.
Bellows, George W. (1882), artist, in New York, N. Y., Jan. 8.
Belmont, August (1853), financier and sportsman, in New York, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1924.
Blackett, William C. (1890), business executive, in Chicago, Aug. 23.
Borden, George P. (1844), brigadier-general, U. S. A., retired, in New York, N. Y., April 26.
Bourn, Augustus O. (1832), former governor, in Bristol, R. I., Jan. 29.
Bournique, Lyman G. (1875), banker, in Boston, Mass., July 23.
Boyden, Albert A. (1875), magazine editor, in New York, N. Y., May 2.
Bracken, Mrs. Clio H. (1870), sculptress, in New York, N. Y., Feb. 12.
Bradford, Walter R. (1872), cartoonist, in Philadelphia, Pa., June 4.
Briggs, Mrs. Ella S. (1855), in New York, N. Y., June 30.
Brown, William C. (1853), railroad official, in Pasadena, Cal., Dec. 6, 1924.
Bryan, William Jennings (1860), statesman, in Dayton, Tenn., July 26.
Bunn, William S. (1852), Springfield (Ill.) banker, in Chicago, May 5.
Burgess, Theodore C. (1859), educator, in Peoria, Ill., Feb. 26.
Burt, Aaron M. (1866), railroad official, in Jamestown, N. D., April 20.
Burton, Marion LeRoy (1874), educator, in Ann Arbor, Mich., Feb. 18.
Butsch, John L. (1878), surgeon, in Cleveland, Ind., Sept. 7.

Cable, George W. (1844), author, in St. Petersburg, Fla., Jan. 31.
Camp, Walter (1859), football expert, in New York, N. Y., March 14.
Campbell, Edward D. (1863), chemist, in Ann Arbor, Mich., Sept. 18.
Campbell, James E. (1843), former governor, in Columbus, O., Dec. 18, 1924.
Campbell, Prince L., educator, in Eugene, Ore., Aug. 14.
Canniff, William H. (1848), railroad official, in Cleveland, O., Sept. 17.
Chamberlaine, William (1871), brigadier-general, U. S. A., in Paris, France, June 8.
Childs, Samuel S. (1863), restaurant owner, in New York, N. Y., March 17.
Christie, Alexander (1850), archbishop, in Portland, Ore., April 6.
Churchill, George B. (1866), congressman, at Amherst, Mass., July 1.
Clark, William A. (1839), former United States senator and capitalist, in New York, N. Y., March 2.
Clowry, Robert C. (1838), former Western Union Telegraph company manager, on a train near New York, N. Y., Feb. 26.
Cochran, James M. (1846), confederate general, in Dallas, Tex., Dec. 25, 1924.
Colby, Frank M. (1865), editor and educator, in New York, N. Y., March 3.
Cole, Joseph J. (1869), manufacturer, in Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 7.
Cook, Mrs. C. B. (1884), W. C. T. U. official, in Vinton, Iowa, Sept. 7.
Craig, Isaac B. (1854), jurist and political leader, in Mattoon, Ill., Aug. 4.
Cromwell, Seymour L., banker and broker, in Morristown, N. J., Sept. 16.
Culberson, Charles A. (1857), former United States senator from Texas, in Washington, D. C., March 19.
Cuneo, Nicholas (1853), importer, in Jersey City, N. J., April 9.
Curtis, Arthur R. (1843), officer in civil war, in Milwaukee, Wis., April 8.

De Young, Meichel H. (1849), publisher, in San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 15.
Dickey, Adam H. (1864), Christian Science church leader, in Brookline, Mass., Feb. 8.
Dickie, Samuel (1851), educator, in Albion, Mich., Nov. 5.
Dodd, George A. (1852), brigadier-general, U. S. A., in Orlando, Fla., June 30.
Dort, J. Dallas (1861), manufacturer, in Flint, Mich., May 17.
Dresel, Ellis L. (1871), diplomat, at Pride's Crossing, Mass., Sept. 19.
Driver, Earl S. (1878), football player, in Madison, Wis., Oct. 4.
Duke, James B. (1857), capitalist, in New York, N. Y., Oct. 10.
Duke, Mrs. Lilian N., in New York, N. Y., Oct. 24.

Earling, Albert J. (1848), railroad official, in Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 10.
Ebbetts, Charles H. (1859), ball club owner, in New York, April 18.
Egan, John M. (1881), railroad official, in St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 26.
Ellsworth, James W., capitalist, near Florence, Italy, June 2.
Erb, Newman (1850), railroad president, in New York, N. Y., March 25.
Evans, Harry T. (1875), railroad official, in Bradentown, Fla., Feb. 21.
Evans, Robert E. (1856), jurist, in Lincoln, Neb., July 8.

Fairchild, Charles S. (1842), former secretary of the treasury, in Cazenovia, N. Y., Nov. 24, 1924.
Fairchild, Mrs. Lucius (1846), in Madison, Wis., July 9.
Faissler, John, Sycamore (Ill.) lawyer, in Chicago, Feb. 10.
Farabee, William C. (1863), scientist, at Washington, Pa., June 24.
Farrell, Charles A. (1866), ball player, in Boston, Mass., Feb. 15.
Fleischmann, Julius (1872), manufacturer, philanthropist and sportsman, at Miami, Fla., Feb. 5.

Foley, Thomas F. (1851), political leader, in New York, N. Y., Jan. 15.
Ford, Henry J. (1851), lecturer and journalist, at Blue Ridge Summit, Pa., Aug. 29.
France, Rachel Noah (1842), actress, in Los Angeles, Cal., April 5.
Fullerton, George S. (1859), philosopher, in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., March 23.
Gant, Joseph R., banker, in Kansas City, Mo., July 11.
Gardiner, Mrs. Helen H. (1853), author, in Washington, D. C., July 26.
Gardner, Corbus P., former state senator, in Mendota, Ill., May 3.
Gilfry, Henry G. (1844), parliamentary clerk of senate, in Washington, D. C., Feb. 8.
Gillam, Mrs. Mary S. (1859), Dec. 31, 1924.
Glasscock, William E. (1863), former governor, in Morgantown, W. Va., April 12.
Gompers, Samuel (1850), labor leader, in San Antonio, Tex., Dec. 13, 1924.
Gordon, John (1843), clergyman, in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 2.
Graves, John Temple (1856), writer, in Washington, D. C., Aug. 8.
Gray, George (1840), former United States senator, in Wilmington, Del., Aug. 7.
Grant, Josiah (1840), former governor, in Newport, R. I., July 19.
Hale, Matthew (1882), lawyer, in Washington, D. C., Aug. 29.
Hall, David M. (1843), former national G. A. R. commander, in Columbus, O., Oct. 19.
Hall, Mrs. Victoria E. R. (1835), at Southampton, N. Y., April 18.
Harbert, Mrs. Elizabeth Boynton (1845), writer, in Pasadena, Cal., Jan. 19.
Harriman, Job (1861), attorney, at Sierra Madre, Cal., Oct. 26
Harris, John H. (1847), educator, in Scranton, Pa., April 4.
Havin, George G. (1866), banker, in New York, N. Y., July 21.
Haynes, Elwood (1857), inventor, in Kokomo, Ind., April 13.
Hedges, Job H. (1862), lawyer, wit and politician, in Atlantic City, N. J., Feb. 22.
Herron, George D. (1862), clergyman and educator, in Munich, Switzerland, Oct. 10.
Hirsch, Max (1864), opera manager, at New York, N. Y., July 24.
Hisgen, Thomas (1858), business man, in Miami, Fla., Aug. 29.
Hoch, Edward W. (1849), former governor, in Marion, Kas., June 1.
Hopkins, Frederick E. (1857), clergyman, in Michigan City, Ind., Aug. 14.
Hyatt, Sam, state representative, in Quincy, Ill., April 3.
Ince, Thomas H. (1880), motion picture producer, in Hollywood, Cal., Nov. 19, 1924.
Jaegers, Albert (1868), sculptor, in Suffern, N. J., July 22.
James, Edmund J. (1855), educator, in Covina, Cal., June 17.
Jewitt, John H. (1843), author, in Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 18.
Johnson, Henry L. (1870), lawyer, in Washington, D. C., Sept. 10.
Johnson, Joseph F. (1853), university dean, in Newfoundland, N. J., Jan. 22.
Kahn, Julius (1861), congressman, in San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 18.
Kent, Charles F. (1868), educator, at New Haven, Conn., May 3.
Keppur, Mrs. George (1866), writer, in Burlington, Iowa, July 17.
Ketcham, George H., horseman, in Toledo, O., July 30.
Kruttschnitt, Julius (1854), railroad official, in New York, N. Y., June 15.
Ladd, Edwin F. (1859), United States senator, in Baltimore, Md., June 22.
LaFollette, Robert Marion (1855), United States senator, in Washington, D. C., June 18.
Lannon, P. H. (1840), publisher, in Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 6.
Lansdowne, Zachary (1888), lieutenant-commander, U. S. N., near Ava, O., Sept. 3.
Lawson, Thomas W. (1857), broker, author, in Boston, Mass., Feb. 8.
Leavitt, Julius A., educator, in Crandon, Wis., April 3.
Leseure, Ernest X. (1864), banker, in Danville, Ill., April 3.
Lewys, Abbie Carrington (1856), singer, in San Francisco, Cal., April 8.
Lewis, Ada (1872), actress, in Hollis, L. I., Sept. 24.
Lindabury, Richard V. (1850), lawyer, at Bernardsville, N. J., July 15.
Livingstone, William (1844), banker and ship owner, in Detroit, Mich., Oct. 17.
Lowell, Amy (1874), author, in Brookline, Mass., May 12.
Main, Hubert P. (1838), hymn writer, in Newark, N. J., Oct. 7.
Manville, T. Frank (1862), manufacturer, in New York, N. Y., Oct. 19.
Marlatt, Walter T. (1874), editor, in Kenosha, Wis., April 3.
Marshall, Thomas R. (1854), former vice-president of the United States, in Washington, D. C., June 1.
Martine, James E. (1860), former United States senator from New Jersey, in Miami, Fla., Feb. 26.
Mathes, George P. (1850), newspaper writer, in Milwaukee, Wis., March 22.
Mathewson, Christy, baseball pitcher, at Saranac Lake, N. Y., Oct. 7.
McAdam, Dunlap J. (1843), educator, in Washington, Pa., Feb. 15.
McFarland, George E. (1863), telephone executive, in San Francisco, Cal., July 17.
McGee, John F. (1861), jurist, in Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 15.
McKeever, Edward J., baseball team owner, in Brooklyn, N. Y., April 29.
Metcalf, Willard Leroy (1858), artist, in New York, N. Y., March 9.
Miles, Nelson A. (1839), lieutenant-general, U. S. A., retired, in Washington, D. C., May 15.
Millener, Frederick H., pioneer in radio field, in San Diego, Cal., April 28.
Mitchener, R. W. (1865), railway official, in Fort Wayne, Ind., April 3.
Moeller, Henry (1849), archbishop, in Norwood, O., Jan. 5.
Morgan, Mrs. J. P., at Glen Cove, L. I., Aug. 14.
Moore, Guernsey, artist, in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 6.
Morgan, Edward M. (1855), postmaster, in New York, N. Y., Jan. 9.
Morgan, Mrs. Frances T. (1842), widow of J. P. Morgan, Sr., in Highland Falls, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1924.
Morsman, Edgar M. (1841), express official, in Omaha, Neb., April 7.
Murragh, William B. (1853), bishop, in Memphis, Tenn., March 5.
Murray, Arthur (1851), major-general, U. S. A., retired, in Washington, D. C., May 12.
Norton, Wilbur T. (1845), editor, in Alton, Ill., Jan. 8.
O'Hern, Mgr. Charles A. (1881), clergyman, in Rochester, Minn., May 13.
Paine, Ralph D. (1871), author, in Concord, N. H., April 29.
Parker, Edward M. (1855), bishop, in New Orleans, La., Oct. 22.
Parsons, Herbert (1869), former congressman, in Pittsfield, Mass., Sept. 16.
Villa, Pancho, pugilist, in San Francisco, Cal., July 14.
Pasquali, Mme. Bernice de, opera singer, in Omaha, Neb., April 3.
Perdicaris, Ion, released from Raisuli, Moroccan bandit, in Chiselhurst, England, May 31.

Phelon, William A. (1871), baseball writer, in Cincinnati, O., Aug. 19.
Philipp, Emanuel L. (1862), former governor, in Milwaukee, Wis., June 15.
Pitney, Mahlon (1858), jurist, in Washington, D. C., Dec. 9, 1924.
Porter, Mrs. Gene Stratton (1868), novelist, in Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 6, 1924.
Powers, Patrick T. (1862), sportsman, in Belmar, N. J., Aug. 27.
Prinstein, Myer (1880), athlete, in New York, N. Y., March 10.
Pulitzer, Mrs. Joseph, Jr., in New York, N. Y., March 13.
Quayle, William A. (1860), bishop, in Baldwin, Kas., March 9.
Ralston, Samuel M. (1857), United States senator, at Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 14.
Ray, George W. (1844), judge, in Norwich, Conn., Jan. 10.
Raymond, Katherine P. (1868), physician, at Wellesley, Mass., April 3.
Reick, William C. (1864), journalist, in New York, N. Y., Dec. 7, 1924.
Reid, Daniel Gray (1858), financier, in New York, N. Y., Jan. 17.
Rice, Edward E. (1849), theatrical producer, in New York, N. Y., Nov. 16, 1924.
Ricksen, Lucille (1909), film actress, in Hollywood, Cal., March 13.
Rogers, John J. (1881), congressman, in Washington, D. C., March 28.
Ross, J. W. (1878), judge, near Jackson, Tenn., July 9.
Salmon, William C. (1868), congressman, in Washington, D. C., May 13.
Samuelson, Charles A. (1857), banker, in Moline, Ill., April 13.
Sanes, Kay I. (1870), gynecologist, in Pittsburgh, Pa., May 8.
Sargent, John S. (1856), portrait painter, in Chelsea, England, April 15.
Scofield, Edward (1842), former governor, in Oconto, Wis., Feb. 3.
Scott, Mrs. Henrietta S. (1842), in Bloomington, Ill., April 18.
Severance, Cordenio A. (1862), lawyer, in Pasadena, Cal., May 7.
Shaffer, Kent, publisher, in Los Angeles, Cal., April 5.
Sherwood, Isaac I. (1835), former congressman, in Toledo, O., Oct. 15.
Shoenberg, Moses (1853), merchant, in St. Louis, Mo., July 19.
Sloane, Alfred B. (1871), composer, in Red Bank, N. J., Feb. 21.
Smith, John W. (1845), former governor and United States senator, in Baltimore, Md., April 19.
Soden, Arthur H. (1845), ball club owner, at Lake Sunapee, N. H., Aug. 13.
Spencer, Selden P. (1862), United States senator from Missouri, in Washington, D. C., May 16.
Spiegel, Frederick S. (1859), judge, in Chicago, Jan. 24.
Stephenson, Mrs. Isaac, in Milwaukee, Wis., July 11.
Stettinius, Edward R. (1865), banker, in Locust Valley, N. Y., Sept. 3.
Stevenson, Elliott G. (1856), lawyer, at Coronado Beach, Cal., March 8.
Stoddard, William O. (1835), editor, former private secretary to Abraham Lincoln, in Madison, N. J., Aug. 29.
Stone, Irving K. (1841), manufacturer, in Battle Creek, Mich., July 30.
Stone, Warren S. (1860), labor leader, in Cleveland, O., June 12.
Thayer, George A. (1840), clergyman, in Cincinnati, O., Oct. 4.
Thompson, Charles T. (1858), Associated Press correspondent and official, in New York, N. Y., April 18.
Thompson, Vance (1863), author, in Nice, France, June 6.
Tryon, Dwight W. (1850), landscape painter, at South Dartmouth, Mass., July 1.
Tydings, Oliver (1854), physician, Sept. 12.
Upham, Frederic W. (1861), political leader and industrialist, at Palm Beach, Fla., Feb. 15.
Vanderbilt, Reginald C. (1880), capitalist and horseman, at Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 4.
Walker, William A. (1880), in Chicago, July 25.
Ward, John M. (1860), ball player and lawyer, in Augusta, Ga., March 4.
Warner, Lucien C. (1841), philanthropist, in New York, N. Y., July 30.
Warner, Vespasian (1842), former congressman, in Clinton, Ill., March 31.
Warner, William A. (1850), oarsman, in Detroit, Mich., March 24.
Wassermann, August Von (1866), medical research authority, in Berlin, Germany, March 16.
Wheeler, John A. (1871), political leader, in Lincoln, Ill., April 3.
Wheeler, Mrs. Mary, suffragist, in Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 19.
White, James Hazen (1849), bishop, at Seabreeze, Fla., March 16.
Wilson, James H. (1838), major-general, U. S. A., retired, in Wilmington, Del., Feb. 23.
Wilbur, Henry O. (1834), manufacturer, in Philadelphia, Pa., May 9.
Williams, Arthur B. (1872), congressman, in Baltimore, Md., May 1.
Williams, George W. (1869), rear-admiral, U. S. N., in Charleston, S. C., July 16.
Woodruff, Rollin S. (1854), former governor, in Guilford, Conn., June 30.
Woolwine, Thomas L. (1874), lawyer, in Los Angeles, Cal., July 8.
Wrenn, R. D. (1872), tennis player, in New York, N. Y., Nov. 12.
Zimmerman, Fred, railroad official, at Battle Creek, Mich., Oct. 5.
Zogbaum, Rufus F. (1849), military artist, in New York, N. Y., Oct. 22.

FOREIGN.

Angeli, Heinrich von (1845), portrait painter, in Vienna, Austria, Oct. 21.
Archer, William (1856), critic and author, in London, England, Dec. 27, 1924.
Baedeker, Fritz (1844), guide book publisher, in Leipzig, Germany, April 9.
Bakst, Leon (1867), artist, in Paris, France, Dec. 27, 1924.
Beck, Sir Adam (1857), manufacturer, in London, Ont., Aug. 16.
Begin, Louis Nazaire (1840), cardinal, in Quebec, July 19.
Boni, Giacomo (1859), archæologist, in Rome, Italy, July 10.
Bourgeois, Leon (1851), statesman, in Oger, France, Sept. 29.
Branting, Hjalmar (1860), former premier and socialist leader, in Stockholm, Sweden, Feb. 24.
Buchanan, Sir George (1850), diplomat, in London, England, Dec. 20, 1924.
Bumm, Ernst (1858), gynecologist, in Munich, Germany, Jan. 3.
Burge, Hubert M. (1862), bishop, in London, England, June 11.
Caplet, Andre (1879), composer, in Paris, France, April 24.
Castro, Cipriano (1858), former president of Venezuela, in San Juan, P. R., Dec. 4, 1924.
Cholmondeley, Mary, author, at Kensington, England, July 15.
Conrad von Hoetzendorf, Franz (1852), field marshal, at Mergentheim, Germany, Aug. 26.
Corinth, Louis (1857), artist, in Zandvoort, Holland, July 18.
Curzon, Marquis (1859), statesman, in London, March 20.
Darwin, Sir Francis (1848), scientist, in Cambridge, England, Sept. 19.

Demange, Edgar (1841), lawyer, in Paris, France, Feb. 11.
Henry, Sir Denis S. (1864), jurist, in Belfast, Ireland, Oct. 1.
Ebert, Friedrich (1871), president of Germany, in Berlin, Feb. 28.
Flammarion, Camille (1842), astronomer, at Juvisy-sur-Orge, France, June 4.
Forneret, George A., clergyman, in Hamilton, Ont., Aug. 28.
French, John D. P., earl of Ypres and field marshal, in Deal, England, May 22.
Furniss, Harry (1854), artist, author and lecturer, in Hastings, England, Jan. 15.
Godlee, Sir Rickman J. (1849), surgeon, in London, England, April 19.
Giorgi, Orestes (1856), cardinal, in Rome, Italy, Dec. 31, 1924.
Grassi, Giovanni Battista, senator, in Rome, Italy, May 5.
Grenfell, Francis W. (1844), British field marshal, in Windlesham, England, Jan. 27.
Gruetzner, Edward (1846), artist, in Munich, Germany, April 2.
Guitry, Lucien, actor, in Paris, France, June 1.
Haggard, H. Rider (1856), author, in London, England, May 14.
Hamao, Viscount Arata (1849), statesman and educator, near Tokyo, Japan, Sept. 24.
Hamilton, Lord Claud (1844), former lord of the treasury, in London, England, Jan. 26.
Iturbide, Augustine de (1865), son of Emperor Maximilian, in Washington, D. C., March 3.
Jusseaume, Lucien (artist), in Paris, France, July 11.
Kuropatkin, Alexei (1845), soldier, at Shemshurino, Russia, Jan. 23.
Landor, A. H. Savage, artist, explorer, in Florence, Italy, Dec. 28, 1924.
Lane, John (1854), author and publisher, in London, England, Feb. 2.
Leverhulme, Viscount (1851), manufacturer and philanthropist, in London, England, May 7.
Linder, Max, actor, in Paris, France, Nov. 1.
Loewe, Ferdinand (1864), composer, in Vienna, Austria, Jan. 6.
Logue, Michael (1840), cardinal, in Armagh, Ireland, Nov. 19, 1924.
Louys, Pierre (1870), author, in Paris, France, June 4.
Lvov, Prince Georgi T., Russian statesman, in Paris, France, March 6.
MacKenzie, Sir James (1853), in London, England, Jan. 26.
Mahomet, Ali, former shah of Persia, at villa at San Michele, Italy, April 5.
Mangin, Charles (1866), soldier, in Paris, France, May 12.
Mann, Mathilde, author, in Rostock, Germany, Feb. 15.
Massey, William F. (1856), statesman, in Wellington, N. Z., May 10.
Michelson, Christian (1857), former prime minister of Norway, in Oslo, Norway, June 29.
Milev, Nicola, editor and diplomat, in Sofia, Bulgaria, Feb. 13.
Milner, Viscount Alfred (1854), statesman, in London, England, May 13.
Miura, Viscount Goro (1846), at Atami, Japan, March 16.
Moszkowski, Moritz (1854), pianist and composer, in Paris, France, March 9.
Nakamura, Baron Satoru (1854), soldier, in Tokyo, Japan, Jan. 28.
Novikov, Mme. Olga (1848), writer, in London, England, April 21.
Obrenovitch, George Kristich, prince, in London, England, Oct. 9.
Palisa, Johann, astronomer, in Vienna, Austria, May 4.
Pearson, Samuel H. (1867), financier, in Buenos Aires, Argentina, April 9.
Pignatelli, Prince Ettore (1871), in Naples, Italy, June 25.
Preuss, Hugo (1860), statesman, in Berlin, Germany, Oct. 9.
Rawlinson, Lord Henry S. (1864), soldier, in Delhi, India, March 27.
Repington, C. A. (1858), soldier and war correspondent, at Hove, England, May 25.
Reszke, Jean de (1850), opera singer, in Nice, France, April 3.
Ribot, Mme. Alexandre, in Paris, France, Aug. 19.
Ronan, Stephen (1848), jurist, in Dublin, Ireland, Oct. 3.
Rossi, Marco E. (1861), organist and composer, at sea Feb. 21.
Rowntree, Joseph (1836), chocolate maker, in York, England, Feb. 24.
Rutland, Duke of (1852), in London, England, May 8.
Sandow, Eugene (1867), athlete ("strong man"), in London, England, Oct. 14.
Seymour, Sir M. C. (1867), vice-admiral, in London, England, April 2.
Smith-Barry, Arthur Hugh (Lord Barrymore) (1843), yatchsman, in London, England, Feb. 22.
Spitteler, Carl F. G. (1844), poet and essayist, in Lucerne, Switzerland, Dec. 29, 1924.
Steiger, Adolf (1859), chancellor, in Bern, Switzerland, March 1.
Steiner, Rudolph (1862), theosophist, in Bern, Switzerland, March 30.
Struempell, Adolf von (1854), physician, in Leipzig, Germany, Jan. 9.
Sturdee, Sir Doveton (1859), admiral of the fleet, in Camberwell, England, May 7.
Sun Yat-sen (1862), first president of China, in Peking, March 12.
Tejavudh, Chao Fa Adang (1889), crown prince, in Bangkok, Siam, Feb. 10.
Thorsson, F. V. (1865), statesman, in Stockholm, Sweden, May 5.
Tikhon, Dr. (1865), former patriarch of all Russia, in Moscow, April 8.
Valleria, Alwina (1849), operatic singer, in Nice, France, Feb. 17.
Vallot, Joseph (1854), founder of Mont Blanc observatory, in Nice, France, April 11.
Viviani, Rene (1863), statesman, in Paris, France, Sept. 7.
Ward, James (1843), educator, in London, England, March 4.
Wassermann, August von (1866), pathologist, in Berlin, Germany, March 16.

DEATHS OF CENTENARIANS.

According to the federal census there were in the United States in 1920 4,267 persons who were 100 years of age or over. Of these 1,561 were men and 2,706 women. Following are the names and ages of centenarians whose deaths were reported in 1925:

Anderson, George, 107, in Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 9.
Christi, Joseph, 100, Newark, N. J., Oct. 23.
Cower, Mrs. Mary J., 115, Fort Worth, Tex., March 12.
Darling, Mrs. Martha, 105, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 3.
De Perez, Mrs. Mariana, 111, San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 11.
Duffy, Ross, 100, 517 North Lockwood avenue, Chicago, Oct. 18.
Goodall, Mrs. Lucinda, 107, Marion, Ill., March 5.
Johnson, Harry, 103, Chicago, Sept. 7.
Kirkley, James, 102 years 9 months, 2216 Warren avenue, Chicago, Jan. 25.
Michal, Constantine, 103, Oak Forest, Ill., Aug. 22.
Murphy, Mrs. Anna R., 103, Chicago, April 22.
Smith, Violet, 106, near Newby, Ky., May 13.
Stevens, Mrs. Catherine, 106, Bellefourche, S. D., Sept. 7.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF STATES (1923).

[From federal census reports.]

State.	*Receipts.	†Payments.
Alabama	$16,724,317	$19,927,439
Arizona	7,706,674	8,538,387
Arkansas	8,201,464	7,754,976
California	62,111,637	73,921,967
Colorado	10,073,975	16,414,903
Connecticut	23,639,253	21,172,846
Delaware	6,527,384	7,386,267
Florida	12,097,549	12,729,166
Georgia	18,905,874	17,765,483
Idaho	6,799,465	6,351,921
Illinois	53,440,997	66,974,311
Indiana	29,943,299	29,621,168
Iowa	32,000,300	42,737,839
Kansas	13,291,587	13,262,206
Kentucky	22,211,326	19,338,545
Louisiana	19,282,596	21,223,477
Maine	14,161,869	14,783,941
Maryland	20,026,244	22,231,824
Massachusetts	52,019,008	44,895,440
Michigan	57,072,940	62,079,419
Minnesota	41,848,338	43,012,306
Mississippi	10,784,711	12,324,029
Missouri	30,238,128	41,455,850
Montana	6,965,196	9,872,298
Nebraska	13,615,868	11,771,417
Nevada	4,172,665	4,118,100
New Hampshire	6,334,623	5,612,334
New Jersey	48,633,471	49,095,097
New Mexico	5,642,848	5,822,923
New York	144,018,396	142,430,449
North Carolina	22,158,565	43,401,925
North Dakota	16,067,143	18,334,270
Ohio	56,279,149	48,328,264
Oklahoma	18,029,725	18,935,397
Oregon	17,485,037	20,523,191
Pennsylvania	92,869,816	88,673,685
Rhode Island	6,870,971	7,407,332
South Carolina	9,909,431	8,623,080
South Dakota	11,906,899	13,417,789
Tennessee	16,304,396	14,485,129
Texas	48,196,252	48,451,602
Utah	9,145,598	8,744,914
Vermont	5,690,809	5,624,777
Virginia	27,835,743	28,475,659
Washington	29,471,020	25,034,084
West Virginia	14,380,216	19,571,101
Wisconsin	34,187,213	31,873,451
Wyoming	5,936,836	5,994,706
Total	1,247,304,821	1,310,332,793

*Revenue receipts. †Governmental cost payments.

PER CAPITA RECEIPTS (1923).

States.	Taxes—General.	Special.	Licenses.
Alabama	$2.57	$0.27	$1.49
Arizona	10.35	0.33	1.55
Arkansas	2.67	0.40	0.75
California	....	3.40	8.76
Colorado	6.99	1.00	2.28
Connecticut	1.55	3.29	7.51
Delaware	2.56	11.32	3.85
Florida	5.90	0.24	3.52
Georgia	1.87	0.18	0.71
Idaho	5.86	0.38	1.72
Illinois	3.19	0.80	3.11
Indiana	4.69	0.53	2.21
Iowa	4.64	0.42	4.03
Kansas	4.02	0.46	0.61
Kentucky	3.46	1.26	2.03
Louisiana	4.00	0.32	2.99
Maine	5.10	2.32	5.85
Maryland	3.53	0.71	5.02
Massachusetts	2.98	3.54	2.40
Michigan	6.53	2.13	2.12
Minnesota	3.64	0.65	6.87
Mississippi	3.12	0.19	1.20
Missouri	1.74	1.63	1.78
Montana	3.52	0.35	1.76
Nebraska	6.17	0.14	0.57
Nevada	$17.50	$0.80	$4.23
New Hampshire	5.73	1.18	3.96
New Jersey	7.35	2.36	2.59
New Mexico	4.47	0.10	1.66
New York	2.00	5.61	3.76
North Carolina	....	1.92	2.84
North Dakota	7.18	0.41	1.62
Ohio	2.18	1.54	2.84
Oklahoma	0.59	0.41	2.97
Oregon	8.89	0.77	6.28
Pennsylvania	....	4.99	3.39
Rhode Island	1.86	4.19	3.15
South Carolina	1.92	1.47	1.29
South Dakota	5.39	0.51	2.86
Tennessee	2.57	0.35	1.55
Texas	4.91	0.29	1.76
Utah	9.41	1.27	2.08
Vermont	5.95	3.43	3.57
Virginia	2.75	1.14	0.29
Washington	11.68	0.34	4.67
West Virginia	2.09	1.15	4.06
Wisconsin	5.26	1.56	2.19
Wyoming	6.01	0.47	3.12
United States	3.22	2.00	3.09

PER CAPITA PAYMENTS (1923).

State.	*Protection.	†Health.	Highways.
Alabama	$0.07	$0.01	$0.06
Arizona	0.34	....	0.14
Arkansas	0.02	0.06	....
California	0.08	0.06	1.12
Colorado	0.12	0.04	2.22
Connecticut	0.19	0.49	3.12
Delaware	0.08	0.20	5.12
Florida	0.10	0.04	0.97
Georgia	0.01	0.04	0.46
Idaho	0.04	0.01	0.28
Illinois	0.11	0.03	0.18
Indiana	0.07	0.07	1.38
Iowa	0.12	0.11	0.01
Kansas	0.17	0.08	2.08
Kentucky	0.03	0.02	0.50
Louisiana	0.05	0.02	0.67
Maine	0.16	0.45	4.82
Maryland	0.08	0.24	1.52
Massachusetts	0.17	0.34	1.24
Michigan	0.04	0.08	0.78
Minnesota	0.12	0.21	1.80
Mississippi	0.02	0.16	0.22
Missouri	0.12	0.07	0.45
Montana	0.03	0.29	0.39
Nebraska	0.06	0.06	0.15
Nevada	0.02	....	2.46
New Hampshire	0.14	0.24	2.94
New Jersey	0.12	0.21	2.32
New Mexico	0.04	0.02	1.17
New York	0.14	0.06	1.61
North Carolina	0.05	0.10	1.21
North Dakota	0.05	0.20	0.09
Ohio	0.09	0.03	0.61
Oklahoma	0.06	0.11	0.05
Oregon	0.10	0.11	2.91
Pennsylvania	0.14	0.18	1.21
Rhode Island	0.21	0.45	1.24
South Carolina	0.03	0.09	0.36
Tennessee	0.01	0.03	0.53
Texas	0.08	0.05	....
Utah	0.23	....	0.61
Vermont	0.17	0.39	3.48
Virginia	0.04	0.20	1.95
Washington	0.14	0.07	2.00
West Virginia	0.04	0.12	1.17
Wisconsin	0.21	0.20	1.14
Wyoming	0.45	0.01	3.48
United States	0.10	0.11	0.99

*Militia and armories. †Prevention and treatment of communicable diseases.

State.	Schools.	Libraries.	Recreation.
Alabama	$2.42	....	$0.01
Arizona	7.56	$0.04	....
Arkansas	1.73	*	....
California	6.50	0.04	0.01
Colorado	3.40	*	0.02
Connecticut	2.11	0.04	0.05
Delaware	11.37	0.05	*
Florida	1.18	....	0.01
Georgia	2.06	0.01	*
Idaho	3.35	0.01	0.05
Illinois	2.17	0.02	0.01
Indiana	2.48	0.02	0.05
Iowa	2.22	0.04	0.08
Kansas	2.75	0.03	0.16
Kentucky	2.17	0.01	*
Louisiana	2.75	*	0.02
Maine	3.93	0.04	*
Maryland	3.06	0.01	0.01
Massachusetts	1.18	0.02	0.11
Michigan	4.94	0.01	0.01
Minnesota	5.03	0.02	0.02
Mississippi	2.93	0.02	....
Missouri	2.30	0.01	0.01
Montana	3.49	0.01	....
Nebraska	2.88	0.02	....
Nevada	9.53	0.05	*
New Hampshire	2.71	0.05	0.03
New Jersey	4.79	0.02	0.05
New Mexico	3.36	*	0.08
New York	4.06	0.02	0.06
North Carolina	1.44	0.01	0.01
North Dakota	5.13	0.02	0.02
Ohio	1.34	0.01	0.01
Oklahoma	2.62	0.01	....
Oregon	3.09	0.06	*
Pennsylvania	2.55	0.01	0.02
Rhode Island	1.38	0.05	0.11
South Carolina	1.99	*	*
South Dakota	5.48	0.03	....
Tennessee	1.86	*	*
Texas	4.97	*	*
Utah	8.88	*	0.01
Vermont	2.65	0.06	*
Virginia	3.31	0.02	*
Washington	7.29	0.01	0.01
West Virginia	2.31	0.01	*
Wisconsin	4.14	0.05	0.01
Wyoming	5.34	0.08	0.19
United States	3.17	0.02	0.02

*Less than one-half of 1 cent.

GROSS DEBTS OF STATES (1923).

State.	Debt.	P.cap.
Alabama	$18,302,915	$7.57
Arizona	3,202,078	8.56
Arkansas	2,695,600	1.49
California	98,603,505	26.29
Colorado	14,741,156	14.90
Connecticut	16,752,054	11.45
Delaware	7,889,442	13.81
Florida	2,629,487	2.51
Georgia	7,895,515	2.63
Idaho	8,397,879	17.97
Illinois	27,391,520	4.06
Indiana	3,589,775	1.19
Iowa	14,867,885	6.05
Kansas	3,831,772	2.14
Kentucky	8,672,521	3.53
Louisiana	16,766,138	9.06
Maine	14,242,009	18.35
Maryland	35,168,566	23.43
Massachusetts	132,494,388	32.93
Michigan	74,808,936	19.02
Minnesota	20,811,687	8.38
Mississippi	17,199,791	9.61
Missouri	33,193,199	9.64
Montana	9,392,486	15.40
Nebraska	488,632	0.37
New Hampshire	3,428,631	7.67
New Jersey	24,786,168	7.41
New Mexico	4,379,124	11.77
New York	275,224,773	25.54
North Carolina	69,260,934	25.81
North Dakota	$26,896,501	$40.24
Ohio	74,060,844	12.21
Oklahoma	5,435,937	2.54
Oregon	66,760,653	81.37
Pennsylvania	58,417,511	6.46
Rhode Island	12,234,929	19.54
South Carolina	9,515,229	5.45
South Dakota	58,930,474	90.27
Tennessee	19,175,459	8.04
Texas	9,540,545	1.94
Utah	11,423,088	23.99
Vermont	2,051,573	5.82
Virginia	22,441,577	9.38
Washington	19,826,593	13.88
West Virginia	40,431,172	26.28
Wisconsin	2,905,507	1.07
Wyoming	5,634,958	26.75
United States	1,419,489,322	12.95

ASSESSED VALUATION OF PROPERTY. (1923).

State.	Valuation.	P.Cap.
Alabama	$956,689,244	$395.57
Arizona	733,994,556	1,961.12
Arkansas	589,751,692	326.35
California*	....	....
Colorado	1,543,211,892	1,560.20
Connecticut	2,018,526,714	1,379.92
Delaware	228,851,876	993.02
Florida	445,103,181	425.41
Georgia	1,190,920,539	397.08
Idaho	481,479,695	1,030.03
Illinois	4,000,497,373	592.94
Indiana	5,281,804,728	1,756.37
Iowa	1,766,329,861	718.19
Kansas	3,557,172,141	1,983.42
Kentucky	2,448,453,936	997.01
Louisiana	1,600,657,984	865.34
Maine	672,767,742	867.04
Maryland	1,782,212,084	1,187.10
Massachusetts	5,971,195,782	1,484.13
Michigan	5,929,615,241	1,507.42
Minnesota	2,353,527,264	947.72
Mississippi	702,338,410	392.23
Missouri	4,591,215,420	1,333.12
Montana	465,200,278	762.98
Nebraska	3,202,705,714	2,402.58
Nevada	199,053,936	2,571.52
New Hampshire	624,223,494	1,396.64
New Jersey	4,385,064,662	1,310.11
New Mexico	313,065,243	841.62
New York	15,390,398,973	1,427.92
North Carolina*	....	....
North Dakota	1,308,315,404	1,957.25
Ohio	10,918,868,619	1,800.01
Oklahoma	1,671,753,031	780.11
Oregon	1,009,499,160	1,230.46
Pennsylvania*	....	....
Rhode Island	1,089,921,310	1,740.70
South Carolina	424,015,714	243.07
South Dakota	1,977,127,560	3,028.60
Tennessee	1,730,828,183	725.66
Texas	3,469,386,643	706.12
Utah	646,710,475	1,358.18
Vermont	307,250,450	871.81
Virginia	1,908,082,825	797.67
Washington	1,126,367,118	788.51
West Virginia	2,092,556,969	1,359.98
Wisconsin	5,131,618,551	1,883.71
Wyoming	437,329,736	2,076.42
United States	108,675,661,403	991.22

*General property not assessed for state purposes.

WHERE THE UNIDENTIFIED DEAD WORLD-WAR HEROES REST.

France—At the Arc de Triomphe.
Britain—In Westminster abbey.
Italy—In Victor Emmanuel monument on the Piazza Venezia.
Portugal—Batalha monastery.
United States—In Arlington national cemetery.

STATISTICS OF AMERICAN CITIES (1923).

[From federal census report.]

INCORPORATION AND AREA.

*City.	†Incorp.	‡Area (acres).
Akron, O.	1836	15,990.0
Albany, N. Y.	1686	11,924.1
Allentown, Pa.	1867	6,280.4
Altoona, Pa.	1868	2,594.6
Amsterdam, N. Y.	1885	3,484.3
Anderson, Ind.	1866	3,287.0
Atlanta, Ga.	1847	19,634.7
Atlantic City, N. J.	1854	7,362.0
Auburn, N. Y.	1848	5,390.0
Augusta, Ga.	1798	6,012.0
Aurora, Ill.	1857	4,319.4
Austin, Tex.	1839	10,161.0
Baltimore, Md.	1796	50,560.0
Battle Creek, Mich.	1859	3,678.0
Bay City, Mich.	1865	6,316.8
Bayonne, N. J.	1869	2,544.0
Berkeley, Cal.	1878	5,494.7
Bethlehem, Pa.	1918	11,172.0
Beaumont, Tex.	1881	6,464.0
Binghamton, N. Y.	1867	5,991.0
Birmingham, Ala.	1871	31,346.6
Boston, Mass.	1822	27,634.8
Bridgeport, Conn.	1836	9,370.0
Brockton, Mass.	1881	13,677.9
Brookline, Mass.	1705	4,240.3
Buffalo, N. Y.	1832	24,894.0
Butte, Mont.	1879	3,319.0
Cambridge, Mass.	1846	4,002.4
Camden, N. J.	1828	4,915.0
Canton, O.	1854	8,028.9
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	1850	7,805.0
Charleston, S. C.	1783	2,873.6
Charleston, W. Va.	1818	2,964.0
Charlotte, N. C.	1816	8,167.0
Chattanooga, Tenn.	1851	4,531.2
Chelsea, Mass.	1857	1,191.6
Chester, Pa.	1866	3,020.0
Chicago, Ill.	1837	123,724.6
Chicopee, Mass.	1890	14,661.4
Cicero, Ill.	1869	3,678.5
Cincinnati, O.	1819	45,529.6
Cleveland, O.	1836	36,089.0
Clifton, N. J.	1906	7,161.6
Colorado Springs, Col.	1878	5,895.8
Columbia, S. C.	1805	3,831.0
Columbus, Ga.	1828	2,304.0
Columbus, O.	1816	15,824.5
Council Bluffs, Iowa.	1853	11,562.8
Covington, Ky.	1834	3,837.0
Cranston, R. I.	1910	17,397.6
Cumberland, Md.	1816	1,909.4
Dallas, Tex.	1856	15,042.3
Danville, Ill.	1867	6,290.0
Davenport, Iowa.	1851	10,393.0
Dayton, O.	1841	10,107.0
Decatur, Ill.	1856	4,744.3
Denver, Col.	1859	37,085.0
Des Moines, Iowa.	1857	33,597.2
Detroit, Mich.	1824	52,686.7
Dubuque, Iowa.	1840	6,080.0
Duluth, Minn.	1870	39,916.8
East Chicago, Ind.	1893	6,396.0
East Cleveland, O.	1911	1,920.0
East Orange, N. J.	1899	2,516.0
East St. Louis, Ill.	1865	8,627.0
Easton, Pa.	1887	2,088.6
El Paso, Tex.	1873	8,640.0
Elizabeth, N. J.	1855	6,227.0
Elmira, N. Y.	1864	4,451.2
Erie, Pa.	1851	12,486.7
Evansville, Ind.	1847	5,577.0
Evanston, Ill.	1892	4,828.9
Everett, Mass.	1892	2,150.7
Fall River, Mass.	1854	21,051.5
Fitchburg, Mass.	1872	17,583.6
Flint, Mich.	1855	18,140.0
Fort Smith, Ark.	1842	8,468.0
Fort Wayne, Ind.	1839	9,953.0
Fort Worth, Tex.	1872	14,233.4
Fresno, Cal.	1885	5,432.1
Galveston, Tex.	1839	4,985.6
Gary, Ind.	1909	25,189.4
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1850	11,211.0
Green Bay, Wis.	1854	8,169.3
Hamilton, O.	1854	3,768.2
Hammond, Ind.	1884	13,300.5
Hamtramck, Mich.	1901	1,537.0
Harrisburg, Pa.	1860	3,861.0
Hartford, Conn.	1784	10,162.9
Haverhill, Mass.	1870	21,192.8
Hazleton, Pa.	1892	3,827.2
Highland Park, Mich.	1918	1,895.0
Hoboken, N. J.	1855	830.0
Holyoke, Mass.	1873	13,544.9
Houston, Tex.	1839	23,338.0
Huntington, W. Va.	1872	7,892.0
Indianapolis, Ind.	1831	29,688.8
Jackson, Mich.	1843	5,653.0
Jacksonville, Fla.	1822	9,824.0
Jamestown, N. Y.	1886	5,397.5
Jersey City, N. J.	1827	8,320.0
Johnstown, Pa.	1889	3,488.0
Joliet, Ill.	1852	2,502.4
Kalamazoo, Mich.	1884	5,255.0
Kansas City, Kas.	1886	12,040.0
Kansas City, Mo.	1853	37,395.0
Kenosha, Wis.	1850	3,680.0
Knoxville, Tenn.	1815	17,094.4
Kokomo, Ind.	1865	3,366.6
LaCrosse, Wis.	1856	6,364.8
Lakewood, O.	1911	3,474.0
Lancaster, Pa.	1818	2,530.0
Lansing, Mich.	1858	7,082.0
Lawrence, Mass.	1853	4,316.9
Lewiston, Me.	1863	22,100.0
Lexington, Ky.	1832	3,210.0
Lima, O.	1871	4,060.0
Lincoln, Neb.	1871	8,021.0
Little Rock, Ark.	1831	10,154.4
Long Beach, Cal.	1897	9,308.7
Lorain, O.	1894	6,500.0
Los Angeles, Cal.	1851	235,982.0
Louisville, Ky.	1824	23,024.0
Lowell, Mass.	1836	8,565.8
Lynchburg, Va.	1805	3,200.0
Lynn, Mass.	1850	6,705.3
Macon, Ga.	1832	5,966.0
Madison, Wis.	1853	4,108.8
Malden, Mass.	1882	3,252.0
Manchester, N. H.	1846	20,520.0
McKeesport, Pa.	1891	2,240.0
Medford, Mass.	1892	5,253.0
Memphis, Tenn.	1849	14,994.0
Meriden, Conn.	1806	2,900.0
Miami, Fla.	1896	5,473.0
Milwaukee, Wis.	1846	16,570.8
Minneapolis, Minn.	1867	31,834.0
Mobile, Ala.	1814	8,915.2
Moline, Ill.	1870	4,183.2
Montclair, N. J.	1894	4,221.4
Montgomery, Ala.	1837	4,371.0
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	1892	2,644.4
Muncie, Ind.	1865	4,558.0
Muskegon, Mich.	1870	4,260.0
Muskogee, Okla.	1898	5,446.9
Nashville, Tenn.	1806	11,544.0
New Bedford, Mass.	1847	12,152.9
New Britain, Conn.	1871	8,519.0
New Brunswick, N. J.	1863	3,205.0
New Haven, Conn.	1784	11,460.0
New Orleans, La.	1805	113,920.0
New Rochelle, N. Y.	1899	6,400.0
New York, N. Y.	1653	191,360.0
Newark, N. J.	1836	14,913.4
Newburgh, N. Y.	1865	2,257.3
Newcastle, Pa.	1869	5,000.0
Newport, R. I.	1784	4,415.0
Newport News, Va.	1896	1,920.0
Newton, Mass.	1873	11,457.0

*City.	†Incorp.	‡Area (acres).
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	1892	5,900.0
Norfolk, Va.	1845	5,120.0
Norristown, Pa.	1812	2,265.0
Oak Park, Ill.	1902	2,880.0
Oakland, Cal.	1854	31,591.0
Ogden, Utah	1861	10,565.9
Oklahoma City, Okla.	1891	11,017.2
Omaha, Neb.	1857	23,686.0
Orange, N. J.	1872	1,414.4
Oshkosh, Wis.	1853	5,018.7
Pasadena, Cal.	1886	10,163.2
Passaic, N. J.	1873	2,001.7
Paterson, N. J.	1851	5,157.0
Pawtucket, R. I.	1886	5,494.0
Pensacola, Fla.	1822	6,500.0
Peoria, Ill.	1845	6 035.5
Perth Amboy, N. J.	1871	2,958.0
Petersburg, Va.	1854	2,560.0
Philadelphia, Pa.	1683	81,920.0
Phoenix, Ariz.	1881	3,300.0
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1816	29,226.0
Pittsfield, Mass.	1891	26,048.6
Pontiac, Mich.	1861	4,410 0
Portland, Me.	1832	13,808.0
Portland, Ore.	1851	40,442.0
Portsmouth, O.	1815	6,913 4
Portsmouth, Va.	1858	3,200.0
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1854	1,782.0
Providence, R. I.	1832	11,410.0
Pueblo, Col.	1873	7,188.4
Quincy, Ill.	1839	4,200.0
Quincy, Mass.	1889	10,567.6
Racine, Wis.	1848	3,858.0
Reading, Pa.	1847	6,090.7
Revere, Mass.	1814	3,808.2
Richmond, Va.	1782	15,360.0
Roanoke, Va.	1884	5,760.0
Rochester, N. Y.	1834	20,565.8
Rock Island, Ill.	1899	5,947.0
Rockford, Ill.	1852	6,861.0
Sacramento, Cal.	1863	8,744.0
Saginaw, Mich.	1889	10,368.0
St. Joseph, Mo.	1853	8,664.1
St. Louis, Mo.	1822	39,040.0
St. Paul, Minn.	1854	33,388.8
Salem, Mass.	1836	5,113.5
Salt Lake City, Utah	1851	32,980.7
San Antonio, Tex.	1837	22,860.5
San Diego, Cal.	1850	51,078.1
San Francisco, Cal.	1850	26,880.0
San Jose, Cal.	1850	4,820.0
Savannah, Ga.	1789	4,473.0
Seattle, Wash.	1869	37,478.4
Schenectady, N. Y.	1798	5,018.7
Scranton, Pa.	1866	12,361.7
Sheboygan, Wis.	1853	2,998.0
Shreveport, La.	1839	6,726.0
Sioux City, Iowa	1857	28,020.0
Somerville, Mass.	1871	2,517.8
South Bend, Ind.	1865	9,838.5
Spokane, Wash.	1883	25,075.0
Springfield, Ill.	1840	5,532.5
Springfield, Mass.	1852	20,286.6
Springfield, Mo.	1855	5,033.1
Springfield, O.	1850	7,296.0
Stamford, Conn.	1893	4,465.0
Steubenville, O.	1805	2,066.0
Stockton, Cal.	1850	5,396.2
Superior, Wis.	1889	23,400.0
Syracuse, N. Y.	1848	11,379.0
Tacoma, Wash.	1875	25,168.0
Tampa, Fla.	1887	4,633.6
Taunton, Mass.	1864	30,266.0
Terre Haute, Ind.	1833	5,377.0
Toledo, O.	1837	18,088 2
Topeka, Kas.	1857	5,460.0
Trenton, N. J.	1792	4,707.0
Troy, N. Y.	1816	6,630.4
Tulsa, Okla.	1921	5,112 8
Utica, N. Y.	1832	13,104.0
Waco, Tex.	1856	4,883.2
Waltham, Mass.	1884	7,940.4
Warren, O.	1869	5,405.4
Washington, D. C.	1802	39,680.0
Waterbury, Conn.	1853	17,981.0
Waterloo, Iowa	1920	8,287.0
Watertown, N. Y.	1869	5,433.6
West Hoboken, N. J.	1888	546.0
West New York, N. J.	1898	694.2
Wheeling, W. Va.	1836	6,508.4
Wichita, Kas.	1871	12,810.0
Wichita Falls, Tex.	1899	6,787.7
Wilkesbarre, Pa.	1871	3,346.0
Williamsport, Pa.	1866	4,537.0
Wilmington, Del.	1832	4,495.1
Wilmington, N. C.	1866	3,534.0
Winston-Salem, N. C.	1913	4,853.0
Woonsocket, R. I.	1888	5,532.0
Worcester, Mass.	1848	23,781.8
Yonkers, N. Y.	1872	12,880.0
York, Pa.	1887	2,220.0
Youngstown, O.	1868	15,902.0

*Cities having a population of 30,000 and over in 1921. †First year of incorporation as a city. ‡Land area in acres.

PER CAPITA RECEIPTS, PAYMENTS AND NET DEBT.

*Cities.	†Receipts.	‡Payments.	Net debt.
New York, N. Y.	$69.54	$72.38	$186.47
Chicago, Ill.	58.19	56.90	43.70
Philadelphia, Pa.	51.02	55.06	105.00
Detroit, Mich.	87.74	106.46	150.62
Cleveland, O.	66.92	70.66	139.49
St. Louis, Mo.	46.03	40.89	16.28
Baltimore, Md.	44.65	57.11	112.87
Boston, Mass.	77.00	78.19	112.42
Los Angeles, Cal.	87.55	102.86	124.73
Pittsburgh, Pa.	63.35	68.33	125.44
San Francisco, Cal.	59.40	70.61	128.13
Buffalo, N. Y.	59.18	67.33	80.44
Milwaukee, Wis.	62.36	67.17	63.58
Washington, D. C.	58.29	51.32	.35
Newark, N. J.	61.69	74.52	132.40
Minneapolis, Minn.	56.00	70.23	103.39
Cincinnati, O.	62.35	59.07	197.67
New Orleans, La.	27.90	48.58	111.58
Kansas City, Mo.	56.76	60.01	44.44
Indianapolis, Ind.	52.19	56.76	77.70
Rochester, N. Y.	59.56	69.96	94.06
Seattle, Wash.	108.27	116.20	214.20
Jersey City, N. J.	62.40	75.99	203.25
Portland, Ore.	55.47	53.68	104.99
Denver, Col.	54.63	56.57	69.42
Toledo, O.	41.50	54.87	106.49
Columbus, O.	43.99	58.22	83.36
Louisville, Ky.	36.39	39.71	53.27
Providence, R. I.	48.53	51.68	68.57
St. Paul, Minn.	51.03	61.64	76.08
Oakland, Cal.	47.82	54.37	48.38
Atlanta, Ga.	36.23	54.61	44.12
Akron, O.	45.34	56.63	131.09
Omaha, Neb.	66.27	76.40	153.28
Birmingham, Ala.	26.04	31.46	52.17
Worcester, Mass.	40.79	53.79	40.11
Syracuse, N. Y.	50.49	58.56	80.97
Richmond, Va.	46.74	66.48	133.71
San Antonio, Tex.	26.06	29.63	48.19
Dallas, Tex.	40.20	49.26	70.37
New Haven, Conn.	38.04	41.97	52.52
Memphis, Tenn.	38.90	67.38	134.81
Dayton, O.	36.25	47.69	68.64
Norfolk, Va.	38.35	65.54	190.44
Houston, Tex.	44.75	48.01	99.52
Youngstown, O.	41.13	49.25	76.69
Grand Rapids, Mich.	48.21	59.70	48.10
Springfield, Mass.	60.48	70.60	76.79
Bridgeport, Conn.	49.05	54.21	73.73
Fort Worth, Tex.	29.07	39.98	77.72
Scranton, Pa.	29.44	36.68	28.71
Paterson, N. J.	34.16	41.53	58.24
Hartford, Conn.	57.45	57.18	106.61
Des Moines, Iowa	51.46	56.85	103.01
New Bedford, Mass.	58.32	54.76	94.26
Trenton, N. J.	40.39	52.95	54.19

*City.	†Receipts.	‡Payments.	Net debt.
Salt Lake City, Utah	$47.54	$43.89	$76.36
Camden, N. J.	36.17	45.16	63.27
Nashville, Tenn.	32.20	35.62	87.63
Fall River, Mass.	53.48	64.75	67.68
Albany, N. Y.	42.81	62.10	90.80
Wilmington, Del.	32.49	43.61	85.62
Kansas City, Kas.	47.04	58.19	84.48
Lowell, Mass.	49.64	44.93	50.22
Flint, Mich.	42.81	54.35	88.01
Erie, Pa.	38.78	35.21	59.53
Cambridge, Mass.	50.81	52.14	57.28
Reading, Pa.	28.82	33.12	33.66
Yonkers, N. Y.	$73.48	$87.18	$122.18
Duluth, Minn.	56.77	62.05	87.55
Spokane, Wash.	45.94	41.00	55.56
Elizabeth, N. J.	35.73	44.80	31.42
Utica, N. Y.	38.39	50.77	51.30
Lynn, Mass.	44.57	47.00	48.67
Tacoma, Wash.	57.56	49.47	67.89
Jacksonville, Fla.	44.25	63.07	94.61
San Diego, Cal.	72.06	76.53	143.40

*Cities having a population of 100 000 and over. †Revenue receipts. ‡Governmental costs.

ASSESSED VALUATION AND TAXES.

*Cities.	†Valuation.	‡Taxes.
New York, N. Y.	$11,060,821,248	$284,073,636
Chicago, Ill.	1,788,665,379	108,310,102
Philadelphia, Pa.	3,421,590,569	64,334,323
Detroit, Mich.	2,109,989,410	47,696,193
Cleveland, O.	1,862,842,670	40,113,301
St. Louis, Mo.	1,090,057,839	24,821,666
Baltimore, Md.	1,237,535,258	24,940,602
Boston, Mass.	1,714,104,300	43,455,953
Los Angeles, Cal.	783,718,770	30,105,008
Pittsburgh, Pa.	928,864,800	31,308,560
San Francisco, Cal.	615,315,097	21,412,001
Buffalo, N. Y.	722,445,290	21,512,300
Milwaukee, Wis.	744,810,680	20,059,146
Washington, D. C.	1,175,867,117	12,471,444
Newark, N. J.	578,971,103	18,838,762
Minneapolis, Minn.	378,902,170	16,769,330
Cincinnati, O.	772,371,900	15,761,984
New Orleans, La.	443,552,203	5,417,551
Kansas City, Mo.	450,848,300	12,662,046
Indianapolis, Ind.	618,444,460	12,716,840
Rochester, N. Y.	378,742,280	12,185,232
Seattle, Wash.	239,341,852	13,008,015
Jersey City, N. J.	476,998,411	13,567,187

*Cities having a population of 300,000 and over. †Valuation of property subject to general property taxes. ‡Property taxes.

FASTEST VOYAGES ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

Queenstown to New York, Raunt's Rock to Ambrose channel lightship, short course, 4 days 10 hours 48 minutes, by the Mauretania, Sept. 11-15, 1910; long course (2,891 miles), 4 days 17 hours 6 minutes, Mauretania, Feb 13-18, 1909.

New York to Queenstown, 4 days 13 hours 41 minutes, by the Mauretania, Sept. 15-20 1909.

Hamburg to New York, 5 days 11 hours 54 minutes, by the Deutschland, Sept. 2-8, 1903.

Cherbourg to New York, 5 days 3 hours 20 minutes, by the Mauretania, Aug. 9-14, 1924.

New York to Cherbourg, 5 days 1 hour 49 minutes, by the Mauretania, Aug. 20-25, 1924.

Southampton to New York, 5 days 20 hours, by the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, March 30-April 5, 1898.

Havre to New York, 6 days 1 hour 12 minutes, by La Provence, Sept. 6-13, 1907.

New York to Southampton, 5 days 11 hours 13 minutes, by the Majestic, Sept. 22-28, 1923.

New York to Havre, 6 days 2 hours 48 minutes, by La Provence, May 31-June 6, 1906.

New York to Plymouth, short course (2,962 miles), 4 days 21 hours 57 minutes, by the Mauretania, Sept. 10-15, 1924; long course (3,080 miles), 5 days 9 hours 55 minutes, Kaiser Wilhelm II., Aug. 18-24, 1908.

Plymouth to New York, 5 days 15 hours 46 minutes, by the Deutschland, July 7-12, 1900.

Moville, Ireland, to Cape Race, N. F., 4 days 10 hours, by the Virginian (turbine), June 9-13, 1905.

The best day's run by any steamer was 676 knots, made by the Mauretania, January, 1911.

Distances: New York to Southampton, 3,100 miles; to Plymouth, 2,962 miles; to Queenstown, 2,800 miles; to Cherbourg, 3,098 miles; to Havre, 3,170 miles; to Hamburg, 3,820 miles.

GREAT SHIP CANALS OF THE WORLD.

Canal.	Opened, year.	Length, miles.	Depth, feet.	Width,* feet.	Cost.
Cape Cod	1914	8	25	150	$12,000,000
Corinth (Greece)	1893	4	26.25	72	5,000,000
Kronstadt-Leningrad (Russia)	1890	16	20.50	220	10,000,000
Elbe and Trave (Germany)	1900	41	10	72	5,831,000
Kaiser Wilhelm or Kiel (Germany)†	1895	61	45	150	94,818,000
Manchester ship (England)	1894	35.5	26	120	75,000,000
New Orleans Industrial (U. S.)	1921	6	30	150	20,000,000
Panama (U. S.)	1914	50.5	45	300	375,000,000
Sault Ste. Marie (U. S.)	1855	1.6	22	100	10,000,000
Sault Ste. Marie (Canada)	1895	1.11	20.25	142	2,791,873
Suez (Egypt)	1869	90	31	108	100,000,000
Welland (Canada)	1887	26.75	14	100	25,000,000

*At the bottom. †Rebuilt.

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

[From department of commerce report.]

Year.	Total.	Passenger.	Trucks.
1896	600	*	*
1900	5,000	*	*
1905	25,000	*	*
1910	187,000	181,000	6,000
1911	210,000	199,319	10,655
1912	378 000	356,000	22,000
1913	485 000	461,500	23,500
1914	569 054	543,679	25,375
1915	892,618	818,618	74,000
1916	1,583,638	1,493,617	90,000
1917	1,868 949	1,740,792	128 157
1918	1,153 638	926 388	227,250
1919	1,974,016	1,657,652	316,364
1920	2,205,197	1,883,158	322,039
1921	1,661,550	1,514 000	147,550
1922	2,638,562	2,385,010	253,552
1923	4,093,939	3,702,391	391,548
1924	3 638,388	3,262,307	376,081

*Figures not available.

EXPORTS BY YEARS.

Year.	*Cars.	†Pct.
1910	5,331	2.9
1911	12,254	5.8
1912	19,198	5.1
1913	26,756	5.5
1914	27,092	4.8
1915	71,579	8.0
1916	81,184	5.1
1917	72,409	3.9
1918	47,359	4.1
1919	94,904	4.8
1920	183,660	8.3
1921	42,657	2.6
1922	104 575	4.0
1923	209,271	5.1
1924	224,851	6.2

*Passenger and trucks. †Per cent of production.

SUMMARY OF REGISTRATION, PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS (1924).

United States registration	17,591,981
Production U. S. and Canada	3,638,388
Passenger cars	3,262,307
Motor trucks	376,081
Exports, total, from U. S.	178,730
Value	$131,733 983
Value of parts	$73,759,406
Registration First Half 1925.	
Total	17,716,709
Passenger cars	15,519,647
Trucks	2,114 750
Taxis	82,312

Note.—Production figures for the United States and Canada cannot be separated prior to 1924 except for census years. Much of the Canadian production is by branches of American firms.

PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF MOTORCYCLES.

Calendar year.	Number.	Exports—No.	Exports—Value.
1919	59,122	24,481	$6 687,436
1920	64,000	37,622	10,756,580
1921	26,991	11,001	3,517,769
1922	28,000	15 976	4 028,742
1923	41,894	22,112	5 298,597
1924	36,000	16,859	4,006,408

PRINCIPAL FOREIGN MARKETS.

The five leading foreign markets for American passenger automobiles in 1924 were Australia, Argentina, Canada, Mexico and Cuba in the order named. Shipments to these countries amounted approximately to 48 per cent of the total value of exports of passenger cars.

Among the motor-truck markets in 1924 Japan, Australia, Italy, Brazil and Cuba occupied the first five positions in the order named.

WORLD MOTOR-CAR REGISTRATION.

Cars and trucks registered and ratio of number of inhabitants per car and truck for the countries named.

Country.	Number.	Ratio.
North America—Un. States.	17,591,981	6
Canada*	639,114	14
Cuba	30 000	104
Mexico	35,000	406
South America—Argentina	130,000	67
Brazil	41,750	734
Chile	14,500	259
Europe—Belgium	92,700	81
Czechoslovakia	12 675	1,074
Denmark	47,352	69
France	575 000	68
Germany	219,990	272
Italy	95.000	409
Netherlands	47,875	143
Poland†	12,789	2,126
Spain	55 000	388
Sweden	62,589	94
Switzerland	29,848	130
United kingdom	770,839	56
Asia—China‡	10,102	43,169
India	55,966	5,699
Japan	22 111	2,531
Oceania—Australia	205 000	27
New Zealand	60,600	22
British South Africa	55,750	191

*Excludes Yukon and northwest territories. †Excludes Danzig. ‡Excludes Hongkong.

GREAT MINING DISASTERS IN RECENT YEARS.

In which 100 or more lives were lost.

Benwood, W. Va., April 28, 1924; 111 dead.
Birmingham, Ala., May 5, 1910; 175 dead.
Bolton, England, Dec. 21, 1910; 300 dead.
Briceville, Tenn., Dec. 9, 1911; 100 dead.
Butte, Mont., June 9, 1917; 156 dead.
Castle Gate, Utah, March 8, 1924; 171 dead.
Cherry, Ill., Nov. 13, 1909; 289 dead.
Cheswick, Pa., Jan. 25, 1904; 182 dead.
Coahuila, Mex., Feb. 1, 1902; 102 dead.
Coal Creek, Tenn., May 19, 1902; 227 dead.
Courriere, France, March 10, 1906; 1,060 dead.
Dawson, N. M., Oct. 22, 1913; 261 dead.
Dawson, N. M., Feb. 8, 1923; 120 dead.
Dortmund, Germany, Feb. 11, 1925; 121 dead.
Eccles, W. Va., April 28, 1914; 181 dead.
Ennis, W. Va., Dec. 30, 1908; 100 dead.
Finleyville, Pa., April 23, 1912; 115 dead.
Gerthe, Germany, Aug. 8, 1912; 103 dead.
Hamm, Germany, Nov. 12, 1908; 300 dead.
Hanley, England, Jan. 12, 1918; 160 dead.
Hanna, Wyo., June 30, 1903; 235 dead.
Jacob's Creek, Pa., Dec. 19, 1907; 230 dead.
Johnstown, Pa., July 10, 1902; 113 dead.
Kemmerer, Wyo., Aug. 14, 1923; 100 dead.
Khartsisk, Russia, June 18, 1905; 500 dead.
La Esperanza, Mex., Feb. 19, 1907; 123 dead.
Littleton, Ala., April 8, 1911; 128 dead.
Marianna, Pa., Nov. 28, 1908; 154 dead.
Monongah, W. Va., Dec. 6, 1907; 360 dead.
Newcastle, England, Feb. 16, 1909; 100 dead.
Senghenydd, Wales, Oct. 14, 1913; 423 dead.
Telluride, Col., Nov. 20, 1901; 100 dead.
Toyooka, Japan, July 20, 1907; 400 dead.
Virginia City, Ala., Feb. 20, 1905; 160 dead.
Watertown, Wales, July 11, 1905; 144 dead.
Welongong, Australia, July 31, 1902; 120 dead.
Whitehaven, England, May 12, 1910; 137 dead.

NATIONAL POLITICAL COMMITTEES (1924-1928.)

REPUBLICAN.

Headquarters—Munsey building, Washington, D. C.
Chairman—William M. Butler, Massachusetts.
Vice-Chairmen—Charles D. Hilles, New York; Ralph E. Williams, Oregon; Mrs. Alvin T. Hert, Kentucky.
Secretary—Roy O. West, Illinois.
Treasurer—William V. Hodges, Colorado.

Executive Committee.

William M. Butler, chairman...Massachusetts
Charles D. Hilles, vice-chairman....New York
Ralph E. Williams, vice-chairman.....Oregon
Mrs. Alvin T. Hert, vice-chairman...Kentucky
Roy O. West, secretary.....Illinois
William V. Hodges, treasurer.....Colorado
William H. Crocker.....California
J. Henry Roraback.....Connecticut
Coleman du Pont.....Delaware
Joseph B. Kealing.....Indiana
David W. Mulvane .....Kansas
Miss Bina M. West.....Michigan
Charles A. McCloud.....Nebraska
Mrs. Charles H. Sabin.....New York
Mrs. John Gordon Battelle.....Ohio
Mrs. Barclay H. Warburton.....Pennsylvania
Mrs. Jeannette A. Hyde.....Utah
Mrs. George Orvis.....Vermont
Virgil L. Highland.....West Virginia
Mrs. Bryant B. Brooks.....Wyoming

National Committee Members.

Alabama—Oliver D. Street.....Guntersville
Mrs. Birdie H. Kennamer.....Guntersville
Arizona—Thomas E. Campbell.....Phoenix
Mrs. Freda Marx .....Phoenix
Arkansas—Harmon L. Remmel.....Little Rock
Mrs. H. H. Foster.....Little Rock
California—Mrs. W. H. Crocker..San Francisco
Mrs. O. P. Clark .....Los Angeles
Colorado—Clarence C. Hamlin..Colorado Springs
Mrs. Anna W. Vaile.....Denver
Connecticut—J. Henry Roraback.....Canaan
Mrs. John B. Russ .....Shelton
Delaware—T. Coleman du Pont....Wilmington
Mrs. W. K. du Pont.....Wilmington
Florida—George W. Bean .....Tampa
Mrs. F. W. Morse.....Tampa
Georgia—Henry L. Johnson*.....Atlanta
Mrs. George N. Williams .....Savannah
Idaho—John Thomas .....Gooding
Mrs. Gladys Terhune .....Twin Falls
Illinois—Allen F. Moore.....Monticello
Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick.....Chicago
Indiana—Joseph B. Kealing.....Indianapolis
Miss Dorothy Cunningham.....Martinsville
Iowa—Charles A. Rawson.....Des Moines
Mrs. T. P. Hollowell.....Fort Madison
Kansas—David H. Mulvane .....Topeka
Mrs. R. R. Bittman .....Independence
Kentucky—Richard B. Ernst .....Covington
Mrs. Alvin T. Hert .....Louisville
Louisiana—Emil Kuntz.....New Orleans
Mrs. Rosamunde Kuntz.....New Orleans
Maine—Harold M. Sewall .....Bath
Mrs. Guy P. Gannett .....Augusta
Maryland—William P. Jackson.....Salisbury
Mrs. W. Bladen Lowndes .....Baltimore
Massachusetts—William M. Butler.....Boston
Mrs. Charles S. Bird.....East Walpole
Michigan—James E. Davidson.....Bay City
Miss Bina M. West.....Port Huron
Minnesota—William F. Brooks.....Minneapolis
Mrs. Manley L. Fosseen.....Minneapolis
Mississippi—Percy W. Howard.....Jackson
Mrs. Mary C. Booze.....Mound Bayou
Missouri—Dr. E. B. Clements.....Macon
Mrs. Grace S. Burlingham.....St. Louis
Montana—Dr. O. M. Lanstrum.....Helena
Mrs. George H. Berry.....Glasgow
Nebraska—Charles A. McCloud.....York
Mrs. Edgar P. Penney.....Fullerton
Nevada—George Wingfield .....Reno
Mrs. George W. Brady.....Winnemucca
New Hampshire—Fred W. Estabrook..Nashua
Mrs. J. G. M. Glessner.....Littleton
New Jersey—Hamilton F. Kean.....Elizabeth
Mrs. Lewis S. Thompson.....Red Bank
New Mexico—Edward Sargent.....Chama
Mrs. W. C. Reid.....Albuquerque
New York—Charles D. Hilles...New York City
Mrs. Charles H. Sabin.....New York City
North Carolina—John J. Parker....Greensboro
Mrs. Lindsay Patterson.....Winston-Salem
North Dakota—Harrison Garnett...St. Thomas
Mrs. Fred P. Mann.....Devil's Lake
Ohio—Maurice Maschke.....Cleveland
Mrs. John G. Battelle*.....Columbus
Oklahoma—W. G. Skelly .....Tulsa
Mrs. R. D. Rood.....Bartlesville
Oregon—Ralph E. Williams.....Portland
Mrs. E. C. Giltner .....Portland
Pennsylvania—George W. Pepper..Philadelphia
Mrs. Barclay H. Warburton.....Philadelphia
Rhode Island—Frederick S. Peck....Providence
Mrs. Chas. J. Steedman.....Providence
South Carolina—Joseph W. Tolbert..Greenwood
Mrs. Elizabeth D. Kirksey.....Pickens
South Dakota—W. E. Milligan.....Aberdeen
Mrs. Paul E. Rewman.....Deadwood
Tennessee—J. Will Taylor.....Knoxville
Mrs. Mary G. Howard...Lookout Mountain
Texas—R. B. Creager.....Brownsville
Mrs. J. C. Griswold.....San Antonio
Utah—Ernest Bamberger.....Salt Lake City
Mrs. Jeannette A. Hyde.....Salt Lake City
Vermont—Earl S. Kinsley.....Rutland
Mrs. George Orvis .....Manchester
Virginia—C. B. Slemp.....Big Stone Gap
Mrs. M. M. Caldwell.....Roanoke
Washington—N. C. Richards.....Yakima
Mrs. J. L. Hughes .....Yakima
West Virginia—Virgil L. Highland..Clarksburg
Mrs. Lenna L. Yost.....Huntington
Wisconsin—Ira S. Lorenz.....Milwaukee
Mrs. Julia Anderson Schnetz.....Racine
Wyoming—Patrick Sullivan .....Casper
Mrs. Bryant B. Brooks.....Casper
Alaska—(Vacancy).
Dist. of Columbia—E. F. Colladay..Washington
Mrs. Harry Wardman.....Washington
Hawaii—Robert W. Shingle.....Honolulu
Princess David Kawananakoa.... Honolulu
Philippine Islands—David Crosby.....Manila
Mrs. E. Finley Johnson.....Manila
Porto Rico—Robert H. Todd.....San Juan
Mrs. Harrison Johnson.....Caguas
*Deceased.

Chairmen State Central Committees.

Alabama—L. H. Reynolds.....Birmingham
Arizona—Roy N. Davidson (sec.).....Phoenix
Arkansas—H. L. Remmel.....Little Rock
California—Charles L. Neumiller..San Francisco
Colorado—Fred O. Roof.....Denver
Connecticut—J. Henry Roraback.....Hartford
Delaware—Reuben Satterthwaite....Wilmington
Florida—D. T. Gerow .....Jacksonville
Georgia—Dr. W. Y. Gilliam.....Atlanta
Idaho—John McMurray .....Oakley
Illinois—Frank L. Smith .....Dwight
Indiana—Clyde A. Walb.....LaGrange
Iowa—B. B. Burnquist .....Fort Dodge
Kansas—J. L. Stryker .....Fredonia
Kentucky—R. W. Hunter .....Providence
Louisiana—Dr. D. A. Lines.....New Orleans
Maine—George L. Emery.....Biddeford
Maryland—Galen L. Tait.....Baltimore
Massachusetts—Frank H. Foss.....Fitchburg
Michigan—Burt D. Cady.....Port Huron
Minnesota—W. W. Sivright.....Hutchinson
Mississippi—M. H. Daily .....Jackson
Missouri—William F. Phares .....Marysville
Montana—W. E. Dowlin .....Helena
Nebraska—Harry E. Sackett .....Beatrice
Nevada—F. B. Balzar.....Reno
New Hampshire—B. F. Worcester.....Concord
New Jersey—E. C. Stokes.....Trenton
New Mexico—Prager Miller.....Roswell

New York—George K. Morris .....Amsterdam
North Carolina—Wm. G. Bramham.....Durham
North Dakota—Harrison Garnett ..... Fargo
Ohio—Fred W. Warner .....Marion
Oklahoma—A. C. Alexander...Oklahoma City
Oregon—I. L. Patterson .....Salem
Pennsylvania—W. Harry Baker....Philadelphia
Rhode Island—Wm. C. Polkey.....Providence
South Carolina—Joseph W. Tolbert..Greenwood
South Dakota—George W. Wright.....Huron
Tennessee—Hal H. Clements.....Knoxville
Texas—Eugene Nolte .....Sequin
Utah—Carl Marcusen .....Price
Vermont—J. E. Piddock .....Saxtons River
Virginia—Joseph L. Crupper.....Falls Church
Washington—C. B. Fitzgerald.....Seattle
West Virginia—John T. Graham... Huntington
Wisconsin—T. P. Abel .....Milwaukee
Wyoming—P. C. Spencer .....Cheyenne
Dist. of Col.—Samuel J. Prescott..Washington
Porto Rico—Martinez Nadal.....San Juan

Vice-Chairwomen.

Alabama—Mrs. Lucinda Atkin .....Heflin
California—Miss Margaret M. Morgan.....
.....San Francisco
Colorado—Miss Eleanor F. Young.....Denver
Connecticut—Miss Katherine Byrne.....Putnam
Delaware—Miss Jeanette Buckingham...Dover
Florida—Mrs. Grace B. Wise.....Jacksonville
Idaho—Miss Gladys Terhune.....Twin Falls
Indiana—Miss Vivian Wheatcraft..Indianapolis
Iowa—Miss Martha McClure....Mount Pleasant
Kansas—Mrs. M. O. Babcock.....Atchison
Kentucky—Mrs. A. T. Hert.....Louisville
Louisiana—Mrs. Ethel Holland....New Orleans
Maryland—Mrs. C. Rebecca Wright.....Towson
Massachusetts—Mrs. J. D. Tillinghast...Boston
Michigan—Mrs. Orin T. Bolt.....Muskegon
Minnesota—Miss Hattie Bordewich.....Olivia
Mississippi—Mrs. Lida A. Oldham.....Oxford
Missouri—Mrs. W. R. Haight.....Brandsville
Montana—Mrs. Emma A. Ingalls.....Kalispell
Nebraska—Mrs. Draper Smith.....Omaha
Nevada—Mary C. Franzman.....Reno
New Hampshire—Mrs. Mary W. Spaulding...
.....Manchester
New Jersey—Mrs. E. F. Feickert.....Plainfield
New Mexico—Mrs. Frank W. Parker..Santa Fe
New York—Miss Sarah Butler.....New York
North Carolina—Mrs. Mary S. Sharpe.....
.....Greensboro
Ohio—Mrs. David Tod .....Youngstown
Oklahoma—Mrs. J. C. Pearson..Oklahoma City
Oregon—Mrs. E. C. Giltner.....Portland
Pennsylvania—Mrs. Hannah M. Durham.....
.....Allentown
Rhode Island—Mrs. E. S. Moulton..Providence
South Dakota—Mrs. Virginia Lafferty...Huron
Tennessee—Mrs. Eddie Priest.....Huntington
Texas—Mrs. J. C. Griswold.....San Antonio
Utah—Mrs. Justin R. Davis....Salt Lake City
Virginia—Mrs. M. M. Caldwell.....Roanoke
Washington—Mrs. Emma S. Devoe....Tacoma
West Virginia—Mrs. Flora A. Williams.Wheeling
Wyoming—Mrs. Katherine A. Morton..Cheyenne
Dist. of Columbia—Mrs. Virginia W. Speed..
.....Washington

DEMOCRATIC.

Permanent Headquarters—Room 215 Investment building, Washington, D. C.
Chairman—C. L. Shaver, West Virginia.
Vice-Chairmen—Emily Newell Blair, Missouri; Samuel B. Amidon, Kansas; Frank Hague, New Jersey.
Secretary—Charles A. Greathouse, Indiana.
Executive Secretary—Burt New, District of Columbia.
Treasurer—James W. Gerard, New York.
Sergeant at Arms—John J. Hughes, Iowa.

National Committeemen.

Alabama—Walter Moore .....Birmingham
Arizona—W. L. Barnum.....Phoenix
Arkansas—Vincent M. Miles.....Fort Smith
California—Isidore B. Dockweiler..Los Angeles
Colorado—John T. Barnett .....Denver
Connecticut—Homer S. Cummings....Stamford
Delaware—Andrew C. Gray.....Wilmington
Florida—J. T. G. Crawford.....Jacksonville
Georgia—John S. Cohen .....Atlanta
Idaho—Robert H. Elder.....Coeur d'Alene
Illinois—George E. Brennan.....Chicago
Indiana—Charles A. Greathouse...Indianapolis
Iowa—C. L. Herring.....Des Moines
Kansas—Dudley Doolittle.....Strong
Kentucky—Urey Woodson .....Owensboro
Louisiana—Lee Emmett Thomas....Shreveport
Maine—D. J. McGillicuddy .....Lewiston
Maryland—John Walter Smith.....Baltimore
Massachusetts—Edward W. Quinn...Cambridge
Michigan—William A. Comstock.....Detroit
Minnesota—Joseph Wolf .....St. Paul
Mississippi—Henry Minor .....Macon
Missouri—W. T. Kemper.....Kansas City
Montana—J. Bruce Kremer .....Butte
Nebraska—Arthur F. Mullen .....Omaha
Nevada—Samuel M. Pickett .....Reno
New Hampshire—Robert C. Murchie....Concord
New Jersey—Frank Hague.....Jersey City
New Mexico—Arthur Seligman.....Santa Fe
New York—Norman E. Mack.....Buffalo
North Carolina—F. M. Simmons.....Newbern
North Dakota—R. B. Murphy.....Bismarck
Ohio—E. H. Moore .....Youngstown
Oklahoma—Scott Ferris .....Lawton
Oregon—Will R. King .....Portland
Pennsylvania—Joseph F. Guffey ....Pittsburgh
Rhode Island—Patrick H. Quinn.....Providence
South Carolina—John G. Evans...Spartanburg
South Dakota—W. W. Howes.....Wolsey
Tennessee—Cordell Hull .....Carthage
Texas—Jed Adams .....Dallas
Utah—James H. Moyle .....Salt Lake City
Vermont—Frank H. Duffy.....Rutland
Virginia—Carter Glass .....Lynchburg
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West Virginia—C. W. Osenton.....Fayetteville
Wisconsin—Martin L. Lueck.....Beaver Dam
Wyoming—Patrick J. Quealy .....Kemmerer
Alaska—T. J. Donohoe .....Cordova
Dist. of Col.—John F. Costello.....Washington
Hawaii—John H. Wilson .....Honolulu
Philippines—Robert E. Manley.....Indianapolis
Porto Rico—Henry W. Dooley.....San Juan
Canal Zone—Frank T. Hamlin .....Ancon

National Committeewomen.

Alabama—Mrs. Chas. J. Sharp....Birmingham
Arizona—Mrs. Theodore Marsh.....Nogales
Arkansas—Miss Alice Cordell.....El Dorado
California—Mrs. Charles L. Donohoe..Los Altos
Colorado—Mrs. Gertrude A. Lee.....Denver
Connecticut—Miss Caroline Ruutz-Rees.....
.....Greenwich
Delaware—Mrs. John R. Eskridge.....Seaford
Florida—Mrs. Lois K. Mayes .....Pensacola
Georgia—Mrs. Edgar Alexander.....Atlanta
Idaho—Mrs. Teresa M. Graham..Coeur d'Alene
Illinois—Mrs. Kellogg Fairbank.....Chicago
Indiana—Mrs. Bessie L. Riggs.....Sullivan
Iowa—Mrs. Madge O'Neill..Columbus Junction
Kansas—Mrs. Florence G. Farley.....Wichita
Kentucky—Mrs. J. C. Cantrill.....Frankfort
Louisiana—Mrs. Genevieve Clark-Thomson...
.....New Orleans
Maine—Mrs. Wm. R. Pattengall.....Augusta
Maryland—Mrs. S. Johnson Poe.....Baltimore
Massachusetts—Mrs. Nellie M. Sullivan.....
.....Fall River
Michigan—Mrs. Etta C. Boltwood.....
.....Grand Rapids
Minnesota—Miss Jessie Scott.....St. Paul
Mississippi—Mrs. Daisy McLaurin Stevens...
.....Brandon
Missouri—Mrs. Emily Newell Blair.....Joplin
Montana—Mrs. J. S. M. Neill.....Helena
Nebraska—Dr. Jennie Callfas.....Omaha
Nevada—Mrs. Frances Friedhoff.....Yerington
New Hampshire—Mrs. Dorothy B. Jackson...
.....Concord
New Jersey—Mrs. J. B. Billington..Jersey City
New Mexico—Mrs. Jennie Martin Kirby.....
.....Tucumcari

New York—Miss Elisabeth Marbury.....
.....New York City
North Carolina—Miss Mary O. Graham.....
..... Charlotte
North Dakota—Mrs. Esther S. Johnson.....
..... Bismarck
Ohio—Mrs. Bernice Pyke.....Cleveland
Oklahoma—Mrs. D. A. McDougall.....Sapulpa
Oregon—Mrs. Irene G. Stuart.....Portland
Pennsylvania—Mrs. Lillian D. Bergey.....
..... Philadelphia
Rhode Island—Mrs. Jane A. Newton..Providence
South Carolina—Mrs. Leroy Springs..Lancaster
South Dakota—Mrs. H. C. Snodgrass...Interior
Tennessee—Mrs. Benton McMillin....Nashville
Texas—Mrs. J. T. Bloodworth.....Fort Worth
Utah—Mrs. Weston Vernon.....Logan
Vermont—Miss Alice D. Sullivan.....Windsor
Virginia—Mrs. Beverly B. Munford..Richmond
Washington—Mrs. E. D. Christian.....Spokane
West Virginia—Mrs. Frank Mann..Huntington
Wisconsin—Mrs. Gertrude Bowler...Sheboygan
Wyoming—Mrs. Burke H. Sinclair.....Casper
Alaska—Mrs. John W. Troy.....Juneau
Dist. of Col.—Mrs. J. Borden Harriman.....
..... Washington
Hawaii—Mrs. L. L. McCandless.....Honolulu
Philippines—Grace E. Westerhouse.....
.....Los Angeles, Cal.
Porto Rico—Mrs. Isabel L. Horton...Mayaguez
Canal Zone—Mrs. L. O. Keen.....Balboa

Chairmen State Central Committees.

Alabama—R. B. Evins .....Birmingham
Arizona—A. A. Johns .....Phoenix
Arkansas—Thos. W. Campbell.....Little Rock
California—Claude F. Purkitt.....Willows
Colorado—Thomas Annear .....Denver
Connecticut—Edward M. Yeomans..New Haven
Delaware—Harry T. Graham.....Wilmington
Florida—Robert E. Davis.....Gainesville
Georgia—G. E. Maddox .....Atlanta
Idaho—L. E. Dillingham.....Mackay
Illinois—John P. Devine .....Dixon
Indiana—Walter S. Chambers.....Newcastle
Iowa—E. J. Feuling.....New Hampton
Kansas—Fred Robertson .....Topeka
Kentucky—Samuel M. Wilson.....Louisville
Louisiana—Martin Behrman.....New Orleans
Maine—Dan W. Cony .....Augusta
Maryland—J. Enos Ray.....Chillum
Massachusetts—Charles H. McGlue.....Lynn
Michigan—William A. Comstock.....Detroit
Minnesota—Julius Thorson .....St. Paul
Mississippi—W. Calvin Wells.....Jackson
Missouri—Joshua Barbee.....St. Louis
Montana—Tom Stout .....Lewiston
Nebraska—T. S. Allen .....Lincoln
Nevada—William McKnight .....Reno
New Hampshire—Robert Jackson.....Concord
New Jersey—Harry Heher .....Trenton
New Mexico—Edward Swope..East Las Vegas
New York—Herbert C. Pell, Jr.....New York
North Carolina—John G. Dawson.....Raleigh
North Dakota—Ed J. Hughes.....Dickinson
Ohio—Thomas E. Dye.....Urbana
Oklahoma—Robert L. Davidson.....Tulsa
Oregon—Dr. C. J. Smith .....Portland
Pennsylvania—John H. Bigelow.....Harrisburg
Rhode Island—James E. Dunne.....Providence
South Carolina—Edgar A. Brown.....Columbia
South Dakota—L. N. Crill.....Sioux Falls
Tennessee—Ernest N. Haston.....Nashville
Texas—Ed A. Berry .....Houston
Utah—Harden Bennion.....Salt Lake City
Vermont—James P. Leamy.....Rutland
Virginia—H. F. Byrd .....Richmond
Washington—Donald A. McDonald.....Seattle
West Virginia—R. F. Dunlap .....Charleston
Wisconsin—John M. Callahan.....Milwaukee
Wyoming—Dr. J. R. Hylton .....Douglas

Chairwomen State Central Committees.

Alabama—Mrs. Charles McDowell.....Eufaula
Arizona—Mrs. Theodore Marsh.....Nogales
California—Mrs. Katherine Braddock..Stockton
Colorado—Mrs. Luella M. Rhodes..Fort Collins
Connecticut—Mrs. Fannie D. Welch..Columbia
Delaware—Miss Ellen Samworth...Wilmington
Illinois—Mrs. A. E. Bergland.....Galva
Indiana—Mrs. A. P. Flynn.....Logansport
Iowa—Mrs. W. E. Maulsby.....Des Moines
Kansas—Mrs. Margaret Grandle.....Pittsburgh
Kentucky—Mrs. H. K. Bourne.....Louisville
Maine—Mrs. Charles H. Creighton..Thomaston
Massachusetts—Mrs. C. W. McDonald..Roxbury
Michigan—Mrs. W. H. Anderson..Grand Rapids
Minnesota—Mrs. C. S. Pillsbury..Minneapolis
Mississippi—Mrs. Fred L. Ballou.....Natchez
Missouri—Mrs. W. E. Ewing.....Odessa
Montana—Mrs. M. G. Mitchell.....Great Falls
Nebraska—Mrs. A. C. Shallenberger.....Alma
New Hampshire—Mrs. Alice S. Harriman.....
..... Laconia
New Jersey—Mrs. Mary T. Norton...Jersey City
New Mexico—Mrs. Frances E. Nixon.....
..... Fort Sumner
New York—Mrs. Daniel O'Day.....Rye
North Carolina—Miss Mary Henderson.....
..... Salisbury
Ohio—Mrs. Frank M. Gorman.....Cincinnati
Oregon—Miss Celia L. Gavin.....The Dalles
Pennsylvania—Mrs. Edith B. Allen.....
..... Williamsport
Rhode Island—Mrs. Susan Sharp Adams.....
..... Kenyon
South Dakota—Mrs. L. L. Leavitt..Sioux Falls
Tennessee—Mrs. George F. Milton..Chattanooga
Utah—Mrs. Burton Musser.....Salt Lake City
Washington—Mrs. Alice V. Robinson...Seattle
West Virginia—Miss Eleanor Simpson.....
..... Moundsville
Wisconsin—Mrs. C. M. Barr.....Sherwood

PROGRESSIVE (LA FOLLETTE).

Headquarters—Washington, D. C., and Chicago, Ill.
Chairman—John M. Nelson, Wisconsin.
Vice-Chairman—Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., Wisconsin.
Treasurer—William T. Raleigh, Illinois.
Director of Finance—Herman L. Ekern, Wisconsin.

State Chairmen.

Alabama—B. W. King.....Birmingham
Arizona—George U. Young .....Phoenix
Arkansas—S. E. Connell.....Little Rock
California—Rudolph Spreckels...San Francisco
Colorado—Guy G. Alexander .....Denver
Connecticut—S. W. Tator .....New Haven
Delaware—H. C. Wallis .....Wilmington
Georgia—F. E. Rodenslaben .....Atlanta
Idaho—H. F. Samuels .....Boise
Illinois—Charles J. McGowan.....Chicago
Indiana—A. F. Bently .....Atlanta
Iowa—John D. Dennison.....Des Moines
Kansas—Rodney A. Elward.....Topeka
Kentucky—L. F. Mercer.....Louisville
Louisiana—Mrs. Heber Storrs.....New Orleans
Maine—Alfred K. F. Eagles.....Portland
Maryland—Edw. D. Bieretz .....Baltimore
Massachusetts—George F. Roewer.....Boston
Michigan—Sybrant Wesselius.....Grand Rapids
Minnesota—John F. Sinclair.....Minneapolis
Missouri—R. T. Wood .....St. Louis
Montana—James H. Baldwin .....Butte
Nebraska—Otto Mutz .....Lincoln
Nevada—M. J. Scanlon .....Reno
New Hampshire—Edgar D. Mank...Manchester
New Jersey—Frank A. Pattison .....Newark
New Mexico—J. Walker Hunter .....Clovis
New York—Arthur G. Hays....New York city
North Carolina—C. P. Barringer....Greensboro
North Dakota—F. A. Vogel.....Bismarck
Ohio—Peter Witt .....Cleveland
Oklahoma—Albert S. Gilles....Oklahoma City
Oregon—Ernest Kroner .....Portland
Pennsylvania—Charles Kutz.....Harrisburg
Rhode Island—Harry M. Donnelly..Providence
Tennessee—H. V. Reid .....Memphis
Texas—R. E. Curtis.....Fort Worth
Utah—W. G. Piggott .....Ogden
Vermont—Fred W. Sutor .....Barre

Virginia—Peter J. Conlon.....Alexandria
Washington—John G. Ballaine.....Seattle
West Virginia—J. B. Floyd.....Charleston
Wisconsin—Erik J. Onstad .....Madison
Wyoming—James Morgan .....Cheyenne

SOCIALIST.

National Chairman—Eugene V. Debs, Indiana.
Executive Secretary—Mrs. Bertha Hale White, Illinois.
Headquarters—2653 West Washington boulevard, Chicago.

National Committee.

Morris Hillquit.....New York
James Maurer.....Pennsylvania
Victor Berger.....Wisconsin
George E. Roswer, Jr.....Massachusetts
John Collins.....Illinois
Leo M. Harkins.....New Jersey
Joseph Sharts.....Ohio

PROHIBITION.

National Chairman—Dr. B. E. Prugh, Pennsylvania.
Manager Chicago Headquarters—John P. Coffin.
Treasurer—H. P. Faris, Clinton, Mo.
Headquarters—2101 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill.

FARMER-LABOR.

Executive Committee.

Chairman—Alexander Howatt, Kansas.
Members—Alice Lorraine Daly, South Dakota; Joseph Manley, Illinois; Alfred Knutson, North Dakota; Scott Wilkins, Ohio; William Mahoney, Minnesota.
Secretary—C. A. Hathaway, Minnesota.
Headquarters—St. Paul, Minn.

PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE.

Headquarters—201 Lyric building, Omaha, Neb.
Chairman—Roy M. Harrop, Omaha, Neb.
Vice-Chairman—E. M. Price, Detroit, Mich.
Vice-Chairman (women)—Mrs. Jessie Bacon, New York, N. Y.
Secretary—O. C. Edwards, San Francisco, Cal.
Treasurer—Wallace Campbell, Bismarck, N. D.

WORKERS' PARTY.

Executive Secretary—Charles E. Ruthenberg, Cleveland, O.

NATIONAL PARTY PLATFORMS OF 1924 IN BRIEF.

The following summary includes the principal planks in the platforms adopted at the national party conventions in 1924:

REPUBLICAN.

Adopted at Cleveland June 11.

Rigid economy in government.
Progressive tax reduction.
Reorganization of the executive departments and bureaus of the government.
Improvement in the enforcement of the civil service laws.
Adherence to the permanent court of international justice.
Calling of a conference on the limitation of land armaments.
No cancellation of foreign war debts to the United States.
Continuance of protective tariff policy.
Enactment of measures in the interest of agriculture such as the co-operative marketing of food products.
Federal co-operation with the states in highway building.
Protection of labor from undue exactions.
Federal free employment agencies.
Consolidation of railroads into fewer competitive systems.
No government ownership of public utilities.
Arbitration in coal mining disputes.
Protection and care of world war veterans.
Conservation of the country's natural resources.
Universal mobilization in time of war.
Retention of the Philippines until ready for self-government.
Promotion of commercial aviation.
Maintenance of army and navy on efficient basis.
Passage of a federal antilynching law.
Prosecution of officials guilty of corrupt practices.
Respect for law and its enforcement.

DEMOCRATIC.

Adopted at New York June 29.

Punishment of all who make barter of the national honor, the national resources and the administration of law.
Condemnation of government by the spy and blackmailer.
Enactment of a tariff law that will protect against monopoly and at the same time produce a fair revenue to support the government.
Graduated tax upon incomes so adjusted as to lay the burden on taxpayers in proportion to their ability to pay.
Re-establishment of the farmers' export market, lowering of rail and water rates, co-operative marketing and credits for farmers.
Carrying out of the Muscle Shoals project.
Reclamation of arid and semiarid lands.
Conservation of naval oil reserves and all other natural resources.
Regulation of corporations controlling the necessaries of life.
Observance of civil service laws.
Adequate salaries for postal employes.
Liberal compensation of war veterans.
Publicity of campaign contributions.
Preservation of rights of the states.
Exclusion of Asiatic immigration.
Immediate independence for the Philippines.
Referendum on joining the league of nations.
Promotion of deep waterways.
Laws against fraudulent stock sales.
Prosecution of private monopolies.
Development of aviation.
Collective bargaining by labor.
Freedom of religion, speech and the press.

PROGRESSIVE (LA FOLLETTE).

Adopted at Cleveland July 5.

Crushing of private monopoly by the government.
Freedom of speech, press and assemblage.
Retention of surtaxes on swollen incomes and excess profits and inheritance taxes.
Public ownership of the nation's water power.
Reconstruction of federal reserve and federal farm loan systems to make the nation's money available to all on fair terms.
Right of farmers and industrial workers to organize and bargain collectively.
Creation of government marketing corporation.
Public ownership of railroads.
Abolition of injunctions in labor disputes and contempt of court without trial by jury; election of federal judges.
Deep waterway from the great lakes to the sea.
Revision of the treaty of Versailles.

FARMER-LABOR (COMMUNIST).

Adopted at St. Paul June 19.

Control of the government by workers and farmers.
Nationalization of monopolized industries.

Government ownership and operation of all banking institutions.
Abolition of injunctions in labor disputes.
Social insurance and old age pensions.
Public ownership of means of transportation and marketing institutions.
Loans to farmers in distress without interest.
Recognition of the soviet republic in Russia.

SOCIALIST.

The socialist national convention held in Cleveland, July 6-8, indorsed the LaFollette platform, which had been adopted by the conference of progressive political action on July 5. It also adopted a series of resolutions, one of which condemned the Ku-Klux Klan.

Other resolutions pledged active support to the child labor amendment, favored proportional representation for minorities, condemned the thumb-print system of identifying immigrants and denounced the exploitation of Negro workers.

PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE.

Adopted at Omaha Feb. 1.

Establishment of government-owned banks and the direct issue of full legal tender currency at its face value for all debts, public and private.
Immediate payment of a soldiers' bonus.
Election of president and vice-president of the United States by direct vote of the people.
Declaration of war to be submitted to referendum of the people except in the event of foreign invasion.

PROHIBITION.

Adopted at Columbus, O., June 6.

Compulsory attendance in public schools.
Opposition to use of public school money for sectarian purposes.
Farm relief legislation.
Administration of natural resources by the government.
Extension of the merit system to all agencies of the executive branch of the government.
Constructive program of Americanization.
American participation in the court of international justice.
Maintenance of constitutional government.
Strict law enforcement.

AMERICAN PARTY.

Adopted at Columbus, O., June 3.

The American party's platform demands that the government initiate treaties with foreign countries looking to the outlawing of war; censorship of foreign language newspapers; that foreign schools be prevented from disseminating foreign propaganda and that wealth be limited; more stringent laws dealing with polygamy, white slavery and kidnaping; effective laws for dealing with those guilty of election frauds; laws restricting immigration for the next five years and preparing the alien for immigration in his home country instead of determining his fitness after arrival in this country, and law enforcement, especially of the eighteenth amendment.

WORKERS' PARTY OF AMERICA.

Adopted in Chicago July 11.

In place of the capitalist dictatorship there must be established the rule of the workers. This rule will be established through a proletarian revolution which will create a soviet government and the dictatorship of the proletariat. This government will wrest from the capitalists the raw materials and operate them for the happiness and well-being of the producers. All large-scale industries are to be nationalized and controlled by the workers in them. Industry must support the unemployed. The workers' party will fight against the use of injunctions in labor disputes and the intimidation of strikers through police and soldiers. It will rally the workers for the immediate, unconditional recognition of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

COMMONWEALTH LAND PARTY.

Adopted in New York, N. Y., Feb. 9.

The commonwealth land party, previously known as the single tax party, demands that the full rent of land be collected by the government in place of all direct and indirect taxes and that all buildings, machinery, implements and improvements of land, all industry, thrift and enterprise, all wages, salaries, incomes and every product of labor or intellect be exempt from taxation.

SOCIALIST-LABOR.

Adopted in New York, N. Y., May 13.

The socialist-labor party aims to substitute a system of social ownership of the means of production, industrially administered by the workers, who assume control and direction as well as operation of their industrial affairs. It calls upon wage workers to organize themselves into a revolutionary political organization for the establishment of a socialist industrial republic.

AMERICAN HALL OF FAME.

"The Hall of Fame for Great Americans" is the name of a building on University Heights in New York city, in which are inscribed on bronze tablets the names of famous American men and women. Nominations for the honor are made by the public and are submitted to a committee of 100 eminent citizens. In the case of men fifty-one votes are required and in the case of women forty-seven. The first balloting took place in October, 1900, when the following were chosen:

George Washington.
Abraham Lincoln.
Daniel Webster.
Benjamin Franklin.
Ulysses S. Grant.
John Marshall.
Thomas Jefferson.
Ralph W. Emerson.
H. W. Longfellow.
Robert Fulton.
Horace Mann.
Henry W. Beecher.
James Kent.
Joseph Story.
John Adams.
Washington Irving.
Jonathan Edwards.
Samuel F. B. Morse.
David G. Farragut.
Henry Clay.
Nathaniel Hawthorne.
George Peabody.
Robert E. Lee.
Peter Cooper.
Eli Whitney.
John J. Audubon.
William E. Channing.
Gilbert Stuart.
Asa Gray.

Chosen in 1905.

John Quincy Adams.
James Russell Lowell.
William T. Sherman.
James Madison.
John G. Whittier.
Alexander Hamilton.
Louis Agassiz.
Mary Lyon.
Emma Willard.
Maria Mitchell.

Chosen in 1910.

Harriet Beecher Stowe.
Oliver Wendell Holmes.
Edgar Allan Poe.
James Fenimore Cooper.
Phillips Brooks.
William Cullen Bryant.
Frances E. Willard.
Andrew Jackson.
George Bancroft.
John Lothrop Motley.

Chosen in 1915.

Francis Parkman.
Mark Hopkins.
Elias Howe.
Joseph Henry.
Rufus Choate.
Daniel Boone.
Charlotte Cushman.

Chosen in 1920.

Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain).
Augustus St. Gaudens.
James Buchanan Eads.
Patrick Henry.
William T. G. Morton.
Roger Williams.
Alice Freeman Palmer.

Chosen in 1925.

Edwin Booth.
John Paul Jones.

CLIMATOLOGY OF THE UNITED STATES.

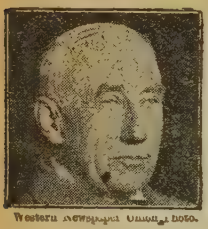
The following table of average rainfall and highest and lowest temperatures, based upon observations of fifty-four or fewer years at selected stations in the United States, was compiled from the records of the weather bureau for The Daily News Almanac and Year-Book by the United States weather bureau, Washington, D. C.:

State. Stations.	Barometer above sea level (ft.)	No. of years.	Temperature* Max.	Year.	Min.	Year.	Av. precipitation.†
Alabama—Mobile	57	53	102	1901	— 1	1899	62.0
Montgomery	223	53	107	1881	— 5	1899	51.2
Arizona—Yuma	141	49	120	1910	22	1911	3.1
Arkansas—Little Rock	357	45	106	1901	—12	1899	49.9
California—San Francisco	155	54	101	1904	29	1888	22.3
San Diego	87	53	110	1913	25	1913	10.0
Colorado—Denver	5,292	53	105	1878	—29	1875	14.0
Pueblo	4,685	37	104	1902	—27	1899	12.0
Connecticut—New Haven	106	52	100	1881	—14	1873	47.2
District of Columbia—Washington	112	54	106	1918	—15	1899	43.5
Florida—Jacksonville	43	54	104	1879	10	1899	53.2
Key West	22	54	100	1886	41	1886	38.7
Georgia—Atlanta	1,174	46	100	1887	— 8	1899	49.4
Savannah	65	54	105	1879	8	1899	50.3
Idaho—Boise	2,739	54	121	1871	—28	1888	12.7
Lewiston	757	25	110	1918	—23	1919	13.5
Pocatello	4,477	26	102	1901	—20	1905	12.9
Illinois—Cairo	356	53	106	1901	—16	1884	41.7
Chicago	823	54	103	1901	—23	1872	33.3
Springfield	636	46	107	1901	—24	1905	37.0
Indiana—Indianapolis	822	54	106	1901	—25	1884	41.5
Iowa—Des Moines	861	47	110	1918	—30	1884	32.4
Kansas—Dodge City	2,509	50	108	1876	—26	1899	20.8
Kentucky—Louisville	525	53	107	1901	—20	1884	44.3
Louisiana—New Orleans	53	54	102	1915	7	1899	57.4
Shreveport	249	50	110	1909	— 5	1899	45.7
Maine—Eastport	76	52	93	1901	—23	1914	43.3
Portland	103	54	103	1911	—21	1917	42.5
Maryland—Baltimore	123	54	105	1918	— 7	1899	43.2
Massachusetts—Boston	125	54	104	1911	—14	1917	43.4
Michigan—Alpena	609	53	101	1911	—27	1882	33.2
Detroit	730	54	104	1918	—24	1872	32.2
Marquette	734	54	108	1901	—27	1888	32.6
Minnesota—St. Paul	837	54	104	1901	—41	1888	28.7
Moorhead	940	44	110	1917	—48	1887	24.9
Mississippi—Vicksburg	247	54	101	1881	— 1	1899	53.7
Missouri—St. Louis	568	54	107	1901	—22	1884	37.2
Montana—Helena	4,110	45	103	1886	—42	1893	12.8
Havre	2,505	45	108	1900	—57	1916	13.7
Nebraska—North Platte	2,821	51	107	1877	—35	1899	18.9
Omaha	1,105	52	110	1918	—32	1884	30.7
Nevada—Winnemucca	4,344	48	104	1877	—28	1888	8.4
New Jersey—Atlantic City	52	51	104	1918	— 7	1899	40.8
New York—Albany	97	51	104	1911	—24	1904	36.4
Rochester	523	54	101	1911	—14	1904	34.3
New Mexico—Santa Fe	7,013	51	97	1878	—13	1883	14.5
North Carolina—Charlotte	779	47	102	1887	— 5	1899	49.2
Wilmington	78	54	103	1879	5	1899	51.0
North Dakota—Bismarck	1,674	50	108	1921	—45	1916	17.6
Fort Buford, Williston	1,878	46	107	1883	—49	1888	15.1
Ohio—Cincinnati	628	54	105	1901	—17	1899	38.3
Cleveland	762	54	100	1918	—17	1873	35.0
Oklahoma—Oklahoma City	1,214	34	108	1909	—17	1899	31.7
Oregon—Portland	153	51	102	1907	— 2	1888	43.2
Roseburg	510	48	106	1905	— 6	1888	34.4
Pennsylvania—Philadelphia	114	53	106	1918	— 6	1899	41.2
Pittsburgh	842	51	103	1881	—20	1899	36.4
Rhode Island—Block Island	26	44	92	1911	— 6	1917	44.4
South Carolina—Charleston	48	54	104	1879	7	1899	52.1
South Dakota—Rapid City	3,259	37	106	1900	—34	1899	18.7
Yankton	1,233	53	107	1894	—36	1912	25.4
Tennessee—Knoxville	996	54	100	1887	—16	1884	49.4
Memphis	399	54	104	1901	— 9	1899	50.3
Texas—Abilene	1,738	39	110	1886	— 6	1899	24.7
Galveston	54	54	99	1913	8	1899	47.1
Utah—Salt Lake City	4,360	51	102	1889	—20	1883	16.0
Vermont—Northfield	876	38	98	1911	—41	1917	33.8
Virginia—Norfolk	91	54	105	1918	2	1895	49.5
Washington—Spokane	1,929	44	104	1898	—30	1888	18.8
West Virginia—Parkersburg	637	37	106	1918	—27	1899	40.2
Wisconsin—Milwaukee	681	54	102	1916	—25	1875	31.4
Wyoming—Cheyenne	6,088	54	100	1881	—38	1875	13.6

*Corrected to Dec. 31, 1924, inclusive. †Precipitation normals adopted in 1907.

AMUNDSEN-ELLSWORTH POLAR FLIGHT.

Under the leadership of Capt. Roald Amundsen, the Norwegian arctic and antarctic explorer, assisted by Lincoln Ellsworth, an American, an expedition was organized in 1925 to explore the north polar regions by airplane. Funds and scientific instruments for the purpose were supplied by the Norwegian government, the Norwegian Aero club and by James W. Ellsworth, father of Lincoln Ellsworth, who gave $100,000. The enterprise as a whole was under the supervision of the aero club named. Two especially constructed Dernier all-metal planes, each supplied with two Rolls-Royce engines arranged tandem, were built in Pisa, Italy, and transported to Norway and then to Spitzbergen by steamers. The maximum lift of each machine was about 6,000 pounds. This included the weight of the men, their provisions and scientific instruments and 4,800 pounds of gasoline. The personnel, in addition to the leaders, consisted of Lieut. Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen of the Norwegian navy; Leif Dietrichsen, aviation pilot; Oskar Omdal, mechanic and aviator, and Carl Feucht, a mechanic from Friedrichsruhe, Germany. The men, machines and equipment were conveyed to Kings bay, Spitzbergen, in the small steamers Farm and Hobby and after some delay on account of cold and stormy weather the start for the polar regions was made on the afternoon of May 21. The N-25, which carried Amundsen, Riiser-Larsen and Feucht, took off at 5:10 p. m. and the N-24, carrying Ellsworth, Dietrichsen and Omdal, followed at 5:14 p. m. Both planes, flying parallel with each other, headed toward the north and quickly vanished from sight.



Western Newspaper Union Photo.

ROALD AMUNDSEN.

The distance of the north pole from Kings bay is approximately 750 miles and it had been estimated that the flight there and back could be made in about fifteen hours under the most favorable circumstances. At any rate the flyers were expected to return to the starting place within a day or two, even giving them time for landing and taking observations at the pole. It was twenty-eight days before they came back. In the meantime all sorts of speculation were engaged in as to their fate, and steps were taken to rescue them if they were still alive.

The planes after leaving Kings bay had clear weather for an hour and then fog for two hours. After that the visibility was good until the landing was made. The course was changed once farther to the east, it being found that a northeast wind had caused the machines to go too far west. At 1 a. m. May 22 it was discovered that half of the gasoline supply had been exhausted. It became necessary to descend in order to take bearings and to determine what further course should be taken. No landing on the ice could be made, as it was too rough, but a large open lane of water was found and on this the machines settled. Almost immediately the lane narrowed and froze, gripping both the N-25 and the N-24 fast.

Observations taken showed that the position was 87 degrees and 44 minutes north latitude and 10 degrees and 20 minutes west longitude. The distance covered was exactly 1,000 kilometers or 621 miles and the north pole was approximately 136 miles farther on. Head wind had put the flyers back about 200 kilometers or nearly 125 miles. Two soundings were taken at the landing place and the depth was found to be 3,750 meters or approximately 11,437 feet. From this and also from the observations made over the area covered by the flight it was concluded that there was no land between the point reached by the expedition and the north pole. It was therefore decided not to attempt going farther north, but to return to Spitzbergen by a more easterly route so as to observe a tract of the polar region not hitherto traversed.

Bain News Service Photo.

LINCOLN ELLSWORTH.

With both airplanes locked fast in the ice the danger to the personnel of the expedition was so manifest that Capt. Amundsen at once reduced the daily ration to less than a pound a day. Efforts were then concentrated on getting one plane clear from the ice and after twenty-four days of the hardest kind of labor the N-25 was freed and hauled to a starting place which had been leveled on the ice some distance away. Several unsuccessful efforts to get the plane to rise from the uneven ice were made, but finally the machine took to the air and, with all the members of the expedition aboard, the N-25 at 10:40 a. m. June 15 began its return flight to Spitzbergen. After a flight lasting eight hours and thirty-five minutes, partly through fog, the plane reached North cape on the northern point of Northeast Land, a large island forming the northeastern part of Spitzbergen. Here a landing was made, but when the Norwegian sealer Sjoeliv (Sea Life) hove in sight to the westward the explorers hopped off and taxied out to it. They were taken aboard, but owing to the heavy sea Lady Franklin bay was sought for shelter. The N-25 was made fast to the land ice on the edge of the bay and left there while the sealer proceeded to Kings bay, which was reached early on the morning of June 18. The airplane was subsequently flown to the same base and taken to Norway.

The news of the safety of the expedition was received with great satisfaction everywhere and the men who took part in it were praised for their endurance and courage. High honors were paid them by the king and people of Norway on their return. On the outward and homeward flights the expedition made observations on about 62,000 square miles of hitherto unexplored area. No new land was discovered in this region.

THE MACMILLAN EXPEDITION.

Donald B. MacMillan organized in 1925, with the help of the National Geographic society and the United States navy, a new expedition to explore by means of airplanes the arctic regions north of Alaska and west of the area traversed by Peary, Amundsen and other explorers. It was his theory that new lands would be discovered in this part of the extreme north. With two ships, the Peary and the Bowdoin, he left Wiscasset, Me., June 20 equipped for a year's stay in the arctic if necessary, though he planned to return in the fall. He chose as his headquarters Etah, an Eskimo settlement on the northeast coast of Greenland. Three airplanes of the amphibian type were conveyed on the Peary. They and the volunteer navy aviators who were to use them were in charge of Lieutenant-Commander Richard E. Byrd. The flyers and their assist-

ants were Lieut. A. M. Schur, Lieutenant-Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., Chief Boatswain Earl E. Reber, Andrew N. Nold and Nels P. Sorenson. Among the scientists accompanying the expedition were Lieut. Benjamin H. Riggs, hydrographic officer, and Dr. Walter N. Koelz, chief naturalist.

Both the Peary and the Bowdoin and the airplanes were provided with the latest radio outfits so that communication could be had not only with the outside world but between the airplanes and the headquarters when exploring flights were made. They proved to be very useful.

The ships left Hopedale, Labrador, July 10 and were at Godhaven, Greenland, July 25. They encountered ice in Melville bay and were delayed for a short time, but arrived safely at Etah on the evening of Aug. 2. Unfavorable weather conditions prevented the plans of the expedition from being fully carried out. It had been hoped to establish an advanced flying station on Cape Hubbard and explore the polar sea from that point, but it was found impossible to do so. In trying to deposit supplies at a base on Ellesmere Land the naval aviators discovered high, uncharted mountains and an uncharted lake. Many square miles of country never before seen were explored by the aviators, but they were unable to get beyond the high mountain range. The expedition started on its return trip Aug. 24 and on Oct. 12 it was welcomed home at Portland, Me.

THE POLAR RECORD.

Year. Explorer.	Deg.	Min.
Arctic.		
1854—E. K. Kane	80	56
1871—Capt. Hall	82	16
1876—Capt. Nares	83	10
1879—Lieut. De Long	77	15
1882—Lieut. Greely	83	24
1890—Lieut. Peary	83	50
1891—Lieut. Peary	83	24
1895—Fridtjof Nansen	86	14
1900—Duke d'Abruzzi	86	33
1902—Lieut. Peary	84	17
1904—Anthony Fiala	83	13
1906—Commander Peary	87	6
1909—Commander Peary	90	(Pole)
1925—Amundsen-Ellsworth	87	44
Antarctic.		
1774—Capt. Cook	71	15
1823—Capt. Weddell	74	15
1842—Capt. Ross	77	49
1895—Borchgrevink	74	10
1898—De Gerlache	71	36
1900—Borchgrevink	78	50
1902—Capt. Robert F. Scott	82	17
1909—Lieut. Shackleton	88	23
1911—Roald Amundsen	90	(Pole)
1912—Capt. Robert F. Scott	90	(Pole)

TENNESSEE EVOLUTION TRIAL.

The following act was passed by the legislature of Tennessee and approved by Gov. Austin Peay March 21, 1925:

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Tennessee, That it shall be unlawful for any teacher in any of the universities, normals, and all other public schools of the state which are supported in whole or in part by the public school funds of the state, to teach any theory that denies the story of the divine creation of man as taught in the Bible, and to teach instead that man has descended from a lower order of animals."

On May 5 John T. Scopes, science teacher in the Rhea county high school, was charged with violating the law against teaching evolution and on May 25 the county grand jury indicted him. The case came before Judge John T. Raulston at Dayton, Tenn., and the beginning of the trial was set for July 10. The matter attracted wide attention when William Jennings Bryan announced that he would appear for the prosecution with the state attorney-general, A. T. Stewart, and others. At the same time Clarence Darrow of Chicago and Dudley Field Malone of New York made it known that they would represent the defendant. On July 6 an attempt was made to obtain an injunction from Judge John J. Gore of the United States District court at Cookeville, Tenn., to halt the trial. He refused to grant the petition on the ground that he had no power to interfere with the state courts except in bankruptcy proceedings, that the allegations in the petition were not sufficient and that he was not in the district where the alleged offense was committed.

The trial began on the day set in the courthouse at Dayton. A jury composed chiefly of farmers was secured at once. The proceedings each day were opened with prayer, notwithstanding the objection of Mr. Darrow. Testimony that Prof. Scopes had taught evolution was presented by the prosecution and was not controverted by the defense. Much time was spent in arguing for the admission of testimony by scientists as to the correctness of the theory of evolution. On July 17 Judge Raulston ruled that expert witnesses should not be heard. He said:

"It is not within the province of the court to decide and determine which is true, the story of the divine creation as taught in the Bible or the story of the creation of man as taught by evolution. The court is interested only in the proper interpretation of the statute and, if valid, in its enforcement. This court, after most careful consideration, has reached the conclusion that under the provision of the act involved in this case it is made unlawful thereby to teach in the public schools of Tennessee the theory that man descended from a lower order of animals. If the court is correct in this, then the evidence of experts would shed no light on the case. Therefore the court is content to sustain the motion of the attorney-general to exclude the expert testimony, the purpose of which is to explain the origin of man and of life in this world."

The proceedings in the lower court came to an end July 21 when the jury found Prof. Scopes guilty of having violated the law against teaching the theory of evolution. The defense took an appeal to the state Supreme court and with it submitted the written opinions of prominent scientists that the theory of evolution is correct.

In the course of the trial many lively tilts occurred between Mr. Bryan on the one side and Mr. Darrow and Mr. Malone on the other. Mr. Bryan's position was that the Bible was to be interpreted literally and must be accepted as wholly true. The defense maintained that a law prohibiting the teaching of evolution was in violation of the constitutional right of free thought and speech.

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE.

Founded Dec. 14, 1910.

Dec. 14, 1910, Andrew Carnegie transferred to a board of trustees $10,000,000 in 5 per cent first mortgage bonds, the revenue of which will be used to "hasten the abolition of international war" and to establish lasting world peace. The formal transfer was made at a meeting in the rooms of the Carnegie Research Foundation in Washington, D. C. The office of the administration is at 2 Jackson place, Washington, D. C. The secretary is James Brown Scott.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Headquarters, Geneva, Switzerland.
Covenant in effect, June 28, 1919.
Nations in league, 54.
First meeting of league council, Jan. 16, 1920.
First league assembly held, Nov. 15-Dec. 18, 1920.
Second league assembly held, Sept. 5-Oct. 5, 1921.
Third league assembly held, Sept. 4-30, 1922.
Fourth league assembly held, Sept. 3-29, 1923.
Fifth league assembly held, Sept. 1-Oct. 2, 1924.
Sixth league assembly held Sept. 7-26, 1925.
Secretary-General—Sir James Eric Drummond, Great Britain.

NATIONS IN THE LEAGUE.

Abyssinia.
Albania.
Argentina.
Australia.
Austria.
Belgium.
Bolivia.
The British Empire.
Brazil.
Bulgaria.
Canada.
Chile.
China.
Colombia.
Costa Rica.
Cuba.
Czechoslovakia.
Denmark.
Esthonia.
Finland.
France.
Greece.
Guatemala.
Haiti.
Honduras.
Hungary.
India.
Irish Free State.
Italy.
Japan.
Latvia.
Liberia.
Lithuania.
Luxemburg.
The Netherlands.
New Zealand.
Nicaragua.
Norway.
Panama.
Paraguay.
Persia.
Peru.
Poland.
Portugal.
Roumania.
Salvador.
Serb-Croat-Slovene State.
Siam.
South Africa.
Spain.
Sweden.
Switzerland.
Uruguay.
Venezuela.

ASSEMBLY AND COUNCIL.

Articles 2, 3 and 4 of the league covenant provide that the action of the league shall be effected through the instrumentality of an assembly and of a council with a permanent secretariat.

The Assembly.

The assembly consists of representatives of the members of the league. It meets at stated intervals and from time to time as occasion may require at Geneva or at such other place as may be decided upon. It may deal with any matter within the sphere of the action of the league or affecting the peace of the world. Each member of the league has one vote and may be represented by not more than three representatives.

The Council.

The council consists of representatives of the principal allied and associated powers with representatives of four other members of the league. These four are selected by the assembly from time to time. The council meets from time to time as occasion may require at least once a year. It may deal with any matter within the sphere of the action of the league or affecting the peace of the world.

The Secretariat.

The permanent secretariat is at Geneva, Switzerland, the seat of the league. It comprises a secretary-general and such secretaries and staff as may be required. The present secretary-general was named in the league covenant, but hereafter the secretary-general is to be appointed by the council with the approval of the majority of the assembly. The secretary-general appoints the secretaries and members of the staff with the approval of the council.

The sixth assembly of the league of nations was held in Geneva, Switzerland, Sept. 7-26, 1925. Senator Raoul Dandurand of Canada was elected president. It had been expected that the application of Germany for membership might come up at this session for action, but the Locarno agreement was reached too late to make this possible. The most important action taken was the adoption of resolutions containing the essential features of the protocol which had failed of ratification on account of the opposition of Austen Chamberlain, the British foreign minister, to any general system of arbitration, security and disarmament. His idea was to apply the principles of the protocol to specific cases through separate treaties. The first resolution bearing upon this question was introduced by Spain and was passed Sept. 25. It was as follows:

TREATIES OF SECURITY.

"The assembly, profoundly attached to the cause of peace and convinced that the most urgent need of the present time is the re-establishment of mutual confidence between nations,

"Declaring afresh that a war of aggression constitutes an international crime,

"Taking note of the declarations submitted to the council and the assembly of the league of nations in respect of the protocol for the peaceful settlement of international disputes and of the fact that the said protocol has not up to the present time received the ratifications necessary for putting it into operation immediately,

"Regards favorably the effort made by certain nations to advance these questions by concluding treaties of mutual security conceived in the spirit of the covenant and in harmony with the principles of the protocol (arbitration, security, disarmament),

"Records the fact that such agreements need not be restricted to a limited area but may be applied to the whole world,

"Recommends that, after these agreements have been deposited with the league of nations, the council should examine them in order to report to the seventh assembly on the progress in general security brought about by such agreements,

"Undertakes again to work for the establishment of peace by the sure method of arbitration, security and disarmament,

"And requests the council to make preparatory arrangements for a conference on the reduction of armaments as soon as, in its opinion, satisfactory conditions have been achieved from the point of view of general security as provided for in resolution 14 of the third assembly (which coupled material and moral disarmament together)."

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

The assembly also passed the following resolution concerning compulsory arbitration:

"The assembly, reserving the question whether it is at present desirable to embody in the new general convention the provisions concerning compulsory arbitration contained in the protocol, and

"Recalling the guaranties provided by the covenant of the league of nations,

"Calls the attention of the states which are members of the league of nations to the desirability, from the point of view of their security, of concluding particular conventions for the arbitration or for the judicial settlement of disputes."

The assembly re-elected the nonpermanent

members of the league council—Belgium, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Spain, Sweden and Uruguay.

The budget for 1926 was fixed at 22,500,000 Swiss francs, or about $4,340,000.

WORK DONE BY THE LEAGUE.

The league of nations since its establishment has been active in many directions not only in the settlement of international disputes but in the promotion of the health, morality and happiness of the people generally. It has assisted in creating a stronger sentiment in favor of the limitation of armaments and in bringing about better relations between labor and capital. It has helped to repatriate thousands of prisoners of war, to feed the starving and to improve the economic conditions of individual nations. It has carried out the terms of the treaty of Versailles with respect to various mandated territories.

It has handled and virtually settled without bloodshed the following international disputes, which otherwise might have resulted in war.

1. The Aaland islands dispute between Finland and Sweden.
2. The dispute between Poland and Lithuania as to the possession of Vilna.
3. The dispute between Poland and Germany as to the division of Upper Silesia.
4. The dispute between Italy, Greece and Jugoslavia as to the boundaries of Albania.
5. The boundary dispute between Czechoslovakia and Hungary.
6. The frontier clash between Greece and Bulgaria near Demir Kapu, Bulgaria.

In addition to these things the league has brought about the financial reconstruction of Austria and has established a permanent court of international justice at The Hague.

COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

The inaugural session of the permanent court of international justice was held in the Carnegie Peace palace at The Hague, Holland, Feb. 15, 1922. B. J. C. Loder of the Netherlands was the first president, serving until September, 1924, when he was succeeded by Prof. Max Huber of Switzerland. Following were the members of the court in November, 1924:

Max Huber, Switzerland, president.
Charles A. Weiss, France, vice-president.
B. J. C. Loder, the Netherlands.
Viscount Robt. Bannatyne Finlay, Great Britain.
Dionisio Anzilotti, Italy.
John Bassett Moore, United States.
Rafael Altamira, Spain.
Epitacio Pessoa, Brazil.
Antonio de Bustamente, Cuba.
Didrik Galtrup Gjedde Nyholm, Denmark.
Yorozo Oda, Japan.
F. V. N. Beichmann,* Norway.
Mikhailo Jovanovich,* Jugoslavia.
Demitrio Negulesco,* Roumania.
Wang Chung-hui,* China.
*Deputy judges.

LEAGUE COUNCIL PREVENTS GRECO-BULGAR WAR.

On Oct. 19, 1925, a Greek sentry was shot and killed on the Greco-Bulgar frontier at Demir Kapu. Who killed him was not certain, but it was assumed that it was a Bulgarian guard or member of a Macedonian comitadji. The Greeks immediately organized a punitive expedition, which proceeded a short distance into Bulgaria in the vicinity of Petrich. The inhabitants of the district fled in a panic, leaving most of their possessions behind. The Bulgarians appealed to the powers and the league of nations to intervene, as otherwise they would have to offer armed resistance to the invaders. On Oct. 21 the Greek government sent an ultimatum with a forty-eight-hour time limit to Bulgaria, demanding an indemnity of 2,000,000 French francs, an official expression of regret and the punishment of the responsible Bulgarian officers.

On Oct. 23 the French foreign minister called an extraordinary session of the league of nations council to meet in Paris on Oct. 26. The meeting was held and Bulgaria and Greece were ordered to withdraw their troops within their respective frontiers within twenty-four hours. Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Czechoslovakia, Uruguay, Brazil, Sweden and Belgium were represented at the council meeting. The order of the council was immediately effective. The hostile troops were withdrawn from the frontier and normal relations were resumed. Military attaches made a preliminary investigation and then a commission appointed by the league council began a more thorough inquiry in an effort to fix the responsibility for an incident which had come near involving the Balkan countries in another war.

The committee had not reported up to Nov. 10.

CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

The Carnegie Corporation of New York was organized Nov. 10, 1911, under a charter granted by the state of New York "to promote the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among the people of the United States." Andrew Carnegie transferred to the corporation $25,000,000 gold bonds of the United States Steel corporation. The following summary of the expenditures of the corporation for the years 1911-1922 was made public Feb. 4, 1923:

		Per cent.
Carnegie institutions	$23,415,031	40 5
Public library buildings	12,292,649	21.1
Colleges and universities	8,357,515	14.5
Educational agencies engaged in war work	3,145,000	5.5
Church Peace union	2,125,000	3.7
Civic, social and educational agencies	1,855,184	3.2
Church organs	1,717,727	2.9
Research (including schools and colleges)	1,511,732	2.6
Teachers' Insurance and Annuity association	1,026,621	1.8
Administration	966,915	1.7
Secondary schools	919,075	1.6
Pension systems	474,744	.8
Simplified spelling board	110,000	.2
Administrative investigations	21,749	..
Total	$57,938,846	

Among the grants made by the corporation in 1925 were $5,000 to the New York Oratorio society, $100,000 to the Hampton-Tuskegee endowment fund, $360,000 for the development of instruction in art, and $37,500 to start a school for Negroes in Kenya colony, Africa.

The office of the corporation is at 522 5th avenue, New York, N. Y. The secretary is James Bertram.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE.

Honorary president, Mrs. Raymond Robins, Chicago, Ill.; president, Mrs. Maud Swartz, New York, N. Y.; vice-president, Miss Rose Schneiderman, New York, N. Y.; secretary-treasurer, Miss Elisabeth Christman, 311 South Ashland boulevard, Chicago.

UNITED STATES PENSION STATISTICS.

PENSIONERS ON THE ROLL JUNE 30.

	1924.	1925.
Civil war—Soldiers	146,815	126,566
Nurses	....	60
Widows, etc.	253,136	241,193
War with Spain—Soldiers	85,038	101,702
Nurses	....	169
Widows, etc.	16,104	18,363
Reg. establishment—Soldiers	12,283	12,399
Widows, etc.	3,754	3,762
Wor'd war—Soldiers	56	49
Widows, etc.	22	21
Indian wars—Soldiers	3,893	3,924
Widows, etc.	2,937	3,034
War with Mexico—Soldiers	31	17
Widows, etc.	1,437	1,257
War of 1812—Widows, etc.	33	21
By classes—Soldiers	248,049	244,657
Widows	270,194	260,382
Minors	2,263	2,281
Helpless children	939	883
Other dependents	4,027	4,105
Nurses	67	229
Total of all classes	525,539	512,537

PAID OUT FOR PENSIONS.

	1924.	1925.
Civil war	$202 999,955	$186,208,394
War with Spain	21,139,863	25,098 501
Other classes	5,854,959	3,843,717
Total	$229,994,777	$217,150,612

CLAIMS HANDLED IN FISCAL YEAR 1925.

The pension bureau acts upon claims—

1. Arising under pension laws because of service in the army or navy rendered prior to April 6, 1917, or after July 2, 1921.
2. For reimbursement of expenses of last illness and burial of deceased pensioners.
3. Under civil service retirement act: Age and disability retirement and refundment of pay deductions.

	Received.	Disposed of.
Civil war—Soldiers	24,516	27,625
Widows, etc.	10,462	10,955
War with Spain—Soldiers	52,885	55,233
Widows, etc.	4,091	3,796
Other classes	22,214	23,198
Total	114,168	120,809
Total claims on hand beginning of year		51,403
Total claims on hand end of year		44,762

DEATHS CIVIL WAR PENSIONERS.

	1923.	1924.	1925.
Soldiers	25,452	21,854	20,361
Widows, etc.	23,974	21,296	21,295

OTHER PENSION INFORMATION.

Paid to pensioners in foreign countries, 1924, $1,104,903.28; 1925, $1,052,990.

Largest number of pensioners on the roll was in 1902, 999,446.

Largest number of civil war soldiers on the roll was in 1898, 745,822.

Largest number of civil war widows on the roll was in 1912, 304,373.

PENSIONS AND PENSIONERS BY YEARS SINCE 1866.

	Paid as pensions.	*Total.	No. of pensioners.
1866	$15,450,549.88	$15,857,714.88	126,722
1867	20,784,789.69	21,275,767.04	155,474
1868	23,101,509.36	23,654,529.70	169,643
1869	28,513,247.27	29,077,774.08	187,963
1870	29,351,488.78	29,952,486.64	198,686
1871	28,518,792.62	29,381,871.62	207,495
1872	29,752,746.81	30,703,999.81	232,229
1873	26,982,063.89	27,985,264.53	238,411
1874	30,206,778.99	31,173,573.12	236,241
1875	$29,270,404.76	$30,253,100.11	234,821
1876	27,936,209.53	28,951,288.34	232,137
1877	28,182,821.72	29,217,281.05	232,104
1878	26,786,009.44	27,818,509.53	223,998
1879	32,664,428.92	34,502,163.06	242,755
1880	56,689,229.08	57,624,256.36	250,802
1881	50,583,405.35	51,655,464.99	268,830
1882	54,313,172.05	55,779,408.06	285,697
1883	60,427,573.81	63,019,222.10	303,658
1884	57,912,387.47	60,747,568.47	322,756
1885	65,171,937.12	68,564,513.46	345,125
1886	64,091,142.90	67,336,159.51	365,783
1887	73,752,997.08	77,506,397.99	406,007
1888	78,950,501.67	82,465,558.94	452,557
1889	88,842,720.58	92,309,688.98	489,725
1890	106,093,850.39	109,620,232.52	537,944
1891	117,312,690.50	122,013,326.94	676,160
1892	139,394,147.11	144,292,812.91	876,068
1893	156,906,637.94	161,774,372.36	966,012
1894	139,986,726.17	143,950,702.48	969,544
1895	139,812,294.30	144,150,314.51	970,524
1896	138,220,704.46	142,212,080.07	970,678
1897	139,949,717.35	143,937,500.42	976,014
1898	144,651,879.80	148,765,971.26	993,714
1899	138,355,052.95	142,502,570.68	991,519
1900	138,462,130.65	142,303,887.39	993,529
1901	138,531,483.84	142,400,279.28	997,735
1902	137,504,267.99	141,335,646.95	999,446
1903	137,759,653.71	141,752,870.50	996,545
1904	141,093,571.49	144,942,937.74	994,762
1905	141,142,861.33	144,864,694.15	998,441
1906	139,000,288.25	142,523,557.76	985,971
1907	138,155,412.46	141,464,522.90	967,371
1908	153,093,086.27	155,894,049.63	951,687
1909	161,973,703.77	164,826,287.50	946,194
1910	159,974,056.08	162,631,729.94	921,083
1911	157,325,160.35	159,842,287.41	892,098
1912	152,986,433.72	155,435,291.03	860,294
1913	174,171,660.80	176,714,907.39	820,200
1914	172,417,546.26	174,484,053.41	785,239
1915	165,518,266.14	167,298,126.44	748,147
1916	159,155,090.00	160,811,812.33	709,572
1917	160,895,054.00	162,457,908.90	673,111
1918	179,835,328.75	181,362,944.36	646,895
1919	222,159,292.70	223,592,484.37	624,427
1920	213,295,314.65	214,690,328.74	592,190
1921	258,715,842.00	260,105,763 55	566,053
1922	253,807,583.37	255,201,660.84	547,016
1923	263,012,500.18	265,004,563.15	539,756
1924	229,994,777.60	231,492,476.13	525,539
1925	217,150,612.00	219,319,002.62	512,537

*Includes expenses.

PAID TO PENSIONERS, 1790-1925.

War of revolution	$70,000,000.00
War of 1812	46,155,315.39
Indian wars	27,599,942.26
War with Mexico	57,052,261.77
Civil war	6,613,314,980.85
War with Spain	151,771,860.56
Regular establishment	70,907,653.10
World war	186,571.39
Unclassified	16,513,425.54
Total	7,053,502,010.86

PAID TO RETIRED EMPLOYES.

For the fiscal year 1925 the sum of $6,235,830.16 was disbursed to retired employes; to those separated from the service, $2,713,452.16.

PRODUCTION OF STEEL RAILS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1914	3,502,789	1920	2,203,843
1915	1,945,095	1921	2,604,116
1916	2,204,203	1922	2,171,776
1917	2,854,518	1923	2,904,516
1918	2,204,203	1924	2,433,332
1919	2,540,892		

UNITED STATES POSTAL STATISTICS.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditures.	Deficit.
1850	$5,499,984.86	$5,212,953.43	.....
1860	8,518,067.40	19,170,609.89	$10,652,542.49
1870	19,772,220.65	23,998,837.63	4,226,616.98
1880	33,315,479.34	35,542,803.68	3,227,324.34
1890	60,882,097.92	66,259,547.84	5,377,449.92
1900	102,354,579.29	107,740,267.99	5,385,688.70
1910	224,128,657.62	229,977,224.50	5,881,481.95
1911	237,879,823.60	237,648,926.68	219,118.12
1912	246,744,015.88	248,525,450.08	1,785,523.10
1913	266,619,525.65	262,067,540.33	*4,510,650.91
1914	287,934,565.67	283,558,102.62	*4,376,463.05
1915	287,248,165.27	298,546,026.42	11,333,308.97
1916	312,057,689.00	306,204,033.00	*5,853,656.00
1917	329,726,116.00	319,889,905.00	*9,836,211.00
1918	388,975,962.24	324,833,728.47	64,142,233.77
1919	436,239,126.20	362,497,635.69	*73,741,490.51
1920	437,150,212.33	454,322,609.21	17,270,482.72
1921	463,491,274.70	620,993,675.65	157,502,398.95
1922	484,855,540.71	545,668,941.07	60,815,400.36
1923	532,827,925.09	556,893,128.90	24,065,203.81
1924	572,948,778.41	587,412,754.65	14,463,976.24
1925	599,591,477.59	639,336,504.88	39,690,170.40

*Surplus.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY (1924-1925).

	1924.	1925.
Revenues.		
Ordinary postal revenues	$553,610,351.09	$585,333,155.05
Revenues from money-order business	11,249,068.72	12,909,002.59
Revenues from postal-savings business	8,089,358.60	1,349,319.95
Total revenues from all sources	572,948,778.41	599,591,477.59
Expenditures.		
Expenditures on account of the current year	567,482,449.45	619,232,841.71
Expenditures on account of previous years	19,890,466.44	20,048,806.28
Total during year	587,376,915.89	629,281,647.99
Excess of expenditures over revenues	14,428,137.48	39,690,170.40
Amount of losses by fire, burglary, bad debts, etc	35,838.76	54,856.00
Deficiency in postal revenues	14,463,976.24	39,690,170.40

1924 Revenues in Detail.

Postal revenues: Sales of stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers and postal cards	$507,572,352.46
Letter postage paid in money	550.72
Postal map sales	5,221.85
Second-class postage (pound rate) paid in money	29,619,240.37
Third and fourth class postage paid in money	39,301,022.57
Receipts from box rents	7,817,104.35
Receipts from foreign mail transit service	202,945.19
Miscellaneous receipts	406,397.70
Fines and penalties	185,223.30
Receipts from unclaimed letters	223,196.64
Total postal revenues	585,333,155.05
Money-order revenues: Revenues from domestic and international money-order business	12,334,036.08
Revenues from invalid money orders	574,966.51
Total money-order business	12,909,002.59
Revenues from postal-savings business	1,349,319.95
Total revenues from all sources	599,591,477.59

DEATH OF THOMAS R. MARSHALL.

Thomas Riley Marshall, vice-president of the United States for two terms, died in Washington, D. C., June 1, 1925, from a heart attack. The end came suddenly and unexpectedly, as he had apparently recovered from an illness of a week's duration and was planning to return to his home in Indianapolis. He was born at North Manchester, Ind., March 14, 1854. After studying law he was admitted to the bar and practiced at Columbia City, Ind. He was elected governor of Indiana on the democratic ticket and served from 1909 to 1913. At the democratic national convention, held in Baltimore in 1912, he was nominated for vice-president of the United States on the ticket with Woodrow Wilson and was elected for the term 1913-1917. In November, 1916, he was re-elected for the term 1917-1921.

Mr. Marshall was noted for his ready wit, success as an after-dinner speaker, fairness as presiding officer of the United States senate, skill as a writer and adherence to democratic ideals and to the teachings of the Bible. He was a member of the Presbyterian church.

WINNERS OF THE NOBEL PRIZES.

PHYSICS.

1901—William Conrad Roentgen, professor of physics at the University of Munich.
1902—Divided equally between Henrik Anton Lorentz, professor of physics at the University of Leyden, and Peter Zeeman, professor of physics at the University of Amsterdam.
1903—Half to Antoine Henri Becquerel, professor of physics at the Ecole Polytechnique and at the Musee d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France, member Institut Francais, and half to Pierre Curie, professor of physics at the University of Paris (Sorbonne) and teacher in physics at the Paris Municipal School of Industrial Physics and Chemistry, and his wife, Marie Sklodovska Curie, preceptress at the Higher Normal School for Young Girls at Sevres.
1904—Lord Rayleigh, Royal Institute of Great Britain, London.
1905—Philippe Lenard, professor of physics at the Physical Institute of Kiel.
1906—J. J. Thomson, professor of experimental physics at the University of Cambridge.
1907—Albert A. Michelsen, professor of physics at the University of Chicago.
1908—Prof. Gabriel Lippman, University of Paris.
1909—G. Marconi, Italy, and Prof. Ferdinand Braun of Strassburg.
1910—Johannes Diderik van der Waals, University of Amsterdam, Holland.
1911—Prof. Wilhelm Wiem.
1912—Gustaf Dalen, Swedish engineer.
1913—Prof. H. Kamerlingh Onnes, University of Leyden.
1914—Prof. Max von Laue, Germany.
1915—Prof. William H. Bragg and W. L. Bragg, Cambridge, England.
1916—Prof. C. G. Barkla, Univ. of Edinburgh.
1918—Prof. Max Planck, University of Berlin.
1919—Prof. Hermann Starke, University of Greifswald.
1920—C. E. Guilleaume and C. G. Breteuil, France.
1921—Dr. Albert Einstein, Germany.
1922—Prof. Niels Bohr, Denmark.
1923—Prof. R. A. Millikan, California.
1924—Calvin S. Page, Harvard university.
1925—Karl Siegbahn, Sweden.

MEDICINE.

1901—Emil Adolf von Behring, professor of hygiene and medical history at the University of Marburg, Prussia.
1902—Donald Ross, professor of tropical medicine at the University college of Liverpool.
1903—Niels Ryberg Finsen, professor of medicine, Copenhagen, Denmark.
1904—Ivan Petrovic Pawlow, professor of physiology in the Military Academy of Medicine, Petrograd, Russia.
1905—Robert Koch, member of the Royal Academy of Science, Berlin.
1906—Profs. Ramon y Cajal and Camillo Golgi of the Pavia university, Italy.
1907—Charles L. A. Laveran of Paris.
1908—Dr. Paul Ehrlich of Berlin and Prof. Elie Metchnikoff of Paris.
1909—Prof. F. T. Kocher, Switzerland.
1910—Dr. Albrecht Kossel, professor of physiology, Heidelberg university, Germany.
1911—Allvar Gullstrand, professor of diseases of the eye, Upsala university, Sweden.
1912—Dr. Alexis Carrel of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York, N. Y.
1913—Prof. Charles Richet, University of Paris.
1914—Dr. Robert Barany, Vienna, Austria.
1919—Dr. Jules Bordet, Brussels.
1920—Prof. August Krogh, Copenhagen.
1922—Prof. Archibald Hill, Toronto university, and Prof. Otto Mayerhof, University of Kiel.
1923—Dr. F. G. Banting and Dr. J. J. R. McLeod, Toronto university.
1924—W. Einthoven, Leyden university.

CHEMISTRY.

1901—Jakob Hendrikvan't Hoff, professor of chemistry in the University of Berlin.
1902—Emil Fischer, professor of chemistry in the University of Berlin.
1903—Svante August Arrhenius, professor at the University of Stockholm.
1904—Sir William Ramsay, professor of chemistry in the University college, London.
1905—Adolf von Baeyer, professor of chemistry at Munich.
1906—Prof. H. Moissan, Sorbonne, Paris.
1907—Eduard Buchner, professor of chemistry in the agricultural high school of Berlin.
1908—Prof. Ernest Rutherford of the University of Manchester, England.
1909—Prof. W. Ostwald of Leipsic.
1910—Otto Wallach, professor of chemistry in the University of Gottingen.
1911—Mme. Marie S. Curie, professor of sciences, University of Paris.
1912—Prof. Grignard, Nancy university, and Prof. Paul Sabatier, Toulouse university.
1913—Prof. Alf'd Werner, University of Zurich.
1914—Prof. T. W. Richards, Harvard university.
1915—Dr. R. Willstaetter, Berlin, Germany.
1918—Prof. Fritz Haber, University of Berlin.
1920—Walter Nernst, Berlin.
1921—Prof. Frederick Soddy, Oxford.
1922—Francis W. Aston, Cambridge.
1923—Fritz Pregl, Graz university, Austria.
1924 and 1925—No awards.

LITERATURE.

1901—Rene Francois Armand Sully-Prudhomme, member of the French Academy.
1902—Theodor Mommsen, a professor of history at the University of Berlin.
1903—Bjornstjerne Bjornson, author, Norway.
1904—Half to Frederic Mistral of France and half to Jose Echegaray of Spain.
1905—Henryk Sienkiewicz, author of "Quo Vadis?"
1906—Prof. Giosue Carducci of Bologna, Italy.
1907—Rudyard Kipling of England.
1908—Prof. Rudolf Eucken, University of Jena.
1909—Selma Lagerlof, Sweden.
1910—Paul Johann Ludwig Heyse, Germany.
1911—Maurice Maeterlinck, Belgium.
1912—Gerhart Hauptmann, German dramatist.
1913—Rabindranath Tagore, Hindu poet.
1915—Romain Rolland, French novelist.
1916—Verner Heidenstam, Swedish poet.
1917—Karl Gjellerup and M. Pontoppidan, Danish authors.
1920—Knut Hamsun, Norwegian author.
1921—Anatole France, France.
1922—Jacinto Benavente, dramatist, Spain.
1923—William B. Yeats, Ireland.
1924—Wladislaw Reymont.
1925—No award.

PEACE.

1901—Divided equally between Henri Dunant founder of the International Red Cross Society of Geneva, and Frederick Passay, founder of the "Societe Francaise pour l'Arbitrage entre Nations."
1902—Divided equally between Elie Ducommum, secretary of the international peace bureau at Bern, and Alfred Gobat, chief of the interparliamentary peace bureau at Bern.
1903—William Randal Cremer, M. P., secretary of the International Arbitration league.
1904—The Institute of International Right, a scientific association founded 1873 in Ghent.
1905—Baroness Bertha von Suttner, for her literary work written in the interest of the world's peace movement.
1906—Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States, for the part he took in bringing the Russo-Japanese war to an end. Money set apart by recipient for public purposes.

1907—Divided equally between Ernesto T. Moneta, president of the Lombardy Peace union, and Louis Renault, professor of international law at the University of Paris.
1908—K. P. Arnoldsen of Sweden and M. F. Bajer of Denmark.
1909—Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, Paris, and M. Beernaert, Holland.
1910—International Permanent Peace bureau, Bern.
1911—Prof. T. C. M. Asser, Holland, and Alfred Fried, Austria.
1912—Elihu Root of New York.
1913—Henri la Fontaine of Belgium.
1917—International Red Cross, Geneva.
1920—Woodrow Wilson, United States.
1921—Hjalmar Branting, Sweden, and Christian L. Lange, Norway.
1922—Fridtjof Nansen, Norway.
1923 to 1925—No awards.

THE TORNADOES OF MARCH 18, 1925.

[From reports and articles in the Monthly Weather Review of the department of agriculture and other sources.]

Tornadoes that swept eastward over parts of Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee on March 18, 1925, "created a new record of destruction both of human life and property from these much-dreaded storms," according to Alfred J. Henry, editor of the Monthly Weather Review. Seven separate and distinct storms, he says, were observed on the date mentioned, the most destructive of which was the one starting near Annapolis, Mo. It moved in an almost straight line to the Mississippi river and crossed that stream into Jackson county, Illinois. It laid waste a number of towns and villages as it crossed Illinois, continuing its devastating course into Indiana and finally disappearing three miles southwest of Petersburg, Pike county, Ind.

The total length of this tornado was 219 miles with an average width of less than one mile. Its speed in Missouri was fifty-seven miles an hour, in Illinois fifty-nine and in Indiana sixty-eight. In this particular tornado 742 persons were killed and 2,771 injured. The total property loss was $16,532,000.

In addition to this (a) tornado there were six others on the same day. These were (b) in Colbert county, Alabama; (c) in Sumner county, Tennessee, and Adair county, Kentucky; (d) about seventy-five miles southeast of the point where the (a) tornado disappeared; (e) fifty miles south of the (c) storm; (f) seventy-five miles south of where the (d) tornado disappeared; (g) parallel to and near the (e) storm. The paths of these tornadoes varied from twenty to sixty miles in length. The following table shows the number of deaths, the number of injured and property loss in each of these tornadoes:

Tornado.	Deaths.	Injured.	Loss.
a	742	2,771	$16,532,000
b	1	12	15,000
c	38	98	200,000
d	6	101	225,000
e	1	9	30,000
f	2	35	850,000
g	2	7	20,000
Totals	792	3,033	17,872,000

Among the places suffering most severely were Murphysboro, West Frankfort, De Soto, Gorham, McLeansboro, Parrish, Carmi, Logan, Benton, Hurst and Enfield, Ill.; Griffin, Princeton and Owensville, Ind.; Gallatin, Tenn.; Beaumont, Ky., and Biehle, Mo. In Murphysboro 225 persons were killed and 700 injured. In West Frankfort 120 were killed and 500 injured. The figures compiled three days after the tornado indicated a total of more than 800 deaths and 3,700 injured, but these were merely approximate. The foregoing table of casualties compiled by the weather bureau observers probably comes nearer being accurate.

In their report of the main tornado the weather observers William E. Barron and Clarence J. Root say:

"Topography seemed to have little effect on the action of the storm. All farm properties were damaged or destroyed and in most cases there was complete demolition. Live stock were killed, fences blown down, automobiles and machinery damaged, grain and supplies scattered about, and in many cases entire orchards were uprooted. In some cases residences were carried from the foundations, with scarcely a board left in the immediate vicinity. The country was strewn with debris. Freight cars were turned over. The term 'utter confusion' nicely illustrates conditions in the tornado zone. * * * The tornado did not cut a swath through the timber. In numerous places there was severe damage, many trees being broken off or uprooted. In other areas there was little destruction. Trees were down here and there in all parts of the storm's track.

"It may be wondered why the number of casualties was so great. In the first place, the path was of great length and was wider than usual, thus embracing an unusually large area. * * * There are relatively few basements in this region and surprisingly few storm caves. Where could the people take refuge? Many did not realize the danger present, thinking it merely a severe thunderstorm. Some entered the houses to take shelter from the rain. Notwithstanding the great number killed or injured, there were many remarkable and almost unbelievable escapes."

For the relief of the tornado sufferers Chicago alone contributed more than $1,118,000 and equally generous responses were made by other communities. Most of the funds were turned over to the Red Cross, the agents of which distributed the relief among those needing help the most. On July 2 the Red Cross had expended $1,000,000 for the relief of some 6,000 Missouri, Illinois and Indiana families. Of these 2,000 had been completely rehabilitated, their homes having been rebuilt and their furniture and clothing replaced. Farmers had also been supplied with live stock, implements, feed, seed and tools. In Murphysboro, Ill., alone 1,000 homes had been completely restored, $360,000 having been expended for new buildings, repairs and house furnishings. Disbursements up to July 2 amounted to $753,600 in Illinois, $183,350 in Indiana and $61,050 in Missouri.

WATERWAY FROM NORTH SEA TO MEDITERRANEAN.

The Rhone-to-Marseilles waterway, first suggested more than 400 years ago, was completed on Oct. 1, 1925, when the canal section between Marseilles and the River Rhone at Arles, France, was opened. This canal, which is eighty-one miles long, was authorized by law in 1903 and work progressed uninterruptedly even during the world war. The waterway is navigable by the largest canal barges from the North sea to the Mediterranean by way of the Rhine, Doubs and Rhone rivers and the Rhone-Marseilles canal. On the canal portion the barges pass through a tunnel five miles long.

Sporting Records.

BASEBALL SEASON OF 1925.

In the National Baseball league the championship in 1925 was won by the Pittsburgh ("Pirates") team. In the American league the winner was the Washington ("Senators") club.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Final Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Pittsburgh	New York	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Boston	Brooklyn	Philadelphia	Chicago	Won	Percentage.
Pittsburgh	..	12	13	14	15	17	14	10	95	.621
New York	10	..	13	12	11	12	13	15	86	.566
Cincinnati	8	9	..	12	13	10	16	12	80	.523
St. Louis	8	9	10	..	10	11	15	14	77	.503
Boston	7	11	9	12	..	13	6	12	70	.458
Brooklyn	5	10	12	11	8	..	11	11	68	.444
Philadelphia	8	8	6	7	16	11	..	12	68	.444
Chicago	12	7	10	8	10	11	10	..	68	.442
Lost	58	66	73	76	83	85	85	86		

Twenty-Five Leading Batsmen in 1925.

Playing in forty games or more.

Player and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	Pct.
Hornsby, St. L.	138	504	133	203	5	.403
Bottomley, St. L.	153	619	94	227	3	.367
McInnis, Pitts.	59	154	19	56	1	.364
Wheat, Brooklyn	150	616	125	221	2	.359
Cuyler, Pittsburgh	153	616	144	219	39	.356
Harper, Phila.	135	500	86	177	8	.354
Fournier, Brooklyn	145	543	99	191	3	.352
Mann, Boston	59	180	26	63	6	.350
Bressler, Cincinnati	96	320	43	111	10	.347
Carey, Pittsburgh	133	542	109	186	44	.343
Burrus, Boston	152	588	82	200	10	.340
Blades, St. Louis	122	465	112	158	7	.340
Wrightstone, Phila.	93	289	48	98	1	.339
Schultz, Philadelphia	56	121	16	41	4	.339
Roush, Cincinnati	134	541	91	182	21	.336
Frisch, New York	120	502	89	166	21	.331
Williams, Phila.	107	314	78	104	3	.331
Wilson, Philadelphia	107	333	42	110	5	.330
Stock, Brooklyn	146	614	98	202	8	.329
Cox, Brooklyn	122	432	68	142	4	.329
Meusel, New York	135	515	82	169	5	.328
Grantham, Pitts.	114	357	74	117	15	.328
Barnhart, Pittsburgh	142	539	84	175	9	.325
Gowdy, New York	47	114	14	37	0	.325
Traynor, Pittsburgh	150	591	113	191	15	.323

Champion Batters Since 1876.

Batter and club.	Average.
1876—Barnes, Chicago	.403
1877—White, Boston	.385
1878—Dairymple, Milwaukee	.380
1879—Anson, Chicago	.407
1880—Gore, Chicago	.365
1881—Anson, Chicago	.393
1882—Brouthers, Buffalo	.367
1883—Brouthers, Buffalo	.371
1884—O'Rourke, Buffalo	.350
1885—Connor, New York	.371
1886—Kelly, Chicago	.388
1887—Maul, Philadelphia	.343
1888—Anson, Chicago	.343
1889—Brouthers, Boston	.313
1890—Luby, Chicago	.342
1891—Hamilton, Boston	.338
1892—Brouthers, Boston	.335
1893—Stenzel, Pittsburgh	.409
1894—Duffy, Boston	.438
1895—Burkett, Cleveland	.438
1896—Burkett, Cleveland	.419
1897—Keeler, Baltimore	.417
1898—Keeler, Baltimore	.387
1899—Delehanty, Philadelphia	.408
1900—Wagner, Pittsburgh	.384
1901—Burkett, St. Louis	.382
1902—Beaumont, Pittsburgh	.367
1903—Wagner, Pittsburgh	.355
1904—Wagner, Pittsburgh	.349
1905—Seymour, Cincinnati	.377
1906—Wagner, Pittsburgh	.339
1907—Wagner, Pittsburgh	.350
1908—Wagner, Pittsburgh	.354
1909—Wagner, Pittsburgh	.341
1910—Magee, Philadelphia	.331
1911—Wagner, Pittsburgh	.334
1912—Zimmerman, Chicago	.372
1913—Daubert, Brooklyn	.350
1914—Daubert, Brooklyn	.329
1915—Doyle, New York	.320
1916—Chase, Cincinnati	.339
1917—Roush, Cincinnati	.341
1918—Wheat, Brooklyn	.335
1919—Roush, Cincinnati	.321
1920—Hornsby, St. Louis	.370
1921—Hornsby, St. Louis	.397
1922—Hornsby, St. Louis	.401
1923—Hornsby, St. Louis	.384
1924—Hornsby, St. Louis	.423
1925—Hornsby, St. Louis	.403

Championship Record.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
1876—Chicago	52	14	.788
1877—Boston	31	17	.648
1878—Boston	41	19	.707
1879—Providence	55	23	.705
1880—Chicago	67	17	.798
1881—Chicago	56	28	.667
1882—Chicago	55	29	.655
1883—Boston	63	35	.643
1884—Providence	84	28	.750
1885—Chicago	87	25	.776
1886—Chicago	90	34	.725
1887—Detroit	79	45	.637
1888—New York	84	47	.641
1889—New York	83	43	.659
1890—Brooklyn	86	43	.667
1891—Boston	87	51	.630
1892—Boston	102	48	.680
1893—Boston	86	44	.662
1894—Baltimore	89	39	.695
1895—Baltimore	87	43	.669
1896—Baltimore	90	39	.698
1897—Boston	93	39	.795
1898—Boston	91	47	.659
1899—Brooklyn	101	47	.682
1900—Brooklyn	82	54	.603
1901—Pittsburgh	90	49	.647
1902—Pittsburgh	103	36	.741
1903—Pittsburgh	91	49	.650
1904—New York	106	47	.693
1905—New York	105	48	.686
1906—Chicago	116	36	.763
1907—Chicago	107	45	.704
1908—Chicago	99	55	.643
1909—Pittsburgh	110	42	.725
1910—Chicago	104	50	.675
1911—New York	99	54	.647
1912—New York	103	48	.682
1913—New York	101	51	.664
1914—Boston	94	59	.614
1915—Philadelphia	90	62	.592
1916—Brooklyn	94	60	.610
1917—New York	98	56	.636
1918—Chicago	84	45	.651
1919—Cincinnati	96	44	.686
1920—Brooklyn	93	61	.604
1921—New York	94	59	.614
1922—New York	93	61	.604
1923—New York	95	58	.621
1924—New York	93	60	.608
1925—Pittsburgh	95	58	.621

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Final Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Washington	Philadelphia	St. Louis	Detroit	Chicago	Cleveland	New York	Boston	Won	Percentage
Washington	..	13	11	12	13	18	15	14	96	.636
Philadelphia	7	..	12	14	14	11	13	17	88	.579
St. Louis	11	10	..	10	13	11	11	16	82	.536
Detroit	10	8	12	..	9	11	14	17	81	.526
Chicago	9	8	9	13	..	14	13	13	79	.513
Cleveland	4	11	11	11	8	..	10	15	70	.455
New York	7	9	11	8	9	12	..	13	69	.448
Boston	7	5	5	5	9	7	9	..	47	.309
Lost	55	64	71	73	75	84	85	105		

Twenty-Five Leading Batsmen in 1925.

Playing in forty games or more.

Player and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	Pct.
Heilmann, Detroit	150	573	97	225	6	.393
Speaker, Cleveland	116	429	79	167	5	.389
Simmons, Phila.	153	651	121	251	10	.386
Cobb, Detroit	121	416	96	158	13	.380
Barrett, Chicago	80	242	44	90	5	.372
Wingo, Detroit	130	440	103	163	12	.370
French, Philadelphia	63	100	19	37	1	.370
Paschal, New York	89	249	49	90	13	.361
Crouse, Chicago	54	131	18	47	1	.360
Rice, St. Louis	103	354	87	126	8	.356
Severeid, St. L.-Wash.	83	219	26	78	0	.356
Fothergill, Detroit	70	200	36	70	3	.350
Rice, Washington	152	647	111	226	27	.349
Lamar, Philadelphia	138	571	84	199	3	.349
Collins, Chicago	118	425	82	147	19	.346
Sisler, St. Louis	150	651	100	124	12	.344
Hale, Philadelphia	110	390	62	134	4	.344
Combs, New York	150	593	117	203	14	.342
Ruether, Washington	55	109	13	37	0	.340
J. Sewell, Cleveland	155	607	69	206	6	.339
Goslin, Washington	150	599	116	203	27	.339
Jacobson, St. Louis	142	540	102	183	12	.339
Burns, Cleveland	127	487	70	164	16	.337
Cochran, Phila.	134	420	69	139	7	.331
Boone, Boston	133	475	77	157	2	.331

Champion Batters Since 1900.

Batter and club.	Average.
1900—Dungan, Kansas City	.337
1901—Lajoie, Philadelphia	.422
1902—Delehanty, Washington	.376
1903—Lajoie, Cleveland	.355
1904—Lajoie, Cleveland	.381
1905—Lajoie, Cleveland	.329
1906—Stone, St. Louis	.358
1907—Cobb, Detroit	.350
1908—Criss, St. Louis	.354
1909—Cobb, Detroit	.375
1910—Cobb, Detroit	.385
1911—Cobb, Detroit	.420
1912—Cobb, Detroit	.410
1913—Cobb, Detroit	.390
1914—Cobb, Detroit	.368
1915—Cobb, Detroit	.370
1916—Speaker, Boston	.386
1917—Cobb, Detroit	.383
1918—Cobb, Detroit	.382
1919—Cobb, Detroit	.384
1920—Sisler, St. Louis	.409
1921—Heilmann, Detroit	.394
1922—Sisler, St. Louis	.419
1923—Heilmann, Detroit	.402
1924—Ruth, New York	.378
1925—Heilmann, Detroit	.393

Championship Record.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
1900—Chicago	82	53	.607
1901—Chicago	83	53	.610
1902—Philadelphia	83	53	.610
1903—Boston	91	47	.659
1904—Boston	95	59	.617
1905—Philadelphia	92	56	.622
1906—Chicago	93	58	.616
1907—Detroit	92	58	.613
1908—Detroit	90	63	.588
1909—Detroit	98	54	.645
1910—Philadelphia	102	48	.680
1911—Philadelphia	101	50	.669
1912—Boston	105	47	.691
1913—Philadelphia	96	57	.627
1914—Philadelphia	99	53	.651
1915—Boston	101	50	.669
1916—Boston	91	63	.591
1917—Chicago	100	54	.649
1918—Boston	75	51	.595
1919—Chicago	88	52	.629
1920—Cleveland	98	56	.636
1921—New York	98	55	.641
1922—New York	94	60	.610
1923—New York	98	54	.645
1924—Washington	92	62	.597
1925—Washington	96	55	.636

WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES.

The Pittsburgh National league team and the Washington American league team won the championships in their respective associations in 1925 and played for the world's championship with the following result:

In Pittsburgh, Oct. 7.

Wash'ton.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
McNeely, cf.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Rice, cf.-rf.	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	3	0	0
S. Harris, 2b.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Goslin, lf.	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Judge, 1b.	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	2	0
J. Harris, rf.	4	2	2	8	0	0	0	4	0	0
Bluege, 3b.	4	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Peck'p'h, ss.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	2	1
Ruel, c.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	2	0
Johnson, p.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	4	8	14	0	1	0	27	8	1

Pittsb'gh.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Moore, 2b.	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Carey, cf.	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Cuyler, rf.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barnhart, lf.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Traynor, 3b.	4	1	2	5	0	0	0	1	3	0
Wright, ss.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0
Grant'm, 1b.	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	15	1	0
Smith, c.	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	5	0	0
Gooch, c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Meadows, p.	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Morrison, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
†Bigbee	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total	*30	1	5	8	1	0	2	27	13	0

*McInnis batted for Meadows in eighth.
†Bigbee ran for Smith in eighth.

Washington	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	—4
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Home runs—Joe Harris, Traynor. Struck out—By Johnson, 10 (Cuyler, 2; Barnhart, 2; Wright, 2; Grantham, Carey, Meadows, McInnis); by Meadows, 4 (Bluege, 2; Ruel, Johnson); by Morrison, 1 (Joe Harris). Double plays—Peckinpaugh to Judge; Grantham (unassisted). Hits—Off Meadows, 6 in 8 innings; off Morrison, 2 in 1; off Johnson, 5 in 9. Left on bases—Washington, 3; Pittsburgh, 5. Hit by pitcher—By Johnson, 2 (Carey, 2); by Meadows, 1 (S. Harris). Time—1:57. Umpires—Rigler, plate; Owens, first base; McCormick, second base; Moriarty, third base.

In Pittsburgh, Oct. 8.

Wash'ton.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Rice, cf.	5	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
S. Harris, 2b.	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	4	0
Goslin, lf.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Judge, 1b.	4	1	1	4	0	0	0	11	0	0
J. Harris, rf.	3	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Bluege, 3b.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Myer, 3b.	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0

Wash'ton.	AB	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Peck'p'h, ss.	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	7	2
Ruel, c.	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	5	0	0
Coveleskie, p.	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0
*McNeely	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Veach	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
‡Ruether	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	2	8	11	2	3	0	24	14	2

*Ran for J. Harris in ninth inning. †Batted for Ruel in ninth inning. ‡Batted for Coveleskie in ninth inning.

Pittsb'gh.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Moore, 2b.	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
Carey, cf.	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	4	0	0
Cuyler, rf.	3	1	1	4	0	1	0	1	0	0
Barnhart, lf.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0
Traynor, 3b.	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Wright, ss.	4	1	2	5	0	0	0	1	5	0
Grant'm, 1b.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	1	0
Smith, c.	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	6	2	0
Aldridge, p.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Total	32	3	7	13	1	1	0	27	13	0

Washington	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	*	—3

Home runs—Judge. Wright, Cuyler. Left on bases—Washington, 8; Pittsburgh, 7. Struck out—By Coveleskie, 3 (Carey, Moore, Smith); by Aldridge, 4 (S. Harris, Ruel, Coveleskie, Ruether). Hit by pitcher—By Aldridge, 1 (Bluege). Balk—Aldridge. Passed ball—Ruel. Umpires—Owens, plate; McCormick, first base; Moriarty, second base; Rigler, third base. Time—2:04.

In Washington, Oct. 10.

Pittsb'gh.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Moore, 2b.	3	0	1	1	2	0	0	2	2	0
Carey, cf.	4	0	2	3	0	0	0	3	0	1
Cuyler, rf.	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Barnhart, lf.	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Traynor, 3b.	4	1	1	3	1	0	0	1	3	0
Wright, ss.	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1
Grant'm, 1b.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	1	0
Smith, c.	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	5	2	0
Kremer, p.	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Bigbee	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	3	8	12	4	1	0	†23	11	2

*Bigbee batted for Kremer in ninth. †Myer out; hit by batted ball.

Wash'ton.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Rice, cf.-rf.	5	1	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
S. Harris, 2b.	3	1	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0
Goslin, lf.	4	1	2	5	0	0	0	3	0	0
Judge, 1b.	3	0	1	2	0	1	0	8	0	0
J. Harris, rf.	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
McNeely, cf.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Myer, 3b.	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Peck'p'h, ss.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	1
Ruel, c.	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	8	2	0
Ferguson, p.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marberry, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
*Leibold	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	4	10	14	3	3	0	27	7	1

*Leibold batted for Ferguson in seventh.

Pittsburgh	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—3
Washington	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	*	—4

Two-base hits—Judge, Carey, Cuyler. Three-base hit—Traynor. Home run—Goslin. Struck out—By Ferguson, 5; by Kremer, 5; by Marberry, 2. Bases on balls—Off Ferguson, 4; off Kremer, 3. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 11; Washington, 9. Double plays—Peckinpaugh to Harris to Judge; Moore to Grantham. Hits—Off Ferguson, 6 in 7 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Ferguson, 1 (Carey); by Marberry, 1 (Cuyler). Passed ball—Smith. Time—2:10. Umpires—McCormick, Moriarty, Rigler and Owens.

In Washington, Oct. 11.

Pittsb'gh.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Moore, 2b.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	3	0
Carey, cf.	3	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Cuyler, rf.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barnhart, lf.	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0
Traynor, 3b.	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	3	0
Wright, ss.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	1
Grant'm, 1b.	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	10	3	0
Gooch, c.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	0
Yde, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morrison, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Adams, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Bigbee	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	0	6	6	2	0	1	24	19	1

*Batted for Morrison in eighth.

Wash'ton.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Rice, cf.	5	1	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
S. Harris, 2b.	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	6	7	0
Goslin, lf.	3	1	2	5	1	0	0	3	0	0
J. Harris, rf.	4	1	1	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Judge, 1b.	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	9	0	0
Peck'p'h, ss.	4	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	0
Ruel, c.	3	0	3	4	1	0	0	5	0	0
Myer, 3b.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Johnson, p.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	33	4	12	19	4	0	1	27	10	0

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Washington	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	*	—4

Two-base hit—Ruel. Home runs—Goslin, J. Harris. Struck out—By Johnson, 2; by Morrison, 4; by Yde, 1. Bases on balls—Off Johnson, 2; off Yde, 3; off Morrison, 1. Double plays—Traynor to Moore to Grantham; Harris to Judge (2). Hits—Off Yde, 5 in 2 1-3 innings; off Morrison, 5 in 4 2-3 innings; off Adams, 2 in 1 inning. Losing pitcher—Yde. Time—2:00. Umpires—Moriarty, plate; Rigler, first; Owens, second; McCormick, third.

In Washington, Oct. 12.

Pittsb'gh.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Moore, 2b.	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	3	2	0
Carey, cf.	4	2	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
Cuyler, rf.	4	1	2	2	1	0	0	4	0	0
Barnhart, lf.	4	1	2	2	1	0	1	1	0	0
Traynor, 3b.	3	0	1	1	1	1	0	2	0	0
Wright, ss.	5	1	2	3	0	0	0	1	3	0
McInnis, 1b.	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	11	2	0
Smith, c.	3	0	2	2	0	1	0	5	2	0
Aldridge, p.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Total	36	6	13	14	5	2	2	27	11	0

Wash'ton.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Rice, cf.	5	1	2	2	0	0	0	3	0	0
S. Harris, 2b.	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	3	0
Goslin, lf.	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	5	0	0
Judge, 1b.	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	11	0	0
J. Harris, rf.	3	1	2	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
Peck'p'h, ss.	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	3	1
Ruel, c.	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
Bluege, 3b.	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	5	0
Coveleskie, p.	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Ballou, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zachary, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Marberry, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Leibold	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Adams	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	3	8	14	4	3	0	27	17	1

*Batted for Ballou in seventh. †Batted for Marberry in ninth.

Pittsburgh	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	—6
Washington	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Goslin, Bluege, Leibold, Wright. Home run—J. Harris. Struck out—By Aldridge, 5; by Ballou, 1. Bases on balls—Off Aldridge, 4; off Zachary, 1; off Coveleskie, 4. Double plays—Bluege to S. Harris to Judge; Coveleskie to Peckinpaugh to Judge; Smith to Traynor. Hits—Off Coveleskie, 9 in 6 1-3 innings; off Ballou, 0 in 2-3; off Zachary, 3 in

1 2-3; off Marberry, 1 in 1-3. Losing pitcher—Coveleskie. Time—2:26. Umpires—Rigler, plate; Owens, first; McCormick, second; Moriarty, third.

In Pittsburgh, Oct. 13.

Wash'ton.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Rice, cf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
S. Harris, 2b	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Ballou, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goslin, lf	3	1	1	4	1	0	0	2	0	0
J. Harris, rf	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Judge, 1b	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	9	0	0
Bluege, 3b	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	6	0
Peck'p'h, ss	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	1
S. Adams, 2b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Severeid, c	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	6	0	1
Ruel, c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ferguson, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
*McNeely	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Total	†32	2	6	11	1	0	1	24	10	2

*Ran for Severeid in eighth. †Leibold batted for Ferguson and Veach for S. Harris in eighth.

Pittsb'gh.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Moore, 2b	3	2	2	5	1	0	0	2	4	0
Carey, cf	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Cuyler, rf	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0
Barnhart, lf.	3	0	1	2	1	0	0	2	0	0
Traynor, 3b.	4	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	4	0
Wright, ss.	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	2	0
McInnis, 1b.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	12	1	0
Smith, c	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	1	0
Kremer, p	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	1
Total	29	3	7	11	3	3	1	27	15	1

Washington	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Pittsburgh	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Peckinpaugh, Barnhart, J. Harris. Home runs—Goslin, Moore. Struck out—By Kremer, 3; by Ferguson, 6. Bases on balls—Off Kremer, 1; off Ferguson, 2; off Ballou, 1. Double play—Judge (unassisted). Hits—Off Ferguson, 7 in 7 innings. Losing pitcher—Ferguson. Time—1:57. Umpires—Owens, plate; McCormick, first; Moriarty, second; Rigler, third.

In Pittsburgh, Oct. 15.

Wash'ton.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Rice, cf	5	2	2	2	0	0	0	3	0	0
S. Harris, 2b	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	0
Goslin, lf	4	2	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
J. Harris, rf	3	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
Judge, 1b	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	6	0	0
Bluege, 3b	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peck'p'h, ss.	3	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	2	2
Ruel, c	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
Johnson, p	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Total	†35	7	7	11	3	0	0	24	9	2

*Peckinpaugh given first base on Smith's interference in first.

Pittsb'gh.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Moore, 2b	4	3	1	2	1	0	0	2	0	1
Carey, cf	5	3	4	7	0	0	1	4	0	0
Cuyler, rf	4	0	2	4	0	1	0	4	0	1
Barnhart, lf.	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Bigbee, lf	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Traynor, 3b.	4	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	3	0
Wright, ss.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	3	0
McInnis, 1b.	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	7	0	0
Smith, c	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	4	0	0
Gooch, c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Aldridge, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morrison, p	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kremer, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Oldham, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Yde	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	†38	9	15	25	1	1	1	27	7	2

*Yde ran for Smith in eighth. †Grantham batted for Morrison in fourth.

Washington	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	—7
Pittsburgh	0	0	3	0	1	0	2	3	*	—9

Two-base hits—Carey (3), Moore, J. Harris, Cuyler (2), Smith, Bigbee. Three-base hit—Traynor. Home run—Peckinpaugh. Double play—Stanley Harris to Judge. Left on bases—Washington, 5; Pittsburgh, 7. Bases on balls—Off Aldridge, 3 (Goslin, J. Harris, Judge); off Johnson, 1 (Moore). Struck out—By Morrison, 2 (Johnson, S. Harris); by Kremer, 1 (S. Harris); by Oldham, 2 (Rice, Goslin); by Johnson, 3 (Cuyler, Barnhart, 2). Hits—Off Aldridge, 2 in 1-3 inning; off Morrison, 4 in 3 2-3 innings; off Kremer, 1 in 4 innings; off Oldham, 0 in 1 inning. Wild pitches—Aldridge, 2. Winning pitcher—Kremer. Umpires—McCormick, plate; Moriarty, first; Rigler, second; Owens, third. Time—2.31.

Final Standing of the Teams.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Pittsburgh	4	3	.571
Washington	3	4	.429

Winning Pitchers.

For Pittsburgh—Aldridge (2), Kremer (2). For Washington—Johnson (2), Ferguson (1).

Summary of Series.

Attendance	282,830
Receipts	$1,182,854.00
Advisory council's share	177,428.12
Players' share	339,644.19
Each club's share	166,445.42
Each league's share	166,445.42
Each Pirate's share	5,332.72
Each Senator's share	3,736.00

Attendance and Receipts (1925).

Date and place.	Attendance.	Receipts.
Oct. 7—Pittsburgh	41,723	$180,775
Oct. 8—Pittsburgh	43,346	185,698
Oct. 10—Washington	36,495	146,693
Oct. 11—Washington	38,701	153,403
Oct. 12—Washington	35,899	145,675
Oct. 13—Pittsburgh	43,810	187,036
Oct. 15—Pittsburgh	42,856	184,174
Total	282,830	1,182,854

Attendance and Receipts by Years.

Year.		Attendance.	Receipts.	Players' pool.
1905	(5 games)	91,033	$68,405	$27,391
1906	(6 games)	99,864	106,550	22,401
1907	(5 games)	78,068	101,728	54,933
1908	(5 games)	62,232	95,975	46,173
1909	(7 games)	145,807	188,862	66,925
1910	(5 games)	124,222	179,980	79,072
1911	(6 games)	179,851	342,364	127,910
1912	(8 games)	252,237	490,833	147,572
1913	(5 games)	150,992	325,979	135,164
1914	(4 games)	111,009	225,739	121,899
1915	(5 games)	143,351	320,361	144,899
1916	(5 games)	162,359	385,590	162,927
1917	(6 games)	185,691	425,878	152,888
1918	(6 games)	128,483	179,619	69,527
1919	(8 games)	236,928	722,414	260,349
1920	(7 games)	178,357	564,788	214,876
1921	(8 games)	269,977	900,233	292,522
1922	(5 games)	185,947	605,475	247,436
1923	(6 games)	301,430	1,063,815	362,783
1924	(7 games)	283,695	1,093,104	331,092
1925	(7 games)	282,830	1,182,854	339,644

Record of World's Series.

1903—Games won: Boston Americans, 5; Pittsburgh Nationals, 3. Winning pitchers: Dinneen, 3; Young, 2; Philippi, 3.

1905—Games won: New York Nationals, 4; Philadelphia Americans, 1. Winning pitchers: Mathewson, 3; McGinnity, 1; Bender, 1.

1906—Games won: Chicago Americans, 4; Chicago Nationals, 2. Winning pitchers: Walsh, 2; White, 1; Altrock, 1; Brown, 1; Reulbach, 1.

1907—Games won: Chicago Nationals, 4; De-

troit Americans, 0; draw, 1. Winning pitchers: Brown, 2; Reulbach, 1; Overall, 1.

1908—Games won: Chicago Nationals, 4; Detroit Americans, 1. Winning pitchers: Brown, 2; Overall, 1; Reulbach, 1.

1909—Games won: Pittsburgh Nationals, 4; Detroit Americans, 3. Winning pitchers: Adams, 3; Willis, 1; Mullin, 2; Donovan, 1.

1910—Games won: Philadelphia Americans, 4; Chicago Nationals, 1. Winning pitchers: Bender, 1; Coombs, 3; Cole, 1.

1911—Games won: Philadelphia Americans, 4; New York Nationals, 2. Winning pitchers: Plank, 1; Coombs, 1; Bender, 2; Mathewson, 1; Crandall, 1.

1912—Games won: Boston Americans, 4; New York Nationals, 3; tied game, 1. Winning pitchers: Wood, 2; Bedient, 1; Collins, 1; Marquard, 2; Tesreau, 1.

1913—Games won: Philadelphia Americans, 4; New York Nationals, 1. Winning pitchers: Bender, 2; Bush, 1; Plank, 1; Mathewson, 1.

1914—Games won: Boston Nationals, 4; Philadelphia Americans, 0. Winning pitchers: Rudolph, 2; Tyler, 1; James, 1.

1915—Games won: Boston Americans, 4; Philadelphia Nationals, 1. Winning pitchers: Alexander, 1; Foster, 2; Leonard, 1; Shore, 1.

1916—Games won: Boston Americans, 4; Brooklyn Nationals, 1. Winning pitchers: Shore, 2; Ruth, 1; Coombs, 1; Leonard, 1.

1917—Games won: Chicago Americans, 4; New York Nationals, 2. Winning pitchers: Cicotte, 1; Faber, 3; Benton, 1; Schupp, 1.

1918—Games won: Boston Americans, 4; Chicago Nationals, 2. Winning pitchers: Ruth, 2; Mays, 2; Vaughn, 1; Tyler, 1.

1919—Games won: Cincinnati Nationals, 5; Chicago Americans, 3. Winning pitchers: Ruether, 1; Sallee, 1; Ring, 1; Eller, 2; Kerr, 2; Cicotte, 1.

1920—Games won: Cleveland Americans, 5; Brooklyn Nationals, 2. Winning pitchers: Coveleskie, 3; Bagby, 1; Mails, 1; Grimes, 1; S. Smith, 1.

1921—Games won: New York Nationals, 5; New York Americans 3. Winning pitchers, Douglas, 2; Nehf, 1; Barnes, 2; Mays, 1; Hoyt, 2.

1922—Games won: New York Nationals, 4; New York Americans, 0; game tied, 1. Winning pitchers, Ryan, Scott, McQuillan, Nehf.

1923—Games won: New York Americans, 4; New York Nationals, 2. Winning pitchers, Ryan, Pennock (2), Nehf, Bush.

1924—Games won: Washington Americans, 4; New York Nationals, 3. Winning pitchers, Johnson, Zachary (2), Marberry, Nehf, McQuillan, Bentley.

1925—Games won: Pittsburgh Nationals, 4; Washington Americans, 3. Winning pitchers, Aldridge (2), Kremer (2), Johnson (2), Ferguson.

CHICAGO CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES.

The National league (Cubs) and the American league (White Sox) teams of Chicago at the close of the regular season in 1925 played a series of games for the championship of their home city with the following result:

South Side, Oct. 7.

Cubs.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Adams, 2b.	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	5	0
Heathc'te, rf.	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	8	0	0
Freigau, 3b.	7	0	4	7	0	1	0	2	3	0
Jahn, lf.	8	1	3	4	0	0	0	4	0	0
Brooks, cf.	6	0	0	0	1	1	0	5	1	0
Grimm, 1b.	7	0	1	1	1	0	0	19	2	0
Mar'ville, ss.	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	7	6	1
Hartnett, c.	7	0	1	1	0	0	0	5	2	0
Alexander, p.	6	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	5	0
Total	63	2	11	15	3	3	0	57	24	1

White Sox	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Mostil, cf.	9	1	1	1	0	0	0	5	0	0
Hooper, rf.	7	0	1	2	1	1	0	3	0	0
Barrett, 2b.	9	0	4	4	0	0	0	6	7	0
Sheely, 1b.	7	0	1	1	1	0	0	20	1	0
Falk, lf.	8	0	5	6	0	0	0	5	0	0
Kamm, 3b.	6	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	5	0
Davis, ss.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Kane, ss.	8	0	3	3	0	0	0	3	7	1
Schalk, c.	8	0	3	3	0	0	0	9	1	0
Blank'ship, p.	7	1	2	3	0	1	0	1	3	0
Total	69	2	20	23	3	3	0	57	24	1

Cubs	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0—2
Sox	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Freigau, Blankenship, Hooper, Jahn, Falk. Three-base hit—Freigau. Struck out—By Blankenship, 7; by Alexander, 2. Double plays—Adams to Maranville; Kane to Barrett to Sheely (2); Maranville to Adams to Grimm; Schalk to Kane; Maranville to Grimm; Freigau to Grimm. Time—3:03. Umpires—Rowland, Quigley, Ormsby and Pfirman.

North Side, Oct. 8.

White Sox	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Mostil, cf.	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0
Hooper, rf.	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barrett, 2b.	4	0	2	3	0	0	0	3	6	0
Sheely, 1b.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0
Falk, lf.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Kamm, 3b.	3	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	4	0
Kane, ss.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Schalk, c.	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Lyons, p.	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Kerr, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	*30	1	5	7	3	0	0	24	12	1

*Collins grounded out for Lyons in eighth.

Cubs.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Adams, 2b.	4	1	2	2	0	0	0	4	4	0
Heathc'te, rf.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Freigau, 3b.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Jahn, lf.	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Brooks, cf.	4	1	2	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Grimm, 1b.	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	9	0	0
Mar'ville, ss.	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	0
Gonzales, c.	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	1	0
Cooper, p.	3	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total	31	2	8	9	2	1	1	27	8	0

White Sox	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
Cubs	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	*	—2

Two-base hits—Barrett, Brooks, Kamm. Struck out—By Cooper, 4. Bases on balls—Off Lyons, 2; off Cooper, 3. Double play—Maranville to Adams to Grimm. Hits—Off Lyons, 6 in 7 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Cooper, 1 (Hooper). Time—1:39. Umpires—Quigley, Ormsby, Pfirman and Rowland.

North Side, Oct. 10.

White Sox	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Mostil, cf.	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	4	1	1
Hooper, rf.	4	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Barrett, 2b.	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	4	2
Sheely, 1b.	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	8	1	0
Falk, lf.	4	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	0
Kamm, 3b.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Kane, ss.	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1
Schalk, c.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0
Faber, p.	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Crouse, c.	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
Thurston, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	33	2	5	5	9	0	1	24	13	5

Cubs.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Adams, 2b.	4	2	4	5	0	1	1	4	3	1
Heathc'te, rf.	3	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	0
Freigau, 3b.	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Jahn, lf.	5	2	2	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Brooks, cf.	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0
Grimm, 1b.	4	1	3	4	0	0	0	8	0	0
Mar'ville, ss.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	0
Hartnett, c.	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	7	0	0
Blake, p.	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Total	35	8	13	17	3	2	1	27	12	1

White Sox.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—2
Cubs .....4 0 0 0 2 0 0 2 *—8

Two-base hits—Adams, Grimm. Three-base hit—Jahn. Struck out—By Blake, 7; by Faber, 2; by Thurston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Blake, 9; off Faber, 3; off Thurston, 1. Double play—Kane to Barrett to Sheely. Hits—Off Faber, 9 in 5 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Blake, 1 (Kamm). Time—1:52. Umpires—Ormsby, plate; Pfirman, first; Rowland, second; Quigley, third.

South Side, Oct. 11.

Cubs.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Adams, 2b.	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	0
Heathc'te, rf.	5	1	2	3	0	0	1	2	0	0
Freigau, 3b.	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	0
Jahn, lf.	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Brooks, cf.	4	1	2	2	0	0	0	5	0	0
Grimm, 1b.	2	0	1	1	2	0	0	9	1	0
Pittenger, ss.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Gonzales, c.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	2	1
Jones, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Bush, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milstead, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total ..	*36	2	10	11	3	0	1	24	9	1

*Weis batted for Jones in second and Grigsby for Bush in sixth.

White Sox	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Mostil, cf.	3	2	1	2	1	0	0	5	0	0
Hooper, rf.	4	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
Barrett, 2b.	4	3	2	3	0	0	0	5	2	0
Sheely, 1b.	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	8	0	0
Falk, lf.	4	1	3	5	0	0	0	1	0	0
Kamm, 3b.	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	3	0
Kane, ss.	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	3	1
Schalk, c.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0
Blank'ship, p.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Total	33	7	11	15	4	0	0	27	11	1

Cubs .....0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—2
White Sox.....4 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 *—7

Two-base hits—Falk (2), Heathcote, Barrett, Mostil. Struck out—By Blankenship, 3; by Bush, 2; by Milstead, 1. Bases on balls—Off Jones, 3; off Bush, 1. Double play—Blankenship to Schalk to Sheely. Hits—Off Jones, 3 in 1 inning; off Bush, 5 in 4 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Milstead, 1 (Mostil). Time—2:04. Umpires—Pfirman, Rowland, Quigley and Ormsby.

North Side, Oct. 12.

White Sox	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Mostil, cf.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Hooper, rf.	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	5	0	0
Barrett, 2b.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	0
Sheely, 1b.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	5	2	0
Falk, lf.	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	1	0
Kamm, 3b.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Kane, ss.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Crouse, c.	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Schalk, c.	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Thurston, 2b.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lyons, p.	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Total	29	1	5	5	3	0	0	24	7	0

Cubs.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Adams, 2b.	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	4	2	0
Heathc'te, rf.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Freigau, 3b.	4	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	2	1
Jahn, lf.	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0
Brooks, cf.	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	3	0	0
Grimm, 1b.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
Pittenger, ss.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	3	0
Gonzales, c.	4	0	2	3	0	0	0	4	1	0
Cooper, p.	4	0	2	3	0	0	0	1	3	0
Total	34	2	9	13	0	2	0	27	9	1

Cubs .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
White Sox.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Two-base hits—Adams, Grimm, Cooper. Sacrifice hits—Adams, Lyons. Struck out—By Lyons, 1; by Cooper, 2. Bases on balls—Off Lyons, 2; off Cooper, 1. Double plays—Adams to Grimm; Kane to Barrett to Grimm. Hit by pitcher—By Lyons, 1 (Gonzales). Time—1:30. Umpires—Rowland, Quigley, Ormsby and Pfirman.

South Side, Oct. 13.

Cubs.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Adams, 2b.	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Heathc'te, rf.	4	1	1	2	1	0	0	3	0	0
Freigau, 3b.	4	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	3	1
Jahn, lf.	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Brooks, cf.	4	1	2	2	0	0	0	4	0	0
Grimm, 1b.	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	10	3	0
Pittenger, ss.	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	0
Gonzales, c.	4	2	2	2	0	0	0	4	1	0
Cooper, p.	4	0	2	3	0	0	0	1	3	0
Total	36	7	10	12	1	2	0	27	14	1

White Sox	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Mostil, cf.	5	1	1	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Hooper, rf.	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barrett, 2b.	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	7	0
Sheely, 1b.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	1	1
Falk, lf.	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kamm, 3b.	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	3	1
Schalk, c.	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	4	2	0
Kane, ss.	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	5	4	1
Faber, p.	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Connally, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Blank'ship, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total ..	*31	4	7	9	5	0	0	27	18	5

*Grabowski batted for Connally in seventh.

Cubs .....0 0 1 0 0 3 0 3 0—7
White Sox.....0 0 0 0 0 0 3 1 0—4

Two-base hits—Cooper, Heathcote. Three-base hit—Mostil. Struck out—By Faber, 1; by Cooper, 2. Base on balls—Off Connally, 1. Double play—Kane to Barrett to Sheely. Hits—Off Faber, 5 in 5⅓ innings; off Connally, 1 in 1 2-3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Cooper, 1 (Sheely). Time—1:56. Umpires—Quigley, Ormsby, Pfirman and Rowland.

Final Standing of Teams.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Cubs	4	1	.800
White Sox	1	4	.200

(First game a tie.)

Attendance and Receipts.

Attendance	74,175
Receipts	$66,925.43
Each club	16,268.07
Players' share	24,350.45
Commissioner	10,038.82
Each Cub's share	561.55
Each Sox' share	374.62

Winning Pitchers.

Cubs—Cooper (2), Blake, Kaufmann. White Sox—Blankenship. Alexander and Blankenship pitchers in 19-inning tie game.

Batting in City Series.

Cubs.	AB.	R.	H.	2B.	3B.	HR.	Pct.
Blake, p.	4	0	2	0	0	0	.500
Cooper, p.	7	0	3	1	0	0	.429
Grimm, 1b.	24	3	10	1	0	0	.417
Freigau, 3b.	29	3	11	1	1	0	.379
Kaufmann, p.	3	0	1	0	0	0	.333
Pittenger, ss.	10	1	3	1	0	0	.300
Gonzales, c.	10	2	3	0	0	0	.300
Brooks, cf.	24	5	7	2	0	0	.292
Jahn, lf.	26	2	7	1	1	0	.269

Cubs.	AB.	R.	H.	2B.	3B	HR.	Pct.
Adams, 2b.....	28	3	7	1	0	0	.250
Alexander, p...	6	0	1	0	0	0	.250
Hartnett, c.....	13	1	2	1	0	0	.154
Heathcote, rf...	27	3	4	2	0	0	.148
Maranville, ss...	14	1	1	0	0	0	.071
Weis, p. h.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Grigsby, p. h...	1	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Jones, p.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Bush, p.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Milstead, p.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Total 229	24	62	11	2	0	.271	

White Sox.	AB.	R.	H.	2B.	3B.	HR.	Pct.
Faber, p.....	2	0	1	0	0	0	.500
Crouse, c.....	2	0	1	0	0	0	.500
Falk, lf.....	27	2	11	3	0	0	.407
Barrett, 2b.....	26	3	8	2	0	0	.308
Schalk, c.....	25	0	7	0	0	0	.280
Kane, ss.....	25	2	6	1	0	0	.240
Hooper, rf.....	26	1	6	1	0	0	.231
Kamm, 3b.....	23	1	5	1	0	0	.217
Blankenship, p.	12	1	2	1	0	0	.167
Sheely, 1b.....	25	1	3	1	0	0	.120
Mostil, cf.....	25	4	3	1	1	0	.120
Kerr, p.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Lyons, p.....	3	2	0	0	0	0	.000
Connally, p.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Collins, p. h....	1	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Thurston, p. h..	2	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Grabowski, p. h.	1	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Total 225	17	53	10	1	0	.236	

MOST USEFUL BALL PLAYERS.

Each year a committee of eight baseball writers decides by vote which player on any team in the American league has proved the most useful to his club in the course of the season. In 1925 Roger Peckinpaugh of Washington was awarded the honor with a total of 45 points. The record to date stands:

Player and team.	Points.
1922—George Sisler, St. Louis.....	59
1923—G. H. (Babe) Ruth, New York....	64
1924—Walter Johnson, Washington	55
1925—George Peckinpaugh, Washington....	45

RESULTS IN OTHER LEAGUES.

American Association.

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
Lou'v'le	105	61	.635	Kan. City	20	87	.479
Ind'polis.	92	74	.554	Toledo...	77	90	.411
St. Paul.	91	75	.548	Milw'kee	74	94	.440
Min'plis.	86	80	.518	Col'bus..	61	106	.365

Championship Record.

Year. Club.	Pct.	Year. Club.	Pct.
1902—Ind'apolis..	.682	1914—Milwaukee.	.590
1903—St. Paul...	.657	1915—Min'apolis..	.597
1904—St. Paul...	.646	1916—Louisville..	.605
1905—Columbus..	.658	1917—Ind'apolis..	.588
1906—Columbus..	.615	1918—Kan. City..	.595
1907—Columbus..	.584	1919—St. Paul...	.610
1908—Ind'apolis..	.601	1920—St. Paul...	.701
1909—Louisville..	.554	1921—Louisville.	.583
1910—Min'apolis..	.637	1922—St. Paul...	.641
1911—Min'apolis..	.600	1923—Kan. City.	.675
1912—Min'apolis..	.636	1924—St. Paul...	.576
1913—Milwaukee.	.590	1925—Louisville.	.635

International League.

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
Baltim'e	105	61	.632	Reading.	78	90	.464
Toronto.	99	63	.611	Syracuse.	74	87	.459
Roch'ter.	83	77	.519	Jer. City.	74	92	.445
Buffalo..	78	84	.481	Provid'ce	63	100	.387

Championship Record.

Year. Club.	Pct.	Year. Club.	Pct.
1892—Providence.	.616	1899—Rochester..	.626
Bing'ton....	.667	1900—Providence.	.623
1893—Erie	.606	1901—Rochester..	.645
1894—Providence.	.696	1902—Toronto....	.669
1895—Springfield.	.687	1903—Jersey City.	.736
1896—Providence.	.602	1904—Buffalo.....	.736
1897—Syracuse...	.632	1905—Providence.	.638
1898—Montreal...	.586	1906—Buffalo.....	.607
1907—Toronto....	.619	1917—Toronto....	.604
1908—Baltimore..	.593	1918—Toronto....	.682
1909—Rochester..	.596	1919—Baltimore..	.671
1910—Rochester..	.601	1920—Baltimore.	.712
1911—Rochester..	.645	1921—Baltimore.	.717
1912—Toronto....	.595	1922—Baltimore.	.694
1913—Newark....	.625	1923—Baltimore..	.677
1914—Providence.	.617	1924—Baltimore.	.703
1915—Buffalo.....	.632	1925—Baltimore.	.632
1916—Buffalo.....	.586		

Western League.

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
DesM'nes	98	70	.583	St.Joseph	77	87	.470
Denver..	97	71	.577	Tulsa...	75	91	.452
Okla. City	88	76	.537	Omaha..	74	89	.454
Wichita.	80	84	.488	Lincoln..	70	91	.435

Championship Record.

Year. Club.	Pct.	Year. Club.	Pct.
1900—Denver.....	.581	1913—Denver.....	.628
1901—Kan. City..	.648	1914—Sioux City	.636
1902—Kan. City..	.603	1915—Des Moines	.621
1903—Milwaukee.	.659	1916—Omaha.....	.617
1904—Omaha.....	.600	1917—Hutchinson	.571
1905—Des Moines	.646	1918—Wichita....	.667
1906—Des Moines	.606	1919—St. Joseph.	.578
1907—Omaha.....	.571	1920—Tulsa.....	.601
1908—Sioux City	.607	1921—Wichita ..	.635
1909—Des Moines	.612	1922—Tulsa	.617
1910—Sioux City	.643	1923—Okla. City	.614
1911—Denver.....	.671	1924—Omaha ...	.628
1912—Denver.....	.611	1925—Des Moines	.583

Southern League.

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
Atlanta..	87	67	.565	Mobile..	73	78	.483
N. Orl'ns	85	68	.556	Chat'n'ga	71	82	.464
Nashville	81	72	.529	Birm'ham	67	85	.441
Memphis.	80	73	.523	Lit. Rock	67	86	.438

Eastern League.

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
Waterb'y	88	66	.571	Springf'd	73	78	.500
Hartford.	86	67	.562	Bridgep't	76	78	.494
Worcester	80	72	.526	Albany..	71	82	.464
N. Haven	81	73	.526	Pittsfield	54	98	.355

Three Eyes League.

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
Peoria..	89	48	.605	Decatur.	62	73	.459
Ter. Ha'te	81	54	.600	Blo'm'ton	56	74	.431
Evansv'le	72	63	.533	Springf'd	56	79	.415
Danville.	69	66	.516	Quincy..	54	82	.397

OTHER WINNERS IN 1925.

Cotton States League—Meridian.
Eastern Shore League—Cambridge.
Florida State League—Tampa.
Michigan-Ontario League—London.
Mid-Atlantic League—Johnstown.
Mississippi League—Moline.
New York-Pennsylvania League—York.
Pacific Coast League—San Francisco.
Piedmont League—Durham.
South Atlantic League—Spartanburg.
Southwestern League—Topeka.
Texas Association—Corsicana.
Texas League—Fort Worth.
Tri-State League—Jonesboro.
Virginia League—Richmond.
Western Association—Muskogee.

Winners in Playoff Series.

Cotton States League—Jackson.
Dixie League—Fort Worth.
Five-State League—Hagerstown.
Florida State League—Tampa.
Junior World Series—Baltimore.
Michigan-Ontario League—Hamilton.
New York-Pennsylvania League—York.
Piedmont League—Durham.
Southwestern League—Topeka.
Texas League—Fort Worth.
Tri-State League—Jonesboro.
Virginia-South Atlantic League—Spartanburg.
Western Association—Ardmore.

LEADING HOME RUN HITTERS IN 1925.

National League.		*American League.*	
Hornsby, St. Louis.	39	Meusel, New York.	33
Hartnett, Chicago.	24	Ruth, New York.	25
Fournier, Brooklyn.	22	Williams, St. Louis.	25
Bottomley, St. L.	21	Simmons, Phila.	24
Meusel, New York.	21	Gehrig, New York.	20
Kelly, New York.	20	Goslin, Wash.	18
Wright, Pittsburgh.	18	Jacobson, St. Louis.	15
Cuyler, Pittsburgh.	18	Robinson, St. Louis.	14
Harper, Phila.	18	Heilmann, Detroit.	13
Brooks, Chicago.	14	McManus, St. L.	13
Wrightstone, Phila.	14	Harris, Wash.	13
Wheat, Brooklyn.	14	Cobb, Detroit.	12

Home-Run Record.

1925—Rogers Hornsby, St. Louis Nationals..39
1924—Babe Ruth, New York Americans....46
1923—Cy Williams, Philadelphia Americans..41
1923—Babe Ruth, New York Americans..41
1922—Rogers Hornsby, St. Louis Nationals..42
1921—Babe Ruth, New York Americans....59
1920—Babe Ruth, New York Americans....54
1919—Babe Ruth, Boston Americans.....30
1899—Buck Freeman, Washington Nationals..25
1884—Ed Williamson, Chicago Nationals....27

RECORD OF NO-HIT GAMES.

1879—Richmond (Worcester) vs. Cleveland.
1880—Corcoran (Chicago) vs. Boston.
Galvin (Buffalo) vs. Worcester.
1882—Corcoran (Chicago) vs. Worcester.
1883—Radbourne (Providence) vs. Cleveland.
Daly (Cleveland) vs. Philadelphia.
1884—Corcoran (Chicago) vs. Providence.
Galvin (Buffalo) vs. Detroit.
1885—Clarkson (Chicago) vs. Providence.
Ferguson (Philadelphia) vs. Providence.
1887—Seward (Philadelphia) vs. Brooklyn.
Weyhing (Philadelphia) vs. Baltimore.
1891—Lovett (Brooklyn) vs. New York.
Rusie (New York) vs. Brooklyn.
1892—Stivetts (Boston) vs. Brooklyn.
Jones (Pittsburgh) vs. Cincinnati.
1893—Hawke (Baltimore) vs. Washington.
1897—Young (Cleveland) vs. Cincinnati.
1898—Hughes (Baltimore) vs. Boston.
Breitenstein (Cincinnati) vs. Pittsburgh.
Donahue (Philadelphia) vs. Boston.
1899—Philippi (Louisville) vs. Washington.
Willis (Boston) vs. New York.
1900—Hahn (Cincinnati) vs. Philadelphia.
1901—Mathewson (New York) vs. St. Louis.
1902—Callahan (Chicago) vs. Detroit.
1903—Fraser (Philadelphia) vs. Chicago.
1904—Young (Boston) vs. Philadelphia.
Tannehill (Boston) vs. Chicago.
1905—Mathewson (New York) vs. Chicago.
Henley (Philadelphia) vs. St. Louis.
Smith (Chicago) vs. Detroit.
Dinneen (Boston) vs. Chicago.
1906—Eason (Brooklyn) vs. St. Louis.
Lush (Philadelphia) vs. Brooklyn.
1907—Pfeffer (Boston) vs. Cincinnati.
Maddox (Pittsburgh) vs. Brooklyn.
1908—Young (Boston) vs. New York.
Wiltse (New York) vs. Philadelphia.
Rucker (Brooklyn) vs. Boston.
Rhoades (Cleveland) vs. Boston.
Smith (Chicago) vs. Philadelphia.
Joss (Cleveland) vs. Chicago.
1910—Joss (Cleveland) vs. Chicago.
Bender (Philadelphia) vs. Cleveland.
1911—Wood (Boston) vs. St. Louis.
Walsh (Chicago) vs. Boston.
1912—Mullin (Detroit) vs. St. Louis.
Hamilton (St. Louis) vs. Detroit.
Tesreau (New York) vs. Philadelphia.
1914—Scott (Chicago) vs. Washington.
Benz (Chicago) vs. Cleveland.
Davis (Boston) vs. Philadelphia.
1915—Marquard (New York) vs. Brooklyn.
Lavender (Chicago) vs. New York.
1916—Foster (Boston) vs. New York.
Hughes (Boston) vs. Pittsburgh.
Leonard (Boston) vs. St. Louis.
Bush (Philadelphia) vs. Cleveland.
1917—Toney (Cincinnati) vs. Chicago.
Cicotte (Chicago) vs. St. Louis.
Koob (St. Louis) vs. Chicago.
Leonard (Boston) vs. New York.
Groom (St. Louis) vs. Chicago.
Ruth (Boston) vs. Washington.
1918—Leonard (Boston) vs. Detroit.
1919—Eller (Cincinnati) vs. St. Louis.
Caldwell (Cleveland) vs. New York.
1920—Johnson (Washington) vs. Boston.
1922—Robertson (Chicago) vs. Detroit.
Barnes (New York) vs. Philadelphia.
1923—Jones (New York) vs. Philadelphia.
Ehmke (Boston) vs. Philadelphia.
1924—Vance (Brooklyn) vs. Philadelphia.

LONGEST GAMES IN BIG LEAGUES.

National League.

Twenty-Six Innings.

May 1, 1920—Boston, 1; Brooklyn, 1.

Twenty-Two Innings.

Aug. 22, 1917—Brooklyn, 6; Pittsburgh, 5.

Twenty-One Innings.

July 17, 1914—New York, 3; Pittsburgh, 1.
July 17, 1918—Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 1.
Aug. 1, 1918—Pittsburgh, 2; Boston, 0.

Twenty Innings.

June 30, 1892—Chicago, 7; Cincinnati, 7.
Aug. 24, 1905—Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 1
April 30, 1919—Philadelphia, 9; Brooklyn, 9.

Nineteen Innings.

June 22, 1902—Chicago, 3; Pittsburgh, 2.
July 31, 1912—Pittsburgh, 7; Boston, 6.
June 17, 1915—Chicago, 4; Brooklyn, 3.
June 13, 1918—Philadelphia, 8; St. Louis, 8.
May 3, 1920—Boston, 2; Brooklyn, 1.

Eighteen Innings.

Aug. 17, 1882—Providence, 1; Detroit, 0.
Aug. 17, 1902—Brooklyn, 7; St. Louis, 7.
June 24, 1905—Chicago, 2; St. Louis, 1.
June 28, 1916—Pittsburgh, 3; Chicago, 2.
June 1, 1919—Philadelphia, 10; Brooklyn, 9.

Seventeen Innings.

June 26, 1893—Cincinnati, 5; New York, 5.
Aug. 11, 1904—St. Louis, 4; Brooklyn, 3.
Sept. 18, 1904—Chicago, 2; Cincinnati, 1.
June 4, 1908—Chicago, 1; Boston, 1.
Aug. 22, 1908—Pittsburgh, 1; Brooklyn, 0.
Sept. 2, 1908—Philadelphia, 3; Brooklyn, 2.
July 26, 1909—New York, 3; Boston, 3.
May 28, 1913—Chicago, 8; St. Louis, 7.
July 16, 1920—New York, 7; Pittsburgh, 0.
Aug. 27, 1920—New York, 6; Cincinnati, 4.
Oct. 1, 1920—Chicago, 3; St. Louis, 2.
June 16, 1921—Pittsburgh, 6; Brooklyn, 5.
Aug. 19, 1924—Cincinnati, 8; New York, 7.

American League.

Twenty-Four Innings.

Sept. 1, 1906—Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 1.

Twenty Innings.

July 4, 1905—Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 2.

Nineteen Innings.

Sept. 27, 1912—Washington, 5; Philadelphia, 4.
June 24, 1915—Chicago, 4; Cleveland, 3.
Aug. 9, 1921—St. Louis, 8; Washington, 6.
Oct. 7, 1925—Cubs, 2; W. Sox, 2 (city series).

Eighteen Innings.

June 25, 1903—Chicago, 6; New York, 6.
July 19, 1909—Detroit, 0; Washington, 0.
May 15, 1918—Washington, 1; Chicago, 0.

Seventeen Innings.

Aug. 9, 1900—Milwaukee, 3; Chicago, 2.
Sept. 21, 1901—Chicago, 1; Boston, 0.
May 18, 1902—Chicago, 2; St. Louis, 2.
July 9, 1902—Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 2.
Sept. 30, 1907—Detroit, 9; Philadelphia, 9.
May 13, 1909—Chicago, 1; Washington, 1.
May 25, 1912—Chicago, 5; Detroit, 4.
May 21, 1915—Chicago, 3; Boston, 2.
July 14, 1916—Boston, 5; Chicago, 4.
July 10, 1917—New York, 7; St. Louis, 5.

In Other Leagues.

May 31, 1901—Three Eyes league: Decatur, 2; Bloomington, 1, twenty-six innings.
Sept. 10, 1911—Pacific Coast league; Portland, 1; Sacramento, 1, twenty-four innings.
April 10, 1921—Pacific Coast league: Seattle, 12; Los Angeles, 8, twenty-two innings.
Aug. 4, 1922—Mississippi Valley league; Ottumwa, 4; Rock Island 2, twenty-three innings.
June 7, 1924—Providence College, 1; Brown University, 0; twenty innings.

SALES OF BALL PLAYERS.

1922—William Kamm, White Sox.....$100,000
1920—Babe Ruth, New York 130,000
1919—Arthur Nehf, New York..... 40,000
1915—E. Collins, Chicago..... 50,000
1914—Evers, Boston 25,000
1913—Chappell, White Sox..... 18,000
1911—Marty O'Toole, Pittsburgh..... 22,500
1910—"Lefty" Russell, Athletics..... 12,000
1910—Fred Hunter, Pittsburgh..... 10,000
1910—"Lena" Blackburne, White Sox. 10,000
1908—Rube Marquard, New York..... 11,000
1906—Spike Shannon, New York..... 10,000
1889—Clarkson and Kelly, Boston..... 20,000

SALES OF BASEBALL CLUBS.

The Boston National league baseball club was sold by James E. Gaffney and Robert Davis Jan. 8, 1915, to Percy D. Haughton and Arthur C. Wise for $500,000.

The Chicago National league baseball club (Cubs) was sold by Charles P. Taft of Cincinnati Jan. 5, 1916, to Charles H. Weeghman and partners of Chicago for $500,000 for 90 per cent of the stock.

The St. Louis American league baseball club (Browns) was sold by Robert Lee Hedges Jan. 4, 1916, to Phil Ball, James W. Garneau and Otto Stifel for $525,000.

CONSECUTIVE VICTORIES.

1916—New York, National league.....26
1884—Providence, National league.....20

BASEBALL THROWING RECORD.

The world's record for the long distance throwing of a baseball was made in Cincinnati, O., Oct. 10, 1910, when Sheldon Lejeune of the Evansville (Ind.) club, Central league, threw the sphere 426 feet 6¼ inches. The old record, made in Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1872, by John Hatfield, was 400 feet 7½ inches.

BASEBALL OFFICIALS.

Commissioner—Kenesaw M. Landis (salary, $42,500).
Advisory Council—For major leagues: Kenesaw M. Landis, B. B. Johnson, John A. Heydler. For minor leagues: M. H. Sexton, J. H. Farrell.
Secretary-Treasurer (to commissioner and council)—Leslie M. O'Connor.
National League—President and secretary, John A. Heydler.
American League—President and secretary, B. B. Johnson.
Headquarters—Commissioner and advisory league, Peoples Gas building, 122 South Michigan avenue, Chicago; National league, 8 West 40th street, New York, N. Y.; American league, 1512 Fisher building, Chicago.

COLLEGE BASEBALL.

Record of principal games played by conference and other colleges in the central west and east in 1925.

Indiana.	Op.	Ind.
April 1—Oglethorpe..	2	1
April 3—Mercer	12	2
April 4—Mercer	14	2
April 6—Vanderbilt..	14	9
April 7—Vanderbilt..	9	8
April 8—Vanderbilt..	3	10
April 14—DePauw	3	6
April 19—Rose Poly ..	4	13
April 22—Ohio State..	6	5
April 28—Chicago	1	2
May 4—Minnesota ..	5	14
May 9—Minnesota ..	9	1
May 11—Iowa	1	2
May 15—Purdue 10		15
May 19—DePauw	6	5
May 21—Wabash 10		7
May 23—Northwest'n.12		13
May 27—Wabash	4	3
June 1—Chicago	1	3
June 8—Purdue	6	8

Chicago.	Op.	Chi.
April 11—Washburn .	3	11
April 19—Northwest'n.	1	4
April 25—Iowa	5	3
April 28—Indiana	2	1
May 2—Purdue	0	4
May 6—Illinois	4	5
May 9—Butler	3	5
May 13—Purdue	1	5
May 20—Northwest'n.	3	10
May 23—Wisconsin ..	7	12
June 1—Indiana	3	1
June 6—Wisconsin ..	5	7

Ohio State.	Op.	O.S.
April 10—Hamilton ..	1	6
April 11—Butler	2	11
April 16—Purdue	9	13
April 22—Indiana	5	6
April 25—Purdue	4	15
April 28—O. Wesleyan	3	4
May 2—Wisconsin ..	1	4

	Op.	O.S.
May 9—Cornell	0	4
May 16—Illinois	5	4
May 20—Illinois	0	8
May 22—Japan 10		11
May 25—O. Wesleyan	2	12
May 28—O. Wesleyan	6	7
May 29—Iowa	0	3
May 30—Wooster	3	1
June 4—Wisconsin ..	1	0
June 5—Minnesota ..	5	6
June 6—Minnesota ..	2	9
June 12—Michigan ...	4	2
June 13—Michigan ...	6	5

Michigan.	Op.	Mich.
April 11—Kentucky ..	5	18
April 13—Clemson ...	0	5
April 16—Ft. Benning.	1	5
April 17—Georgia U..	13	2
April 19—Georgia U..	5	6
April 20—Cincinnati .	8	12
April 24—Syracuse ...	12	11
April 25—Syracuse ...	9	2
May 2—Illinois	1	0
May 4—Wisconsin ..	0	8
May 8—Northwest'n.	0	5
May 9—Wisconsin ..	11	2
May 15—Minnesota ..	4	9
May 16—Minnesota ..	1	0
May 23—Illinois	5	19
May 25—Iowa	2	4
May 27—Japan	1	13
May 28—Japan	3	4
May 30—Iowa	8	4
June 12—Ohio State...	2	4
June 13—Ohio State...	5	6

Illinois.	Op.	Ill.
April 6—Miss.A.&M..	11	2
April 7—Miss. Aggies	7	8
April 8—Alabama	4	0
April 13—Cincinnati .	3	4
April 15—DePauw	1	14

	Op.	Ill.
April 19—Iowa	1	4
April 22—Purdue	1	14
April 25—Wisconsin ..	4	10
April 27—Iowa	9	7
May 2—Michigan ..	0	1
May 6—Chicago	5	4
May 9—Purdue	7	6
May 15—Notre Dame.	1	12
May 16—Ohio State..	4	5
May 20—Ohio State..	8	0
May 23—Michigan ...19		5
May 25—Wisconsin ..	3	7
June 6—Purdue	3	9

Minnesota.	Op.	Minn.
April 25—Northwest'n.	6	4
May 2—Iowa	1	0
May 4—Indiana 14		5
May 9—Indiana	1	9
May 12—Wisconsin ..	9	10
May 15—Michigan ...	9	4
May 16—Michigan ..	0	1
May 23—Iowa	6	7
May 29—Wisconsin ..	2	7
May 30—Northwest'n.	2	3
June 1—Notre Dame.	2	3
June 5—Ohio State...	6	5
June 6—Ohio State...	9	2

Iowa.	Op.	Iowa
April 8—St. Louis ..	8	5
April 10—Tulane	1	5
April 11—Tulane	4	6
April 13—Louisville U.	3	4
April 14—Louisiana ..	4	4
April 19—Illinois	4	1
April 20—Northwest'n.	6	9
April 25—Chicago	3	5
April 27—Illinois	7	9
May 1—Notre Dame	5	2
May 2—Minnesota ..	0	1
May 9—Northwest'n.	1	4
May 11—Indiana	2	1

	Op.	Iowa
May 23—Minnesota ..	7	6
May 25—Michigan ...	4	2
May 29—Ohio State..	3	0
May 30—Michigan ...	4	8

Wisconsin.

	Op.	Wis.
April 4—U.ofSt.Louis	9	8
April 7—Mississippi..	4	0
April 8—Mississippi..	7	4
April 9—Mississippi..	12	1
April 10—Miss.A.&M..	7	4
April 11—Miss A.&M..	4	1
April 14—Northwest'n.	5	8
April 19—Mich. Aggies	4	13
April 25—Illinois	10	4
May 2—Ohio State..	4	1
May 4—Michigan ...	8	0
May 9—Michigan ...	2	11
May 12—Minnesota ..	10	9
May 16—Northwest'n.	0	9
May 23—Chicago ...	12	7
May 25—Illinois	7	3
May 29—Minnesota ..	7	2
June 4—Ohio State...	0	1
June 6—Chicago	7	5

Northwestern.

	Op.	N.W.
April 11—Purdue	4	14
April 14—Wisconsin ..	8	5
April 20—Iowa	9	6
April 25—Minnesota ..	4	6
May 8—Michigan ...	5	0
May 9—Iowa	4	1
May 16—Wisconsin ..	9	0
May 20—Chicago	10	3
May 23—Indiana	13	12
May 30—Minnesota ..	3	2

Purdue.

	Op.	Pur.
April 7—DePauw	2	7
April 11—Northwest'n.	14	4
April 13—Wabash	3	2
April 16—Ohio State..	13	9
April 22—Illinois	14	1
April 25—Ohio State..	15	4
May 2—Chicago	4	0
May 5—Notre Dame	3	5
May 9—Illinois	6	7
May 13—Chicago	5	1
May 15—Indiana	15	10
June 6—Indiana	9	3
June 8—Indiana	8	6

Army.

	Op.	Army
April 4—Bowdoin ...	4	5
April 8—Manhattan .	3	10
April 11—Amherst	0	11
April 15—Amherst ...	9	15
April 22—LaFayette ..	11	2
April 29—Lehigh	10	5
May 2—Columbia ..	3	0
May 6—Syracuse	4	1
May 13—Pennsylvania	7	2
May 20—Holy Cross..	5	2
May 23—Catholic U..	7	2
June 1—Navy	13	7
June 6—7th Reg.,N.G.	2	11

Brown.

	Op.	Brown
April 19—Conn. Aggies	1	5
April 22—Boston U...	0	13
May 6—Yale	7	6
May 9—Princeton ..	14	4
May 13—Dartmouth..	8	3
May 16—Dartmouth..	2	3
May 27—Harvard	2	7

Columbia.

	Op.	Col.
Mar. 31—Bowdoin	1	7
April 1—Georgia	4	5
April 11—New York ..	3	9
April 13—Fordham ...	12	4
April 19—Cornell	7	5
April 22—Princeton ..	5	4
April 25—Howard	5	6

	Op.	Col.
April 29—Cornell	2	5
May 2—Army	0	3
May 7—Virginia U..	5	4
May 12—Yale	0	4
May 30—Pennsylvania.	13	4
June 2—Pennsylvania	2	0
June 6—Dartmouth...	3	2

Cornell.

	Op.	Corn.
April 7—Virginia ...	9	4
April 8—Wash. & Lee	5	8
April 9—Wash. & Lee	4	0
April 11—P. M. I....	2	11
April 17—Monmouth .	14	1
April 19—Columbia ..	5	7
April 22—Niagara	0	2
April 29—Columbia ..	5	2
May 2—Dartmouth..	12	3
May 2—Carleton ...	8	7
May 9—Ohio State...	4	0
May 14—Hamline	6	0
May 15—Monmouth..	4	0
May 16—Yale	3	2
May 23—Yale	4	5
May 28—Carleton ...	7	1
June 13—Colgate	2	1
June 17—Pennsylvania	2	1
June 18—Dartmouth...	7	4

Dartmouth.

	Op.	Dart.
Mar. 28—Virginia	1	3
Mar. 30—Oglethorpe ..	3	4
Mar. 31—Oglethorpe ..	0	6
April 1—Georgia	7	6
April 3—Ga. Tech....	7	5
April 4—Ga. Tech...	0	1
April 6—New York..	9	13
April 20—Holy Cross..	6	1
April 25—Middlebury...	0	8
May 2—Cornell	3	12
May 6—Springfield...	4	5
May 8—Pennsylvania	4	5
May 9—Harvard	4	8
May 13—Brown	3	8
May 16—Brown	3	2
May 20—Yale	4	6
May 22—N. Y. A C...	6	11
May 23—Pennsylvania.	11	3
June 6—Columbia	2	3
June 17—Cornell	4	7

DePauw.

	Op.	DeP.
April 7—Purdue	7	2
April 14—Indiana	6	3
April 15—Illinois	14	1
April 20—East'n Ill. N.	1	4
May 15—Wabash	1	4
May 19—Indiana	5	6
June 6—Wabash	4	4

Harvard.

	Op.	Har.
April 11—Boston U...	0	12
April 21—Georgetown..	3	5
April 24—Georgetown.	15	3
April 25—Columbia ..	6	5
May 2—Amherst	1	9
May 5—Bowdoin ...	8	5
May 7—Pennsylvania	7	5
May 9—Dartmouth..	5	4
May 13—Holy Cross..	14	3
May 16—Princeton ...	8	1
May 19—Williams ...	1	3
May 21—Catholic U..	3	5
May 23—Princeton ...	8	5
May 27—Brown	7	2
June 2—Bates	4	9
June 6—Holy Cross...	6	2
June 13—Tufts	6	4
June 16—Yale	25	15
June 17—Yale	18	4

Holy Cross.

	Op.	H.C.
April 15—Princeton ..	1	4
April 16—Villa Nova..	9	4
April 20—Dartmouth...	1	6
April 22—Yale	2	6

	Op.	H.C.
April 29—Colgate	0	4
May 8—Villa Nova..	1	4
May 9—Yale	6	7
May 12—Wm. & Mary.	11	8
May 13—Harvard	3	14
May 16—Boston U....	1	5
May 20—Army	2	5
May 21—Fordham	0	6
May 23—Penn. State..	1	5
June 6—Harvard	2	6

Lake Forest.

	Op.	L.F.
May 8—Lombard ...	24	11
May 25—Naperville C.	1	8

Navy.

	Op.	Navy.
April 1—Richmond ..	8	5
April 4—Vermont ...	12	7
April 8—Carnegie ...	7	11
April 11—Duke	1	4
April 15—Bucknell ...	9	8
April 19—Boston Col..	4	3
May 2—Georgetown..	3	10
May 6—Virginia ...	5	11
May 9—Catholic U..	7	4
May 13—Delaware ...	10	11
May 16—Wash. & Lee	4	3
May 20—Gettysburg..	3	4
June 1—Army	7	13

Notre Dame.

	Op.	N.D.
April 11—Ga. Tech. ..	6	1
April 13—Furman	3	10
April 15—Georgia	0	15
April 16—U. of Ga....	2	1
April 17—Mercer	13	3
April 19—Mercer	13	9
April 25—Luther	0	19
April 28—W. S. Nor...	4	5
May 1—Iowa	3	5
May 2—Lombard	0	13
May 5—Purdue	5	3
May 6—Wabash	1	2
May 11—Wabash	6	9
May 15—Illinois	12	1
May 20—Osaka Maini.	2	1
May 23—Mich State..	7	11
May 27—St. Viator ..	12	2
May 30—Bradley	13	17
June 1—Minnesota ..	3	2
June 5—W. S. Nor....	3	2
June 13—Iowa	1	4

Pennsylvania.

	Op.	Penn.
April 4—Drexel Ins...	0	12
April 6—Temple	8	6
April 8—Virginia ...	5	5
April 9—Virginia ...	5	3
April 11—Wash. & Lee	5	8
April 13—Richmond ..	3	5
April 14—Hamp.-Syd...	1	8
April 15—Catholic U...	2	3
April 19—Lehigh	4	5
April 25—Yale	8	5
April 29—Fordham	3	3
May 2—Yale	1	7
May 6—Williams	5	1
May 7—Harvard	5	7
May 8—Dartmouth...	5	4
May 9—Boston Col...	5	2
May 13—Army	2	7
May 23—Dartmouth..	3	11
May 26—Georgetown..	7	5
May 30—Columbia ...	4	13
June 2—Columbia ...	0	2
June 6—New York U.	4	3
June 17—Cornell	1	2

Princeton.

	Op.	Prin.
April 1—Bowdoin ...	7	14
April 4—Villa Nova..	2	3
April 8—Lehigh	1	8
April 10—U. of Va....	3	0
April 11—Georgetown.	2	6

	Op.	Prn.
April 15—Holy Cross..	4	1
April 19—Amherst	1	2
April 22—Columbia ...	4	5
May 2—Williams	3	8
May 6—Fordham ...	5	2
May 9—Brown	4	14
May 13—New York...	1	0
May 16—Harvard	1	8
May 20—Penn. State..	6	7
May 23—Harvard	5	8
May 30—Yale	7	6
June 6—Colgate	3	2
June 13—Yale	2	5
June 20—Yale 10		9

Wabash.	Op.	Wab.
April 13—Purdue	2	3

	Op.	Wab.
April 16—Rose Poly..	1	12
May 2—Butler	3	2
May 6—Notre Dame.	2	1
May 11—Notre Dame.	9	6
May 15—DePauw	4	1
May 21—Indiana	7	10
May 27—Indiana	3	4
June 2—Butler	1	5
June 6—DePauw	4	4

Yale.	Op.	Yale.
April 4—Fordham ...	8	2
April 11—Catholic U...	7	3
April 13—Wm. & Mary	2	4
April 14—Richmond ..10		11
April 19—N. Y. U.....	2	8
April 22—Holy Cross..	6	2

	Op.	Yale.
April 25—Pennsylvania	5	8
April 28—W. Virginia..	3	9
April 29—Amherst ...	1	19
May 2—Pennsylvania	7	1
May 6—Brown	6	7
May 9—Holy Cross..	7	6
May 12—Columbia ...	4	0
May 16—Cornell	2	3
May 20—Dart. outh...	6	4
May 23—Cornell	5	4
May 25—Syracuse ...	4	1
May 30—Princeton ...	6	7
June 6—Crescent A. C.	6	9
June 13—Princeton ...	5	2
June 16—Harvard 15		25
June 17—Harvard	4	18
June 20—Princeton ...	9	10

HORSE RACING.

KENTUCKY DERBY.

For 3-year-olds, Louisville, Ky. Distance changed in 1896 from 1½ to 1¼ miles.

1890—Riley, 118lbs. 2:45; $5,460.
1891—Kingman 122lbs. 2:52½, $4,680.
1892—Azra, 122lbs., 2:41½; $4,230.
1893—Lookout, 122lbs, 2:39¼; $4,090.
1894—Chant, 122lbs, 2:41; $4,000.
1895—Halma, 122lbs., 2:37½.
1896—Ben Brush, 117lbs, 2:07¾.
1897—Typhoon II., 117lbs, 2:12½.
1898—Plaudit, 117lbs, 2:09.
1899—Manuel, 117lbs, 2:12.
1900—Lieut. Gibson, 117lbs. 2:06¼; $4,850.
1901—His Eminence, 117lbs. 2:07¾; $4,850.
1902—Alan-a-Dale, 117lbs. 2:08¾; $6,000.
1903—Judge Himes, 117lbs. 2:09; $6,000.
1904—Elwood, 117lbs, 1:08½; $5,000.
1905—Agile, 122lbs, 2:10¾; $6,000.
1906—Sir Huon, 117lbs. 2:08⅗; $5,000.
1907—Pink Star, 117lbs, 2:12⅘; $5,000.
1908—Stone Street, 117lbs, 2:15⅖; $6,000.
1909—Wintergreen, 117lbs, 2:08⅖; $5,000.
1910—Donau, 112lbs. 2:06⅘; $6,000.
1911—Meridian, 117lbs, 2:05⅖; $6,000.
1912—Worth, 117lbs. 2:09⅖; $6,000.
1913—Donerail, 117lbs, 2:04⅘; $6,000.
1914—Old Rosebud, 114lbs. 2:03⅘; $13,350.
1915—Regret, 112lbs, 2:05⅖; $14,900.
1916—George Smith, 117lbs. 2:04; $9,750.
1917—Omar Khayyam, 117lbs, 2:04⅘; $16,600.
1918—Exterminator, 114lbs, 2:10⅘; $15,000.
1919—Sir Barton, 110lbs, 2:09⅖; $20,825.
1920—Paul Jones, 126lbs, 2:09; $30,375.
1921—Behave Yourself, 126lbs., 2:04⅖; $38,450.
1922—Morvich, 126lbs. 2:04⅘; $53,775.
1923—Zev, 126lbs, 2:05⅘; $53,625.
1924—Black Gold, 126lbs, 2:05⅖; $52,775.
1925—Flying Ebony, 126lbs, 2:07⅘; $52,950.

THE FUTURITY.

Belmont park, New York; distance, 1890-1891, ¾ mile; 1892-1901, 1,263 yards 1 foot; 1902-1924, ¾ mile; 1925, ⅞ mile.

1890—Potomac, 1:14½; $77,000.
1891—His Highness, 1:15½; $72,000.
1892—Morello, 1:12½; $41,375.
1893—Domino, 1:12¾; $45,000.
1894—Butterflies, 1:11; $63,830.
1895—Requital, 1:11⅘; $69,770.
1896—Ogden, 1:10; $56,970.
1897—L'Alouette, 1:11; $43,300.
1898—Martimas, 1:12⅘; $46,840.
1899—Chacornac, 1:10⅗; $41,000.
1900—Ballyhoo Bey, 1:10; $42,000.
1901—Yankee, 1:09⅗; $46,210.
1902—Savable, 1:14; $56,660.
1903—Hamburg Belle, 1:13; $46,550.
1904—Artful, 1:11⅘; $52,900.
1905—Ormondale, 1:11¾; $43,680.
1906—Electioneer, 1:13⅗; $44,070.
1907—Colin, 1:11⅕; $32,930.
1908—Maskette, 1:11⅗; $33,360.
1909—Sweep, 1:11⅘; $33,660.
1910—Novelty, 1:12⅗; $25,360.
1913—Pennant, 1:15; $15,060.
1914—Trojan, 1:16⅘; $22,110.
1915—Thunderer, 1:11⅘; $16,500.
1916—Campfire, 1:13⅘; $22,950.
1917—Papp, 1:12; $15,450.
1918—Dunboyne, 1:12⅘; $30,280.
1919—Man o' War, 1:11⅗; $26,650.
1920—Step Lightly, 1:12⅘; $42,000.
1921—Bunting, 1:11⅘; $50,000.
1922—Sally's Alley, 1:11; $47,550.
1923—St. James, 1:10⅘; $64,810.
1924—Mother Goose, 1:10⅘; $65,730.
1925—Pompey, 1:23; $58,470.

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.

Belmont park, New York; distance, 1⅛ miles to 1907; 1 mile since.

1903—Gunfire, 1:38⅕; $11,080.
1904—Irish Lad, 1:40; $10,880.
1905—Sysonby and Race King, 1:41⅘ (dead heat), $9,230.
1906—Grapple, 1:39; $10,850.
1907—Glorifier, 1:40⅖; $10,570.
1908—Jack Atkin, 1:38⅘; $9,620.
1909—King James, 1:40; $3,875.
1910—Fashion Plate, 1:37⅘; $5,000.
1911-1912—No race.
1913—Whisk Broom, 1:39; $3,475.
1914—Buskin, 1:37⅘; $4,100.
1915—Stromboli, 1:39⅘; $2,325.
1916—The Finn, 1:38; $3,500.
1917—Ormesdale, 1:39⅕; $5,000.
1918—Trompe-La-Morte, 1:38⅗; $5,000.
1919—Lanius, 1:45⅗; $3,865.
1920—Wildair, 1:38⅘; $3,865.
1921—Mad Hatter, 1:37⅘; $5,000.
1922—Mad Hatter, 1:36⅘; $5,000.
1923—Grey Lag, 1:38; $5,000.
1924—Laurano, 1:38⅕; $5,000.
1925—Sting, 1:37; $5,000.

BROOKLYN HANDICAP.

Gravesend, New York; distance, 1¼ miles.

1905—Delhi, 2:06⅖; $15,800.
1906—Tokalon, 2:05⅗; $15,800.
1907—Superman, 2:09; $15,800.
1908—Fair Play, 2:04½; $19,750.
1909—King James, 2:04; $3,850.
1910—Fitz Herbert, 2:05⅗; $6,000.
1913—Whisk Broom, 2:03¾; $3,025.
1914*—Buckhorn, 2:08; $3,350.
1915†—Tartar, 1:50⅘; $3,950.
1916‡—Friar Rock, 1:50; $5,000.
1917‡—Borrow, 1:49⅘; $6,000.
1918§—Cudgel, 1:50½; $4,850.
1919†—Eternal, 1:49⅘; $4,850.
1920‡—Cirrus, 1:50; $5,850.
1921‡—Grey Lag, 1:49⅘; $7,600.
1922‡—Exterminator, 1:50; $7,600.

1923‡—Little Chief, 1:50; $10,000.
1924‡—Hephaistos, 1:50⅘; $10,000.
1925‡—Mad Play, 1:50; $7,600.

*Run at Belmont park, L. I. †Run at Belmont park, L. I.; distance, 1⅛ miles. ‡Run at Aqueduct, N. Y.; distance, 1⅛ miles. §Run at Queens County Jockey club track; distance, 1½ miles.

SUBURBAN HANDICAP.

Belmont park, New York; distance 1¼ miles.
1900—Kinley Mack, 2:06⅘; $3,800.
1901—Alcedo, 2:05⅗; $7,800.
1902—Gold Heels, 2:05½; $7,800.
1903—Africander, 2:10⅗; $10,490.
1904—Hermis, 2:05; $16,800.
1905—Beldame, 2:05⅗; $16,800.
1906—Go Between, 2:05½; $16,800.
1907—Neulon, 2:06⅘; $16,800.
1908—Ballet, 2:03; $19,750.
1909—Fitz Herbert, 2:03⅖; $3,850.
1910—Olambala, 2:04⅗; $4,800.
1913—Whisk Broom II., 2:00; $3,000.
1914—No race.
1915—Stromboli, 2:05⅗; $3,925.
1916—Friar Rock, 2:05; $3,450.
1917—Boots, 2:05½; $4,900.
1918—Johren, 2:06; $7,500.
1919—Corn Tassel, 2:02⅕; $5,200.
1920—Paul Jones, 2:09⅗; $5,000.
1921—Audacious, 2:02½; $8,100.
1922—Capt. Alcock, 2:05⅗; $7,500.
1923—Grey Lag, 2:03; $7,800.
1924—Mad Hatter, 2:03⅖; $12,000.
1925—Sting, 2:04⅕; $7,500.

BELMONT STAKES.

Belmont park, New York, 3-year olds; distance 1½ miles; first race run in 1867.
1909—Joe Madden, 126 lbs.; 2:21⅘.
1910—Sweep, 126 lbs.; 2:22.
1913—Prince Eugene, 109 lbs.; 2:18.
1914—Luke McLuke, 126 lbs.; 2:20.
1915—The Finn, 126 lbs.; 2:18⅘.
1916—Friar Rock, 126 lbs.; 2:22.
1917—Hourless, 126 lbs.; 2:17⅘.
1918—Johren, 126 lbs.; 2:20⅘.
1919—Sir Barton, 126 lbs.; 2:17⅘.
1920—Man o' War, 126 lbs.; 2:14⅕.
1921—Grey Lag, 126 lbs.; 2:16⅘.
1922—Pillory, 126 lbs.; 2:18⅘.
1923—Zev, 126 lbs.; 2:19.
1924—Mad Play, 126 lbs.; 2:18⅘.
1925—American Flag, 126 lbs.; 2:16⅘.

CHICAGO DERBY.

The Chicago Derby, formerly run at the Washington park racetrack, was renewed in 1916 and again in 1923 at the Hawthorne racetrack. The record of winners in the Chicago Derby, 1½ miles (1¼ in 1916 and since) for 3-year-olds, is as follows—year, winner, weight, time and value of stake being given in order:
1884—Modesty, 117; 2:42¾; $10.700.
1885—Volante, 123; 2:49½; $9,570.
1886—Silver Cloud, 121; 2:37¼; $8,160.
1887—C. H. Todd, 118; 2:38½; $13,690.
1888—Emperor of Norfolk, 123; 2:40½; $14,340.
1889—Spokane, 121; 2:41¼; $15,440.
1890—Uncle Bob, 115½; 2:55¼; $15,200.
1891—Strathmeath, 122; 2:49¼; $18,610.
1892—Carlsbad, 122; 3:04¼; $16,930.
1893—Boundless, 122; 2:36; $49,500.
1894—Rey el Santa Anita, 122; 2:36; $19,750.
1895-1897—No racing.
1898—Pink Coat, 127; 2:42¾; $9,425.
1899—No race.
1900—Sidney Lucas, 122; 2:40½; $9,425.
1901—Robert Waddell, 119; 2:33; $19,325.
1902—Wyeth, 123; 2:40; $20,125.
1903—The Picket, 115; 2:33; $27,275.
1904—Highball 122; 2:33; $26,325.
1905-1915—No racing.
1916—Dodge, 126; 2:04⅘; $6,850.
1917-1922—No racing.
1923—In Memoriam, 118; 2:04⅕; $10,000.
1924—Black Gold, 129; 2:09⅗; $12,850.
1925—Caractus, 119; 2:04; $16,525.

ENGLISH DERBY.

First race run at Epsom May 4, 1780. In 1784 distance was increased from 1 mile to 1½ miles.
1890—Sain Foin, by Springfield, 2:49¼.
1891—Common, by Isonomy, 2:56⅘.
1892—Sir Hugo, by Wisdom, 2:44.
1893—Isinglass, by Isonomy, 2:43.
1894—Ladas, by Hampton, 2:45⅘.
1895—Sir Visto, by Barcaldine, 2:43⅗.
1896—Persimmon, by St. Simon, 2:42.
1897—Galtee Moore, by Kendal, 2:47.
1898—Jeddah, by Janissary, 2:37.
1899—Flying Fox, by Orme, 2:38⅖.
1900—Diamond Jubilee, by St. Simon, 2:42.
1901—Volodyovski, by Florizel, 2:40⅘.
1902—Ard Patrick, by St. Florian, 2:42½.
1903—Rock Sand, by Sain Foin-Roquebrume.
1904—St. Amant, by Frusquin-Loverule, 2:45⅘.
1905—Cicero, by Cyllene, 2:39⅗.
1906—Spearmint, by Carbine, 2:36⅘.
1907—Orby, by Orme, 2:44.
1908—Signorinetta, by Chalereux-Signorina, 2:39⅘.
1909—Minoru, by Cyllene-Mother Siegel, 2:45⅗.
1910—Lemberg, by Cyllene-Galicia, 2:35½.
1911—Sunstar, by Sundridge-Norris, 2:36⅘.
1912—Tagalie, by Cyllene-Tagale, 2:38⅘.
1913—Aboyeur, by Desmond-Pawky, 2:37⅘.
1914—Durbar II., by Rabelais-Armenia, 2:38.
1915*—Pommern, by Polymelus-Merry Agnes; 2:32⅘.
1916*—Fifinella, 2:37.
1917*—Gay Crusader, 2:40⅘.
1918*—Gainsborough, 2:33⅘.
1919—Grand Parade, by Orby-Grand Geraldine; 2:35⅘.
1920—Spion Kop, by Spearmint-Hammerkof; 2:34⅘.
1921—Humorist, by Polymelus-Jest; 2:45.
1922—Capt. Cuttle, by Hurry On-Bellavista; 2:34⅘.
1923—Papyrus, by Tracery-Miss Mattie; 2:40.
1924—Sansovino, by Swynford-Hamoaze; 2:46⅘.
1925—Manna, by Phalaris-Waffles; 2:40⅘.
*Run at Newmarket as substitute for regular Derby.

GRAND PRIX DE PARIS.

First race run in 1863. Distance about 1 mile 7 furlongs, for 3-year-olds.
1901—Cheri, by St. Damien.
1902—Kizil-Kourgan.
1903—Quo Vadis.
1904—Ajax, by Flying Fox-Amie.
1905—Finasseur.
1906—Spearmint.
1907—Sans Souci II.
1908—Northeast (value of race $72,000).
1909—Verdun, $74,155.
1910—Nuage, $60,000.
1911—As d'Atout, $70,200.
1912—Houli, $73,000.
1913—Bruleur, $72,000
1914—Sardanople, $60,000.
1915-1918—No racing.
1919—Galloper Light, $48,000.
1920—Comrade, $60,000.
1921—Lemonora, $80,000.
1922—Keefaling.
1923—Filibert de Savoie, 500,000 francs.
1924—Transvaal, 588,000 francs.
1925—La Reine Lumiere, $132,780.

OTHER RACING CLASSICS (1925).

Tijuana Derby, Tijuana, Mexico, March 15—Won by Hedgefence. Distance, 1¼ miles. For 3-year-olds. Time, 1:53⅘. Value of stake to winner, $17,050.
Louisiana Derby, New Orleans, La., March 17

—Won by Quatrain. Distance, 1¼ miles. Time, 1:56. Value of stake, $17,350.

Grand National steeplechase, Aintree, England, March 27—Won by Double Chance. Distance, 4 miles 856 yards. Value of stake, $25,000.

Coffroth handicap, Tijuana, Mexico, March 29—Won by Atherstone. Distance, 1¼ miles. Time, 2:07⅘. Value of stake to winner, $56,425.

Dixie stakes, Pimlico, Md., May 1—Won by Sarazen. Distance, 1 3-16 miles. Time, 2:02. Value of stake to winner, $29,955.

Wood stakes, Jamaica, N. Y., May 2—Won by Backbone. Distance, 1 mile 70 yards. Time, 1:43⅘. Value of stake to winner, $7,500.

Preakness stakes, Pimlico, Md., May 8—Won by Coventry. Distance, 1⅛ miles. Time, 1:59. Value of stake to winner, $52,700.

Great American stakes, Aqueduct, N. Y., June 27—Won by Navigator. Distance, 5 furlongs. Time, 1:00. Value of stake to winner, $7,600.

Latonia Derby, Latonia, Ky., June 27—Won by Broadway Jones. Distance, 1½ miles. Time, 2:31. Value of stake to winner, $25,325.

Dwyer stakes, Aqueduct, N. Y., July 4—Won by American Flag. Distance, 1 5-16 miles. Time, 2:10⅘. Value of stake, $10,000.

Geers Memorial sweepstakes, Cleveland, O., July 14—Won by Thompson Dillon. Distance, 1 mile. Time, 2:02¼. Value of stake to owner, $14,000.

American Pacing Derby, Kalamazoo, Mich., July 21—Won by Tarzan Gratton. Distance, 1 mile. Best time, 2:03½.

American Derby, Aurora, Ill., Aug. 6—Won by Trumpet. Distance, 1 mile. Time, 2:03⅘. Value of stake, $15,000.

Chicago Special, Hawthorne, Chicago, Aug. 22—Won by Mad Play. Distance, 1 3-16 miles. Time, 1:56⅘. Value of stake, $20,000.

Hopeful stakes, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Aug. 29—Won by Pompey. Distance, 6½ furlongs. Time, 1:17⅘. Value of stake to winner, $42,850.

Lawrence Realization stakes, Belmont Park, N. Y., Sept. 5—Won by Marconi. Distance, 1 5-16 miles. Time, 2:43⅘. Value of stake, $26,500.

Juvenile stake, Churchill Downs, Ky., Oct. 31—Won by Canter. Distance, 1 mile. Time, 1:41. Value of stake, $23,315.

BEST TROTTING RECORDS.

¼ mile—:27, Uhlan, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 2, 1913.

⅛ mile—:55¾, Directum I. (paced by runner), Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1916; :58¾, Lou Dillon, at Cleveland, Sept. 17, 1904; in race, 1:01, Major Delmar, Memphis, Oct. 23, 1903; by 2-year-old, 1:02⅘, Mr. Dudley, Cleveland, July 8, 1919.

¾ mile—1:32⅘, Northern King, North Randall, O., July 3, 1925.

⅞ mile—1:45⅘, Star Ruth, North Randall, O., Aug. 24, 1925.

1 mile—1:54¼, Uhlan, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 9, 1913 (with running mate); 1:56¾, Peter Manning, Lexington, Ky., Sept. 28, 1922; 1:58, Uhlan, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 8, 1912 (without wind shield); 1:58½, Lou Dillon, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 24, 1903 (with windshield). By a stallion, 1:58½, Lee Axworthy, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 7, 1916; 1:59¼, Nedda, Toledo, O., Aug. 4, 1922 (without pacemaker).

1 mile, yearlings—Best mile by a filly, 2:19¼, Miss Stokes, Lexington, Ky., Sept. 17, 1909. Best mile by a colt, 2.15¾, Airdale, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 2, 1912. Race record, 2:26, Adbell, Woodland, Cal., Aug. 27, 1894.

1 mile, 2-year-olds—2:04¼, The Real Lady, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 7, 1916. Best mile by a gelding, 2:11¾, Henry Todd, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 12, 1914.

1 mile, 3-year-olds—2:03¼, Miss Bertha Dillon Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 18, 1917. Fastest four heat race, 2:10¾, 2:09¾, 2:10, 2:10½, Day Star, Lexington, Ky., Sept. 29, 1919.

1 mile, 4-year-olds—1:59½, Lee Axworthy, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 4, 1916, and Arion Guy, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 6, 1921.

1 mile, 5-year-olds—1:58½, Lou Dillon, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 24, 1903; by a gelding, 2:00¼, Peter Manning, Cleveland, O., Aug. 9, 1921.

1 mile, double-gaited horses—2:03¼, Prince Loree, Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1920.

1 mile, fastest two-heat race—1:59, 2:01¾, Tillie Brooke, Toledo, O., Sept. 18, 1924. By a stallion, 2:02¼, 2:02½, Lu Princeton, at Hartford, Conn., Sept. 2, 1918.

1 mile, fastest three-heat race—2:03¼, 2:01¼, 2:03, Czar Worthy, Toledo, O., Sept. 19, 1924; by filly, 2:05¼, 2:03½, 2:04¼, Miss Bertha Dillon, Columbus, O., Sept. 25, 1917.

1 mile, fastest four-heat race—2:03¼ (Billy Burke), 2:06¼, 2:04¼, 2:06⅘, Dudie Archdale, Columbus, O., Oct. 1, 1912.

1 mile, fastest five-heat race—2:05¾, 2:03¼, 2:04¾, 2:05¼, 2:09, Mabel Trask, Columbus, O., Aug. 17, 1916. (St. Frisco won first two heats.)

1 mile, fastest six-heat race—2:05¼, 2:04¼, 2:04½, 2:06¼, 2:07¼, 2:06⅘, Bertha McGuire, Toledo, O., July 24, 1918.

1 mile, fastest sixth heat, 2:05¼, Wilkes Brewer, Columbus, O., July 30, 1919.

1 mile, over half-mile track—2:02¾, Uhlan, Goshen, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1911.

1½ miles—2:19⅘, Truax, North Randall, O., Aug. 18, 1925.

2 miles—4:10⅘, Peter Manning, North Randall, O., Aug. 16, 1925.

Trotting to Wagon.

½ mile—:56¼, Uhlan (paced by runner), Cleveland, O., Aug. 11, 1911.

1 mile—2:00, Lou Dillon, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 23, 1903, and Uhlan, Cleveland, O., Aug. 8, 1911; by stallion, 2:02¾, Lee Axworthy, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 12, 1916; by team, 2:10¼, Roy Miller and Lucy Van, at Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1918.

Teams to Pole.

1 mile—2:03¼, Uhlan and Lewis Torrent, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 11, 1912.

Trotting to High Sulky.

1 mile—2:05, Lou Dillon, Cleveland, O., Sept. 11, 1903; 2:07, Major Delmar, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 26, 1904; 2:08¾, Maud S., Glenville, 1885 (nonball-bearing sulky).

BEST PACING RECORDS.

¼ mile—:27½, Dan Patch, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 27, 1903; :28, Star Pointer, Sept. 28, 1897 (against time, accompanied by a running horse).

⅛ mile—:56, Dan Patch, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 27, 1903 (against time).

¾ mile—1:26¼, Prince Alert (with wind shield), Empire track, New York, Sept. 23, 1903; 1:31⅘, in race, Bonnie Watts, North Randall, O., June 30, 1925.

1 mile—1:55, Dan Patch, St. Paul, Sept. 8, 1906 (with dust shield, a runner in front and at one side); 1:56¾, Directum I. (without wind shield), Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1915. Fastest in competition, 1:58, by Directum I., Columbus, O., Sept. 30, 1914.

1 mile, yearlings—2:20¾, Belle Acton, Lyons, Neb., Oct. 14, 1882.

1 mile, 2-year-olds—2:07¾, Directly, Galesburg, Ill., Sept. 20, 1894.

1 mile, 3-year-olds—2:00¾, Anna Bradford, Columbus, O., Sept. 29, 1914; by colt, 2:03, Peter Look, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 7, 1916; by gelding, 2:04¾, Rifle Grenade, at Columbus, O., July 28, 1920.

1 mile, 4-year-olds—2:00, William, Grand Rapids, Mich., Aug. 5, 1914; race record, 2:04½, Searchlight, Dubuque, Iowa, Aug. 23, 1898;

Be Sure, Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 9, 1895, and Ananias, Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 29, 1897.

1 mile, 5-year-olds—2:02¼, Braden Direct, Hartford, Conn., Sept. 1, 1913.
1 mile, double-gaited horses, 2:02½, Prince Lorce, Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1920.
1 mile, fastest two-heat race—1:58, 2:00, Directum, Columbus, O., Sept. 30, 1914.
1 mile, fastest three-heat race—2:02½, 2:00, 2:00. Directum, Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1914.
1 mile, fastest four-heat race—2:00¼, 2:00¼, 2:00½, 2:05¼, Russell Boy, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 7, 1916. (Second heat taken by Braden Direct and third heat by Judge Ormonde.)
1 mile, fastest five-heat race—2:01½, 2:03½, 2:01½, 2:03½, 2:04¾, Evelyn W. and Earl Jr., Columbus, O., Oct. 3, 1912. (Evelyn W. won the first, third and fourth heats.)
1 mile, fastest six-heat race—2:03½, 2:03¼, 2:02½, 2:04¼, 2:03¼, 2:03¼, Russell Boy, Columbus, O., Sept. 30, 1915.
1 mile, fastest seven-heat race—2:00½, 2:02, 2:05¾, 2:08½, 2:06½, 2:06¼, 2:07½ (first two by Minor Heir, third by The Eel, fourth by Copa de Oro and last three by Jersey B.) Lexington, Ky., Oct. 6, 1908.
1 mile, fastest third heat in race—1:59½, Directum I., Lexington, Ky., Oct. 7, 1914.
1 mile, fastest seventh heat—2:05½, R. H. Brett, Columbus, O., Oct. 2, 1914.
1 mile, half-mile track—2:02, Dan Patch, Allentown, Pa., Sept. 21, 1905.
1⅛ miles—2:17¼, Jean Grattan, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 3, 1925.

Pacing to Wagon.

1 mile—1:57¼, Dan Patch, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 27, 1903; 1:59½, William, Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1915 (amateur driving); best three heats in race, 2:06¼, 2:04½, 2:06¼, Angus Pointer, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 20, 1904 (Baron Grattan won first heat).

Teams to Pole.

¼ mile—:29¾, Hontas Crooke and Prince Direct, Cleveland, O., July 22, 1905.
½ mile—1:00¾, Prince Direct and Morning Star, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 21, 1904.
1 mile—2:02. Minor Heir and George Gano, Columbus, O., Oct. 1, 1912.

BEST RUNNING RECORDS.

¼ mile—:21¼. Bob Wade, 4yrs. Butte, Mont., Aug. 20, 1890.
2½ furlongs—:29¾, Nash Cash, 2yrs, 112lbs, Charleston, S. C., Feb. 5, 1912.
⅝ mile—:33½, Atoka, 6yrs, 105lbs, Butte, Mont., Sept. 7, 1906.
3½ furlongs—:39, Joe Blair, 5yrs, 115lbs. Juarez, Mex., Feb. 5, 1916.
½ mile—:46, Geraldine, 4yrs, 122lbs, straight course, Morris park, Aug. 30, 1899; :46¼. Donau, 2yrs, 115lbs, Los Angeles, Cal., March 13, 1909, and Amon, 2yrs, 115lbs, Juarez, Mex., Feb. 9, 1911.
4½ furlongs—:51¾, Tanya, 2yrs, 107lbs, Morris park, straight course, May 12, 1904.
5 furlongs—:56¾, Maid Marian, 4yrs, 111lbs, Morris park, straight course, Oct. 9, 1894.
5½ furlongs—1:02⅘, Plater, 2yrs, 107lbs, Morris park, straight course, Oct. 21, 1902; 1:03⅘, Iron Mask, 6yrs, 150lbs, Juarez, Mex., March 8, 1914.
6 furlongs, less 170 feet (Futurity course)—1:08, Kingston, aged, 139lbs, Sheepshead Bay, L. I., June 22, 1891.
6 furlongs—1:08, Artful, 2yrs, 130lbs, Morris park, straight course, Oct. 15, 1904; 1:09⅘, Iron Mask, 5yrs, 115lbs, Juarez, Mex., Jan. 4, 1914.
6½ furlongs—1:16⅘, Lady Vera, 2yrs, 90lbs, Belmont park, straight track, Oct. 19, 1906.
⅞ mile—1:22, Roseben, 5yrs, 126lbs, Belmont park, New York, Oct. 16, 1906.
7½ furlongs—1:30, High Cloud, 6yrs., 118lbs., Louisville, Ky., May 22, 1922.
1 mile—1:35⅘, 3yrs., 113lbs., Cherry Pie, Belmont park, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1923.
1 mile and 20 yds.—1:39, Froglegs, 4yrs, 107lbs, Churchill Downs, Ky., May 13, 1913, and Senator James, 8yrs, 103lbs, Havana, Cuba, Feb. 15, 1918.
1 mile and 25 yds.—1:45½, Ruperta, 3yrs, 107lbs, Latonia, Ky., July 4, 1890.
1 mile and 40 yds.—1:37⅘. Abadene, 8yrs., 110lbs., Tijuana, Mexico, March 10, 1923.
1 mile and 50 yds.—1:40⅘. Vox Populi, 4yrs., 104lbs, Seattle, Wash., Sept. 5, 1918.
1 mile and 70 yards—1:41⅘, Pif, Jr., 6yrs, 120lbs, Louisville, Ky., May 29, 1918.
1 mile and 100 yards—1:44⅘, Rapid Water, 6yrs, 114lbs, Oakland, Cal., Nov. 30, 1907.
1 1-16 miles—1:42¾, Calesta, 4yrs, 108lbs, Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1914.
1⅛ miles—1:48⅘, Chilhowee, Latonia, Ky., Oct. 14, 1924.
1 3-16 miles—1:55⅘, Sir Barton, 133lbs, 4yrs, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1920.
1¼ miles—2:00 (unofficial), Whisk Broom, 6yrs, 139lbs, Belmont park, New York, June 28, 1913.
1 mile and 500 yards—2:10⅘, Swiftwing, 5yrs. 100lbs, Latonia, Ky., July 8, 1905.
1 5-16 miles—2:09⅗, Ballot, 4yrs, 126lbs, Sheepshead Bay, July 1, 1908.
1⅜ miles—2:14⅘, Man o' War, 3yrs., 126lbs., Belmont park, N. Y., June 12, 1920.
1½ miles—2:28⅘, Man o' War, 3yrs., 118lbs., Belmont park, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1920.
1⅝ miles—2:45, Fitz Herbert, 3yrs, 122lbs. Sheepshead Bay, July 13, 1909; 2:45⅘, Africander, 3yrs, 126lbs, Sheepshead Bay, July 7, 1903.
1¾ miles—2:54⅘, Chilhowee, Latonia, Ky., Oct. 18, 1924.
1⅞ miles—3:17⅘, Orcagna, Oakland, Cal., March 2, 1909.
2 miles—3:21⅘, Exterminator, 5ys, 128lbs. Belmont park, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1920.
2⅛ miles—3:42, Joe Murphy, 4yrs, 99lbs, Harlem, Aug. 30, 1894.
2¼ miles—3:49, Ethelbert, 4yrs, 124lbs, Brighton Beach, Aug. 4, 1900.
2½ miles—4:24½, Kyrat, 3yrs, 88lbs, Newport, Ky., Nov. 8, 1899.
2⅝ miles—4:58½, Ten Broeck, 4yrs, 110lbs. Lexington, Ky., Sept. 16, 1876.
2¾ miles—4:50⅘, Just Right, 6yr, 96lbs. Tijuana, Mex., March 1, 1925.
3 miles—5:19, Mamie Algol, 5yrs, 105lbs, City park, New Orleans, Feb. 16, 1907.
4 miles—7:10⅘, Sotemia, 119lbs, Louisville, Ky., Oct. 7, 1912.
10 miles—26:18, Mr. Brown, 6yrs, 160lbs, Rancocas, N. J., March 2, 1880.

Heat Racing.

¼ mile—:21½, :22¼, Sleepy Dick, aged, Kiowa, Kas., Nov. 24, 1888.
½ mile—:47½, :47½, Quirt, 3yrs, 122lbs, Vallejo, Cal., Oct. 5, 1894; :48, :48, :48, Eclipse, Jr., 4yrs, Dallas, Tex., Nov. 1, 1890.
⅝ mile—1:00, 1:00, Kittie Pease, 4yrs, Dallas, Tex., Nov. 2, 1887.
5½ furlongs—1:09, 1:08¼, 1:09, Dock Wick, 4yrs, 100lbs, St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 5, 1891.
¾ mile—1:10½, 1:12¾, Tom Hayes, 4yrs, 107 lbs, Morris park, straight course, June 17, 1892; 1:13¼, 1:13¼, Lizzie S., 5yrs, 118 lbs, Louisville, Ky., Sept. 28, 1883.
1 mile—1:41½, 1:41, Guido, 4yrs, 117lbs, Washington park, July 11, 1891; 1:43, 1:44, 1:47¾, L'Argentine, 6yrs, 115lbs, St. Louis, Mo., June, 1879.
1 1-16 miles—1:50½, 1:48, Slipalong, 5yrs. 115lbs, Washington park, Sept. 25, 1885.
1⅛ miles—1:56, 1:54¾, What-er-Lou, 5yrs, 119lbs, San Francisco, Feb. 18, 1899.

1¼ miles—2:10, 2:14, Glenmore, 5yrs, 144lbs, Sheepshead Bay, Sept. 25, 1880.
1½ miles—2:41¾, 2:41, Patsy Duffy, aged, 115 lbs, Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 17, 1884.
2 miles—3:33, 3:31¼, Miss Woodford, 4yrs, 107½lbs, Sheepshead Bay, Sept. 20, 1884.
3 miles—5:27½, 5:29½, Norfolk, 4yrs, 100lbs, Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 23, 1865.
4 miles—7:23½, 7:41, Ferida, 4yrs, 105lbs, Sheepshead Bay, Sept. 18, 1880.

Long-Distance Riding.

10 miles—20:02, Miss Belle Cook, 5 horses, changing five times, Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 10, 1882.
20 miles—40:59, Little Cricket, changing horses at will, Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 7, 1882.
50 miles—1:50:03½, Carl Pugh, ten horses, changing at will, match race, San Bernardino, Cal., July 7, 1883. Woman: 2:27:00, Miss Nellie Burke, Galveston, Tex., Feb. 24, 1884.
60 miles—2:33:00, George Osbaldiston, 11 horses, Newmarket, England, Nov. 5, 1831
100 miles—4:19:40, George Osbaldiston, 16 horses, as above.

GOLF.

NATIONAL OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

Willie MacFarlane (professional) of the Oak Ridge club, Tuckahoe, N. Y., won the national open golf championship of the United States on the links of the Worcester (Mass.) Country club June 2-5, 1925, after a tie at 291 with Robert T. Jones of Atlanta, Ga. MacFarlane won by 1 up at the end of the second eighteen-hole match, the first match resulting in a tie. Winners of the event to date:

1894—Willie Dunn (New York), St. Andrew's links, won by 2 up.
1895—H. Rawlins (Newport), Newport links, 173.
1896—James Foulis (Chicago), Shinnecock Hills, 152.
1897—Joe Floyd (Essex), Wheaton links, 162.
1898—Fred Herd (Washington Park), Myopia links, 328
1899—W. Smith (Midlothian), Baltimore links, 315.
1900—H. Vardon (Ganton, England), Wheaton links, 313.
1901—Willie Anderson (Pittsfield, Mass.), Myopia links, 313.
1902—Lawrence Auchterlonie (Glen View), Garden City links, 307.
1903—Willie Anderson (Apawamis), Baltusrol links, 307.
1904—Willie Anderson (Apawamis), Glen View, 303.
1905—Willie Anderson (Apawamis), Myopia links, 314.
1906—Alexander Smith (Nassau), Onwentsia links, 295.
1907—Alec Ross (Brae Burn), Philadelphia Cricket club, 302.
1908—Fred McLeod (Midlothian), Myopia Hunt club, 322.
1909—George Sargent (Hyde Manor), Englewood (N. J.) links, 290.
1910—Alexander Smith (Wykagyl), Philadelphia Cricket club, 298.
1911—J. J. McDermott (Atlantic City), Chicago Golf club, 308.
1912—J. J. McDermott (Atlantic City), Buffalo Country club, 294.
1913—Francis Ouimet (Woodland), Brookline Country club, 304.
1914—Walter C. Hagen (Rochester, N. Y.), Midlothian Country club, 290.
1915—Jerome D. Travers (Montclair, N. J.), Baltusrol Country club, 297.
1916—Charles Evans, Jr. (Edgewater), Minikahda, Minneapolis, Minn., 286.
1917—J. Hutchison (Glen View), Whitemarsh Valley, Philadelphia, Pa., 292.
1918—Tournament omitted on account of war.
1919—Walter C. Hagen (Oakland Hills), Brae Burn Country club, West Newton, Mass., 301.
1920—Edward Ray (Oxney, England), Inverness club, Toledo, O., 295.
1921—James M. Barnes (Pelham, N. Y.), Columbia Country club, Washington, D. C., 289.
1922—Gene Sarazen (Highland Park, Pittsburgh), Skokie Country club, near Chicago, Ill., 288.
1923—R. T. (Bobby) Jones (Atlanta, Ga.), Inwood Country club, Staten island, New York, 296.
1924—Cyril Walker (Englewood, N. J.), Oakland Hills Country club, Birmingham, Mich., 297.
1925—Willie MacFarlane (Tuckahoe, N. Y.), Worcester Country club, Worcester, Mass., 291.

WESTERN OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

Winners of western open golf championship to date:

1899—Will Smith (Midlothian), Glen View.
1900—No championship meet held.
1901—Lawrence Auchterlonie (Glen View), Midlothian, 160.
1902—Willie Anderson (Pittsfield), Euclid, 299.
1903—Alexander Smith (Nassau), Milwaukee, 318 (72 holes).
1904—Willie Anderson (Apawamis), Kent Country (Grand Rapids, Mich.), 304.
1905—Arthur Smith (Columbus, O.), Cincinnati, 278.
1907—Robert Simpson (Omaha), Hinsdale, Ill., 307.
1908—Willie Anderson (Onwentsia), St. Louis, 299.
1909—Willie Anderson (St. Louis), Chicago, 288.
1910—Charles Evans, Jr. (Edgewater), Chicago, 151 (36 holes).
1911—Robert Simpson (Kenosha), Grand Rapids, 146 (36 holes).
1912—MacDonald Smith (Del Monte, Cal.), Idlewild, Chicago, 299.
1913—John J. McDermott (Atlantic City), Memphis, 295.
1914—James M. Barnes (Philadelphia), Interlachen, Minneapolis, 293.
1915—Thomas L. McNamara (Boston), Glen Oak, Chicago, 304.
1916—Walter C. Hagen (Rochester, N. Y.), Blue Mound, Milwaukee, 287.
1917—James M. Barnes (Philadelphia), Westmoreland, Chicago, 283.
1918—No tournament on account of war
1919—James M. Barnes (St. Louis), Mayfield, Cleveland, O., 283.
1920—Jock Hutchison (Glen View), Olympia Fields, Chicago, 296.
1921—Walter C. Hagen (New York), Oakwood, Cleveland, 287.
1922—Michael J. Brady (Oakland Hills), Oakland Hills, Birmingham, Mich., 291.
1923—Jock Hutchison (Glen View), Colonial Country club, Memphis, 281
1924—William E. Mehlhorn (St. Louis), Calumet Country club, Chicago, 293.
1925—MacDonald Smith (Great Neck, L. I.), Youngstown (O.) Country club, 281.

AMERICAN AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Robert Tyre Jones, Jr., of Atlanta, Ga., won the American amateur golf championship on the links of the Oakmont Country club, Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 1-5, 1925. His opponent in the final was Watts Gunn, also of Atlanta, whom he defeated 8 and 7. Record of the event to date:

1894—At Newport, R. I.—W. G. Lawrence, Newport, medal play, 188.
1895—At Newport Golf club—C. B. Macdonald, Chicago Golf club, won.
1896—At Shinnecock Hills Golf club—H. J.

Whigham, Onwentsia, won. Low score in qualifying round, H. J. Whigham, 163.
1897—At Chicago Golf club—H. J. Whigham, Onwentsia, won. Low score in qualifying round, H. J. Whigham, 177.
1898—At Morris County, N. J.—F. S. Douglas, Fairfield, won. Low score in qualifying round, J. H. Choate, Jr., Stockbridge, 175.
1899—At Onwentsia—H. M. Harriman, Meadowbrook, won. Low score in qualifying round, C. B. Macdonald, Chicago, 168.
1900—At Garden City—W. J. Travis, Garden City, won. Low score in qualifying round, W. J. Travis, 166.
1901—At Atlantic City—W. J. Travis won. Low score in qualifying round, W. J. Travis, 157.
1902—At Glen View, Ill.—L. N. James, Glen View, won. Low score in qualifying round, G. A. Ormiston, Pittsburgh, and W. J. Travis tied at 79, the latter winning the playoff.
1903—At Nassau, L. I.—W. J. Travis, Garden City, won. All match play.
1904—At Short Hills, N. J.—H. Chandler Egan, Exmoor Country club, won. Low score in qualifying round, H. C. Egan, 242 for 54 holes.
1905—At Wheaton, Ill.—H. Chandler Egan, Exmoor, won. Low score in qualifying round, Dr. D. P. Fredericks, 155 for 36 holes.
1906—At Englewood, N. J.—Eben M. Byers of Pittsburgh, won. Low score in qualifying round, W. J. Travis, 152 for 36 holes.
1907—At Cleveland, O.—Jerome D. Travers of Montclair, N. J., won. Low score in qualifying round, W. J. Travis, 146 for 36 holes.
1908—At Garden City, N. Y.—Jerome D. Travers of Montclair, N. J., won. Low score in qualifying round, Walter J. Travis, 153 for 36 holes.
1909—At Chicago Golf club—Robert A. Gardner, Hinsdale, won. Low score in qualifying round, Charles Evans, Jr., Thomas M. Sherman and Robert A. Gardner tied with 151 for 36 holes. Evans won the playoff.
1910—At Brookline, Mass.—W. C. Fownes, Pittsburgh, won. Low score in qualifying round, Fred Herreshoff, Ekwanok, 152 for 36 holes.
1911—At Rye, N. Y.—Harold H. Hilton, England, won. Low score in qualifying round Harold H. Hilton, 150 for 36 holes.
1912—At Chicago Golf club—Jerome D. Travers of Montclair, N. J., won. Low score in qualifying round, Harold Hilton and Charles Evans, Jr., 152; in playoff, eighteen holes, Evans won, 72 to 75.
1913—At Garden City, N. Y.—Jerome D. Travers of Montclair, N. J., won. Low score in qualifying round, Charles Evans, Jr., 148 for 36 holes.
1914—At Manchester, Vt.—Francis Ouimet of Boston won. Low score in qualifying round, Rae G. Gorton and W. C. Fownes, 144 for 36 holes.
1915—At Detroit, Mich.—Robert A. Gardner of Chicago won. Low score in qualifying round, Dudley Mudge of St. Paul, 152 for 36 holes.
1916—At Merion Cricket club, Philadelphia, Pa.—Charles Evans, Jr., Chicago, won. Low score in qualifying round, W. C. Fownes, Jr., of Pittsburgh, 153 for 36 holes.
1917—No contest on account of war.
1918—No contest on account of war.
1919—At Oakmont Country club, Pittsburgh—Davidson Herron of Pittsburgh won. Low score in qualifying round, J. S. Manion, St. Louis D. Herron, Pittsburgh, and P. Tewkesbury, Aronimink, tied with 158.
1920—At Engineers' Country club, Roslyn, N. Y.—Charles Evans of Chicago won. Robert T. Jones of Atlanta and Fred J. Wright of the Albemarle Country club were tied in the qualifying round with 154.
1921—At St. Louis (Mo.) Country club—Jesse Guilford of Boston won. Low score in qualifying round, Francis Ouimet, Boston, 144.
1922—At Brookline (Mass.) Country club—Jesse Sweetser, Bronxville, N. Y., won. Low score in qualifying round, Jesse Guilford, Boston, 144.
1923—At Flossmoor Country club, Chicago—Max Marston of Philadelphia won. Low score in qualifying round, Robert Jones, Atlanta, and Charles Evans, Chicago, 149; in playoff, Jones, 72; Evans, 76.
1924—At Merion Country club, South Ardmore, Pa.—Robert T. Jones, Jr., Atlanta, won. Low score in qualifying round, D. Clarke Corkran, Philadelphia, 142.
1925—Oakmont Country club, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Robert T. Jones of Atlanta won. Low score in qualifying round, Roland Mackenzie, Washington, D. C., 145.

WESTERN AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

The annual western amateur golf championship tournament took place on the links of the Lochmoor club, Detroit, Mich., July 14-18, 1925. The winner was Keefe Carter of Oklahoma City, Okla., who defeated Russell Martin of the Flossmoor club, Chicago, 3 and 2 in the thirty-six-hole final. Championship record to date:

1899—David R. Forgan (Onwentsia), Glen View, 6 up.
1900—William Waller (Onwentsia), Lake Forest, 1 up.
1901—Phelps B. Hoyt (Glen View), Midlothian, 6 up.
1902—H. C. Egan (Exmoor), Wheaton, 1 up.
1903—Walter E. Egan (Exmoor), Cleveland, 1 up.
1904—H. C. Egan (Exmoor), Highland Park, 6 up, 5 to play.
1905—H. C. Egan (Exmoor), Glen View, 3 up, 2 to play.
1906—D. E. Sawyer (Wheaton), Glen Echo, 5 up, 4 to play.
1907—H. C. Egan (Exmoor), Wheaton, 5 up, 4 to play.
1908—Mason Phelps (Midlothian), Rock Island, 6 up, 5 to play.
1909—Charles Evans, Jr. (Edgewater), Flossmoor, 1 up.
1910—Mason Phelps (Midlothian), Minikahda, 2 up, 1 to play.
1911—Albert Seckel (Riverside), Detroit, 8 up, 7 to play.
1912—Charles Evans, Jr. (Edgewater), Denver, 1 up.
1913—Warren K. Wood (Homewood), Homewood, 4 up, 3 to play.
1914—Charles Evans, Jr. (Edgewater), Grand Rapids, 11 up, 9 to play.
1915—Charles Evans, Jr. (Edgewater), Cleveland, O., 7 up, 5 to play.
1916—Heinrich Schmidt (Claremont, Oakland, Cal.), Del Monte, Cal., 7 up, 6 to play.
1917—Francis Ouimet (Woodland), Midlothian, 1 up.
1918—No contest on account of war.
1919—Harry G. Legg (Minikahda), Sunset Hill, St. Louis, 2 up.
1920—Charles Evans, Jr. (Edgewater), Memphis Country club, 5 up, 4 to play.
1921—Charles Evans, Jr. (Edgewater), Westmoreland, Chicago, 3 up, 2 to play.
1922—Charles Evans (Edgewater), Hill Crest, Kansas City, Mo., 5 up, 4 to play.
1923—Charles Evans (Edgewater), Mayfield Country, Cleveland, O., 6 up, 4 to play.
1924—Harrison R. Johnston (White Bear Yacht club), Hinsdale, Ill., 1 up.
1925—Keefe Carter (Oklahoma City), Lochmoor, Detroit, 3 up, 2 to play.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

Miss Glenna Collett of Providence, R. I., won the women's national golf championship of 1925 at the tournament held on the St. Louis Country club course at Clayton, Mo., Sept. 28-Oct. 4. Her opponent in the final was Miss Alexa Stirling of Ottawa, Ont., whom she defeated 9 and 8 for the final thirty-six holes. Championship record to date:

1895—Beatrix Hoyt, on Meadowbrook Country club links.
1896—Beatrix Hoyt, Morris Country club, 2 up, 1 to play.
1897—Beatrix Hoyt, Essex Country club, 5 up, 4 to play.
1898—Beatrix Hoyt, Ardsley club, 5 up, 3 to play.
1899—Ruth Underhill, Philadelphia Country club, 2 up, 1 to play.
1900—Frances Griscom, Shinnecock Hills, 6 up, 4 to play.
1901—Genevieve Hecker, Baltusrol Golf club, 5 up, 3 to play.
1902—Genevieve Hecker, Brookline, 4 up, 3 to play.
1903—Bessie Anthony, Chicago Golf club, 7 up, 6 to play.
1904—Georgianna Bishop, Philadelphia, 5 up, 3 to play.
1905—Pauline Mackay, Oakley Country club, 1 up.
1906—Harriet S. Curtis, Brae Burn Country club, 2 up, 1 to play.
1907—Margaret Curtis, Midlothian, 7 up, 6 to play.
1908—Catherine C. Harley, Fall River, 6 up, 5 to play.
1909—Dorothy Campbell (North Berwick, Scotland), Merion Cricket club, 3 up, 1 to play.
1910—Dorothy Campbell (Hamilton, Ont.), Homewood County club, 2 up, 1 to play.
1911—Margaret Curtis (Boston), Baltusrol Golf club, 5 up, 3 to play.
1912—Margaret Curtis (Boston), Essex Country club, 3 up, 2 to play.
1913—Gladys Ravenscroft (Bromborough club, England), Wilmington (Del.) Country club, 2 up.
1914—Mrs. H. Arnold Jackson, Nassau Country club, 1 up.
1915—Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck (Philadelphia), Onwentsia club, 3 up, 2 to play.
1916—Miss Alexa Stirling (Atlanta, Ga.), Belmont Springs Country club, 2 up, 1 to play.
1917-18—No contest on account of war.
1919—Miss Alexa Stirling (Atlanta, Ga.), Shawnee Country club, 6 up, 5 to play.
1920—Miss Alexa Stirling (Atlanta, Ga.), Mayfield club, 4 up and 3 to play.
1921—Miss Marion Hollins (West Brook, L. I.), Hollywood club, 4 up and 3 to play.
1922—Miss Glenna Collet (Providence, R. I.), White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., 5 up and 4 to play.
1923—Miss Edith Cummings (Chicago), Rye, N. Y., 3 up and 2 to play.
1924—Mrs. Dorothy C. Hurd (Philadelphia), Nayatt, R. I., 7 up and 6 to play.
1925—Miss Glenna Collett (Providence, R. I.), Clayton, Mo., 9 up and 8 to play.

WOMEN'S WESTERN CHAMPIONSHIP.

Mrs. Elaine Rosenthal Reinhardt of Dallas, Tex., won the twenty-fifth annual championship tournament of the Women's Western Golf association on the links of the White Bear Yacht club near St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 25-29, 1925. She defeated Mrs. Harley Higbee of Detroit, Mich., 2 and 1 in the thirty-six-hole final. Winners of event to date:

1901—Miss Bessie Anthony (Glen View), Onwentsia, 3 up, 1 to play.
1902—Miss Bessie Anthony (Glen View), Onwentsia, 1 up.
1903—Miss Bessie Anthony (Glen View), Exmoor, 3 up, 2 to play.
1904—Miss Frances Everett (Exmoor), Glen View, 1 up.
1905—Mrs. Charles L. Dering (Midlothian), Homewood, 4 up, 2 to play.
1906—Mrs. Charles L. Dering (Midlothian), Exmoor, 1 up.
1907—Miss Lillian French (Windsor), Midlothian, 1 up.
1908—Mrs. W. Frances Anderson (Hinsdale), St. Louis Country club, 3 up, 2 to play.
1909—Miss Vida Llewellyn (LaGrange), Homewood, 6 up, 5 to play.
1910—Mrs. Thurston Harris (Westward Ho), Skokie, 3 up, 2 to play.
1911—Miss Caroline Painter (Midlothian), Midlothian, 3 up, 2 to play.
1912—Miss Caroline Painter (Midlothian), Hinsdale, 1 up.
1913—Miss Myra Helmer (Midlothian), Memphis, 5 up, 3 to play.
1914—Mrs. Harry D. Hammond (Highland, Indianapolis), Hinsdale, 5 up, 3 to play.
1915—Miss Elaine Rosenthal (Ravisloe), Midlothian, 4 up, 3 to play.
1916—Mrs. Frank C. Letts (Cincinnati), Kent Country club, Grand Rapids, Mich., 4 up, 1 to play.
1917—Mrs. Frank C. Letts (Indian Hill, Chicago), Flossmoor, 5 up, 4 to play.
1918—Miss Elaine Rosenthal (Ravisloe, Chicago), Indian Hill club, Winnetka, Ill., 4 up, 3 to play.
1919—Mrs. Perry Fisk (De Kalb, Ill.), Detroit Country club, 3 up and 2 to play.
1920—Mrs. F. C. Letts (Onwentsia), Oak Park Country club, 3 up.
1921—Mrs. Melvin Jones (Olympia Fields), Westmoreland club, 6 up and 4 to play.
1922—Mrs. Dave Gaut (Memphis), Glen Echo, St. Louis, 2 up and 1 to play.
1923—Miss Miriam Burns (Kansas City, Mo.), Exmoor, Chicago, 5 up and 4 to play.
1924—Miss Edith Cummings (Chicago), Onwentsia, Lake Forest, 12 up and 10 to play.
1925—Mrs. Elaine Rosenthal Reinhardt (Dallas, Tex.), White Bear Lake, 2 up and 1 to play.

PROFESSIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

Walter Hagen of Pasadena, Fla., won the championship of the Professional Golfers' Association of America for the third time at the annual tournament held on the links of the Olympia Fields Country club, Chicago, Sept. 21-26, 1925. His opponent in the final round of thirty-six holes was William Mehlhorn of Chicago, whom he defeated 6 up and 5 to play. Winners of event to date:

1916—James Barnes (Whitemarsh Valley), at Siwanoy links, Mount Vernon, N. Y., 1 up.
1917-1918—No contests.
1919—James Barnes (Sunset Hill), at Engineers' club, Roslyn, N. Y., 6 up, 5 to play.
1920—Jock Hutchison (Glen View), at Flossmoor, near Chicago, 1 up.
1921—Walter C. Hagen (New York), at Inwood Country club, New York, 3 up, 2 to play.
1922—Gene Sarazen (Highlands, Pittsburgh), at Oakmont Country club, Pittsburgh, 4 up and 5 to play.
1923—Gene Sarazen (Highlands, Pittsburgh), at Pelham Country club, Pelham Manor, N. Y., 1 up at thirty-eighth hole.
1924—Walter Hagen (New York), at French Lick (Ind.) Golf club, 2 up.
1925—Walter Hagen (Pasadena, Fla.), at Olympia Fields, Chicago, 6 up, 5 to play.

BRITISH AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Year.	Winner.	Runner up.
1886—	H. Hutchinson..	Henry Lamb....7 and 6
1887—	H. Hutchinson..	John Ball, Jr... 1 hole
1888—	J. Ball, Jr.....	J. E. Laidlay...5 and 4
1889—	J. E. Laidlay....	L. W. Balfour..2 and 1

Year.	Winner.	Runner up.
1890—	J. Ball, Jr.	J. E. Laidlay..4 and 3
1891—	J. E. Laidlay	H. H. Hilton.....1 hole
1892—	J. Ball, Jr.	H. H. Hilton....3 and 1
1893—	Peter Anderson.	J. E. Laidlay.....1 hole
1894—	J. Ball, Jr.	S. M. Ferguson..1 hole
1895—	L. B. Melville.	J. Ball, Jr.....*1 hole
1896—	F. G. Tait.	H. H. Hilton....8 and 7
1897—	A. J. T. Allan.	J. Robb.....4 and 2
1898—	F. G. Tait.	S. M. Ferguson. 7 and 5
1899—	J. Ball, Jr.	F. G. Tait.....*1 hole
1900—	H. H. Hilton.	J. Robb.....8 and 7
1901—	H. H. Hilton.	J. L. Low.....1 hole
1902—	C. Hutchings.	S. H. Fry.....1 up
1903—	R. Maxwell.	H. Hutchinson..6 and 5
1904—	W. J. Travis.	E. Blackwell....4 and 3
1905—	A. G. Barry.	Hon. O. Scott..3 and 2
1906—	James Robb.	C. C. Lengen...4 and 3
1907—	J. Ball, Jr.	A. Palmer.....6 and 4
1908—	E. A. Lassen.	H. F. Taylor....7 and 6
1909—	R. Maxwell.	C. K. Hutchinson.1 hole
1910—	John Ball.	C. Aylmer.....10 and 9
1911—	H. H. Hilton.	F. A. Lassen....4 and 3
1912—	John Ball.	H. A. Mitchell...1 hole
1913—	H. H. Hilton.	R. Harris.....6 and 5
1914—	J. L. C. Jenkins.	C. L. Hezlet....3 and 2
1915-1919—	No contests on account of war.	
1920—	Cyril Toley.	R. Gardner....*1 hole.
1921—	W. I. Hunter.	A. Graham..12 and 11
1922—	E.W. Holderness	John Coven.....1 hole
1923—	R. Wethered.	R. Harris.....7 and 6
1924—	E.W. Holderness.	S. F. Storey....3 and 2
1925—	T. F. Ellison.	S. Robinson.....1 up

*After a tie.

BRITISH OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

1890—John Ball, Jr.* (R. L. G. C.), Prestwick, 164.
1891—H. Kirkcaldy (St. Andrews), St. Andrews, 166.
1892—H. H. Hilton* (R. L. G. C.), Muirfield, †305.
1893—W. Auchterlonie (St. Andrews), Prestwick, 322.
1894—J. H. Taylor (Winchester), Sandwich, 326.
1895—J. H. Taylor (Winchester), St. Andrews, 322.
1896—H. Vardon (Scarborough), Muirfield, 316.
1897—H. H. Hilton* (R. L. G. C.), Muirfield, 305.
1898—H. Vardon (Scarborough), Prestwick, 307.
1899—H. Vardon (Ganton), Sandwich, 310.
1900—J. H. Taylor (Richmond), St. Andrews, 309.
1901—James Braid (Romford), Muirfield, 309.
1902—Alex. Herd (Huddersfield), Hoylake, 307.
1903—Alex. Herd (Huddersfield).
1904—J. White (Sunningdale), Sandwich, 296.
1905—James Braid (Walton Heath), St. Andrews, 318.
1906—James Braid (Walton Heath), Muirfield, 300.
1907—Arnaud Massey (France), Hoylake, 317.
1908—James Braid (Walton Heath), Prestwick, 291.
1909—J. H. Taylor (Mid-Surrey), Sandwich, 295.
1910—James Braid (Walton Heath), St. Andrews, 299.
1911—H. Vardon (South Herts), Sandwich, 303.
1912—Edw. Ray (Ganton), Muirfield, 294.
1913—J. H. Taylor (Mid-Surrey), Hoylake, 304.
1914—H. Vardon (South Herts), Prestwick, 306.
1915-1919—No contests.
1920—George Duncan (Hangerhill), Deal, 303.
1921—Jock Hutchison (Glen View, Chicago), St. Andrews, 296.
1922—Walter Hagen (Detroit), Sandwich, 300.
1923—A. G. Havers (Coombe Hill), Troon, 295.
1924—Walter Hagen (New York), Hoylake, 301.
1925—James Barnes (U. S.), Prestwick, 300.

*Amateur. †Changed to 72 holes.

PUBLIC LINKS CHAMPIONSHIP.

The fourth American public links golf championship tournament was held on the Salisbury Country club links near Garden City, L. I., Aug. 4-8, 1925. The winner of the title was Raymond J. McAuliffe of Buffalo, N. Y., who in the thirty-six-hole final defeated W. F. Serrick of New York.

Record of Winners.

1922—Eddie R. Held, St. Louis.
1923—Richard Walsh, New York.
1924—Joe Coble, Philadelphia.
1925—Raymond J. McAuliffe, Buffalo.

OTHER GOLF WINNERS.

Adirondack—Miss Glenna Collett.
British (women)—Miss D. R. Fowler.
California (amateur)—George Von Elm.
California, northern—George Von Elm.
California, southern (women)—Miss Mary K. Browne.
Canadian (amateur)—Don Carrick.
Canadian (open)—Leo Diegel.
Canadian (women's open)—Miss Ada MacKenzie.
Chicago (amateur)—John McKinlay, Jr.
Chicago district (open)—Al Espinosa.
Chicago district (team)—Onwentsia.
Chicago (women)—Miss Dorothy Klotz.
Colorado (women)—Mrs. L. M. Van Meter.
Cook county (women)—Miss Mary Clark.
Cook county (amateur)—William Wallace.
Cook county (open)—Tod Hardy.
Cook county (municipal)—Tod Hardy.
Eastern (women)—Miss Glenna Collett.
Florida (open)—Leo Diegel.
Florida (women)—Miss Glenna Collett.
Florida, east coast (women)—Miss Glenna Collett.
France (amateur)—A. M. Vagliano.
France (open)—Arnaud Massey.
Illinois (amateur)—Eldridge Robinson.
Illinois (professional)—Jock Hutchison.
Illinois (public park)—Mrs. J. S. Cassriel.
Illinois (junior)—Carroll Stuart.
Indiana (women)—Miss Naomi Hull.
Intercollegiate (team, eastern)—Yale.
Intercollegiate (team, western)—Northwestern.
Iowa (women)—Mrs. C. D. Waterman.
Kansas City, Mo. open)—Charles Evans.
Long Island (open)—MacDonald Smith.
Massachusetts (amateur)—Francis Ouimet.
Metropolitan (open)—Gene Sarazen.
Michigan (amateur)—Carlton F. Wells.
Michigan (western)—Miss Virginia Van Wie.
New York—John Mackie, Jr.
North and South (open)—MacDonald Smith.
North and South (women)—Mrs. Melvin Jones.
North Dakota (amateur)—James Barrett.
Oklahoma (amateur)—William Nichols.
Pacific northwest (amateur)—H. C. Egan.
Pennsylvania (amateur)—W. J. Platt.
Pennsylvania (open)—Emmett French.
Philadelphia (open)—Johnny Farrell.
Southern (women)—Mrs. W. J. Armstrong.
Trans-Mississippi—Clarence Wolff.
Western junior—Emerson Carey.
Wisconsin (amateur)—K. S. Dickinson.
Wisconsin (open)—Jack Blakeslee.

GOLF OFFICIALS (1925).

United States Golf Association.

President—Wynant D. Vanderpool, Morris County Golf club.
Vice-Presidents—Robert A. Gardner, Onwentsia club; William C. Fownes, Jr., Oakmont Country club.
Secretary—Herbert H. Ramsay, the Creek club, New York.
Treasurer—Edward S. Moore, National Golf links.
General Counsel—Adrian H. Larkin, Shinnecock Hills Golf Club.

Executive Committee—Roger D. Lapham, San Francisco, Cal.; William J. Foye, Omaha, Neb.; Thomas B. Paine, Atlanta, Ga.; James D. Standish, Jr., Detroit, Mich.; Cameron B. Buxton, Philadelphia, Pa.; Herbert Jaques, Brookline, Mass.; Alan D. Wilson, Merion Cricket club, Philadelphia, Pa.; Melvin A. Traylor, Chicago.

Western Golf Association.

President—Charles O. Pfeil, Memphis Country club, Memphis, Tenn.

Vice-President—James D. Standish, Jr., Lochmoor club, Detroit.

Secretary—Robert M. Cutting, Hinsdale Golf club.

Treasurer—A. C. Allen, Skokie Country club.

General Counsel—Henry A. Gardner, Indian Hill club.

Directors—N. J. Clarke, Mayfield C. C., Cleveland; W. M. Armstrong, Los Angeles Country club; A. S. Kerry, Seattle Golf club; Guy Hitchcock, Bellevue Country club; W. J. Foye, Omaha Country club.

PUGILISM.

Following is a list of the most noteworthy ring battles since 1882, the heavyweight championship contests being the first given:

Date.	Winner.	Loser.	Place.	Rounds.
Feb. 7, 1882	John L. Sullivan	Paddy Ryan	Mississippi City	9
July 8, 1889	John L. Sullivan	Jake Kilrain	Richburg, Miss.	75
Jan. 14, 1891	Bob Fitzsimmons	Jack Dempsey	New Orleans, La.	13
Sept. 7, 1892	James J. Corbett	John L. Sullivan	New Orleans, La.	21
Jan. 25, 1896	James J. Corbett	Charles Mitchell	Jacksonville, Fla.	8
Feb. 21, 1896	Bob Fitzsimmons	Peter Maher	Mexico	1
March 17, 1897	Bob Fitzsimmons	James J. Corbett	Carson City, Nev.	14
June 9, 1899	James J. Jeffries	Bob Fitzsimmons	Coney Island, N. Y.	11
Nov. 3, 1899	James J. Jeffries	Thomas J. Sharkey	Coney Island, N. Y.	25
Nov. 15, 1901	James J. Jeffries	Gus Ruhlin	San Francisco, Cal.	5
July 25, 1902	James J. Jeffries	Bob Fitzsimmons	San Francisco, Cal.	8
Aug. 14, 1903	James J. Jeffries	James J. Corbett	San Francisco, Cal.	10
Aug. 26, 1904	James J. Jeffries	Jack Monroe	San Francisco, Cal.	2
July 4, 1907	Tommy Burns	Bill Squires	San Francisco, Cal.	1
July 17, 1907	Jack Johnson	Bob Fitzsimmons	Philadelphia, Pa.	2
Feb. 10, 1908	Tommy Burns	Jack Palmer	London, England	4
Dec. 26, 1908	Jack Johnson	Tommy Burns	Sydney, N. S. W.	14
Sept. 9, 1909	Jack Johnson	Al Kaufman	San Francisco, Cal.	10
Oct. 16, 1909	Jack Johnson	Stanley Ketchel	San Francisco, Cal.	12
July 4, 1910	Jack Johnson	James J. Jeffries	Reno, Nev.	15
Sept. 5, 1910	Al Kaufman	Bill Lang	Philadelphia, Pa.	5
Feb. 21, 1911	Sam Langford	Bill Lang	London, England	6
Aug. 9, 1911	Bill Lang	Bill Squires	Sydney, N. S. W.	5
Sept. 15, 1911	Jim Flynn	Carl Morris	New York, N. Y.	10
April 8, 1912	Sam Langford	Sam McVey	Sydney, N. S. W.	20
July 4, 1912	Jack Johnson	Jim Flynn	Las Vegas, N. M.	9
Jan. 1, 1913	Luther McCarty	Al Palzer	Los Angeles, Cal.	18
April 16, 1913	Luther McCarty	Jim Flynn	Philadelphia, Pa.	6
May 24, 1913	Arthur Pelkey	*Luther McCarty	Calgary, Man.	1
Jan. 1, 1914	"Gunboat" Smith	Arthur Pelkey	Daly City, Cal.	15
June 27, 1914	Jack Johnson	Frank Moran	Paris, France	20
July 16, 1914	Georges Carpentier	"Gunboat" Smith	London, England	6
April 5, 1915	Jess Willard	Jack Johnson	Marianao, Cuba	26
March 25, 1916	Jess Willard	Frank Moran	New York, N. Y.	10
June 4, 1917	Carl Morris	Frank Moran	New York, N. Y.	10
June 19, 1917	Fred Fulton	Sam Langford	Boston, Mass.	7
July 9, 1917	Fred Fulton	Jack Moran	St. Louis, Mo.	3
Sept. 4, 1917	Fred Fulton	Carl Morris	Canton, O.	6
Feb. 25, 1918	Jack Dempsey	Bill Brennan	Milwaukee, Wis.	6
May 3, 1918	Jack Dempsey	Bill Miske	St. Paul, Minn.	10
July 27, 1918	Jack Dempsey	Fred Fulton	Harrison, N. J.	1
July 4, 1919	Jack Dempsey	Jess Willard	Toledo, O.	3
Dec. 4, 1919	Georges Carpentier	Joe Beckett	London, England	1
May 6, 1920	Johnny Wilson	Mike O'Dowd	Boston, Mass.	12
Sept. 7, 1920	Jack Dempsey	Bill Miske	Benton Harbor, Mich.	3
Oct. 13, 1920	Georges Carpentier	Battling Levinsky	Jersey City, N. J.	4
Dec. 14, 1920	Jack Dempsey	Bill Brennan	New York, N. Y.	12
Feb. 10, 1921	Johnny Wilson	Navy Rostan	Kenosha, Wis.	2
March 17, 1921	Johnny Wilson	Mike O'Dowd	New York, N. Y.	15
July 2, 1921	Jack Dempsey	Georges Carpentier	Jersey City, N. J.	4
July 27, 1921	Bryan Downey	Johnny Wilson	Cleveland, O.	7
Sept. 5, 1921	Bryan Downey	Johnny Wilson	Jersey City, N. J.	12
Jan. 12, 1922	Georges Carpentier	George Cook	London, England	4
March 13, 1922	Harry Greb	Tom Gibbons	New York, N. Y.	15
May 11, 1922	Georges Carpentier	Ted Lewis	London, England	1
Sept. 24, 1922	Battling Siki	Georges Carpentier	Paris, France	6
March 12, 1923	Luis Angel Firpo	Bill Brennan	New York, N. Y.	12
March 17, 1923	Mike McTigue	Battling Siki	Dublin, Ireland	20
May 12, 1923	Luis Angel Firpo	Jack McAuliffe II.	New York, N. Y.	3
May 12, 1923	Jess Willard	Floyd Johnson	New York, N. Y.	11
July 4, 1923	Jack Dempsey	Tom Gibbons	Shelby, Mont.	15
July 12, 1923	Luis Angel Firpo	Jess Willard	Jersey City, N. J.	8
Sept. 14, 1923	Jack Dempsey	Luis Firpo	New York, N. Y.	2
Oct. 1, 1923	Georges Carpentier	Joe Beckett	London, England	1
Feb. 24, 1924	Luis A. Firpo	Farmer Lodge	Buenos Aires, Argentina	5
March 7, 1924	Luis A. Firpo	Erminio Spalla	Buenos Aires, Argentina	14

Date.	Winner.	Loser.	Place.	Rounds.
May 31, 1924	Tom Gibbons	Georges Carpentier	Michigan City, Ind.	10
July 24, 1924	Gene Tunney	Georges Carpentier	New York, N. Y.	15
Aug. 9, 1924	Tom Gibbons	Jack Bloomfield	London, England	3
Sept. 11, 1924	Harry Wills	Luis Firpo	Jersey City, N. J.	12
June 5, 1925	Gene Tunney	Tom Gibbons	New York, N. Y.	12
July 2, 1925	Harry Greb	Mickey Walker	New York, N. Y.	15
July 2, 1925	Harry Wills	Charley Weinert	New York, N. Y.	2
April 30, 1901	Terry McGovern	Oscar Gardner	San Francisco, Cal.	4
May 31, 1901	Terry McGovern	Aurelio Herrera	San Francisco, Cal.	5
Nov. 28, 1901	Young Corbett	Terry McGovern	Hartford, Coun.	2
Feb. 22, 1902	Terry McGovern	Dave Sullivan	Louisville, Ky.	15
May 23, 1902	Young Corbett	Kid Broad	Denver, Col.	10
March 31, 1903	Young Corbett	Terry McGovern	San Francisco, Cal.	11
July 4, 1903	George Gardner	Jack Root	Buffalo, N. Y.	12
Nov. 25, 1903	Bob Fitzsimmons	George Gardner	San Francisco, Cal.	20
Feb. 29, 1904	Young Corbett	Dave Sullivan	San Francisco, Cal.	11
March 25, 1904	Jimmy Britt	Young Corbett	San Francisco, Cal.	20
July 29, 1904	Battling Nelson	Eddie Hanlon	San Francisco, Cal.	19
Feb. 28, 1905	Battling Nelson	Young Corbett	San Francisco, Cal.	9
Sept. 9, 1905	Battling Nelson	Jimmy Britt	Colma, Cal.	18
Sept. 3, 1906	Joe Gans	Battling Nelson	Goldfield, Nev.	42
Jan. 1, 1907	Joe Gans	Kid Herman	Tonopah, Nev.	8
July 31, 1907	Jimmy Britt	Battling Nelson	San Francisco, Cal.	20
Sept. 9, 1907	Joe Gans	Jimmy Britt	San Francisco, Cal.	5
Feb. 4, 1908	Rudolph Unholz	Battling Nelson	Los Angeles, Cal.	10
April 11, 1908	Packey McFarland	Jimmy Britt	San Francisco, Cal.	6
June 4, 1908	Stanley Ketchel	Billy Papke	Milwaukee, Wis.	10
July 4, 1908	Battling Nelson	Joe Gans	San Francisco, Cal.	17
Sept. 7, 1908	Billy Papke	Stanley Ketchel	Los Angeles, Cal.	12
Sept. 9, 1908	Battling Nelson	Joe Gans	San Francisco, Cal.	21
Jan. 15, 1909	Packey McFarland	Dick Hyland	San Francisco, Cal.	10
Feb. 19, 1909	Jem Driscoll	Abe Attell	New York, N. Y.	10
Feb. 22, 1909	Johnny Summers	Jimmy Britt	London, England	20
March 26, 1909	Stanley Ketchel	Jack C Brien	New York, N. Y.	10
May 29, 1909	Battling Nelson	Dick Hyland	San Francisco, Cal.	23
July 5, 1909	Stanley Ketchel	Billy Papke	San Francisco, Cal.	20
Feb. 22, 1910	Ad Wolgast	Battling Nelson	San Francisco, Cal.	40
Feb. 26, 1911	Johnny Coulon	Frankie Conley	New Orleans, La.	20
July 4, 1911	Ad Wolgast	Owen Moran	San Francisco, Cal.	13
Sept. 20, 1911	Matt Wells	Abe Attell	New York, N. Y.	10
Jan. 11, 1912	Johnny Coulon	George Kitson	South Bend, Ind.	3
Jan. 23, 1912	Johnny Coulon	Harry Forbes	Kenosha, Wis.	3
Feb. 3, 1912	Johnny Coulon	Frank Conley	Los Angeles, Cal.	20
Feb. 14, 1912	Packey McFarland	Eddie Murphy	South Bend, Ind.	10
Feb. 18, 1912	Johnny Coulon	Frankie Burns	New Orleans, La.	20
Feb. 22, 1912	Johnny Kilbane	Abe Attell	Los Angeles, Cal.	20
March 15, 1912	Packey McFarland	Kid Burns	Kenosha, Wis.	8
April 26, 1912	Packey McFarland	Matt Wells	New York, N. Y.	10
July 4, 1912	Ad Wolgast	Joe Rivers	Los Angeles, Cal.	13
Oct. 23, 1912	Billy Papke	Georges Carpentier	Paris, France	17
March 7, 1913	Packey McFarland	Jack Britton	New York, N. Y.	10
April 19, 1913	T. Murphy	Ad Wolgast	San Francisco, Cal.	20
July 4, 1913	Willie Ritchie	Joe Rivers	San Francisco, Cal.	11
March 12, 1914	Willie Ritchie	Ad Wolgast	Milwaukee, Wis.	10
April 17, 1914	Willie Ritchie	Tom Murphy	San Francisco, Cal.	20
May 26, 1914	Charley White	Willie Ritchie	Milwaukee, Wis.	10
June 9, 1914	Kid Williams	Johnny Coulon	Los Angeles, Cal.	3
July 7, 1914	Freddie Welsh	Willie Ritchie	London, England	20
Jan. 21, 1915	Mike Gibbons	Jimmy Clabby	Milwaukee, Wis.	10
Feb. 25, 1915	Freddie Welsh	Charley White	Milwaukee, Wis.	10
March 2, 1915	Mike Gibbons	Eddie McGoorty	Hudson, Wis.	10
March 11, 1915	Willie Ritchie	Freddie Welsh	New York, N. Y.	10
Sept. 10, 1915	†Johnny Ertle	Kid Williams	St. Paul, Minn.	10
Sept. 11, 1915	†Packey McFarland	Mike Gibbons	Brighton Beach, N. Y.	10
Feb. 7, 1916	‡Kid Williams	Kid Herman	New Orleans, La.	20
April 24, 1916	Ever Hammer	Freddie Welsh	Milwaukee, Wis.	10
April 24, 1916	Jack Britton	Ted Lewis	New Orleans, La.	20
Aug. 1, 1916	Johnny O'Leary	Ever Hammer	Boston, Mass.	12
Sept. 4, 1916	Freddie Welsh	Charley White	Colorado Springs, Col.	20
Jan. 16, 1917	†Richie Mitchell	Freddie Welsh	Milwaukee, Wis.	10
April 19, 1917	Benny Leonard	Richie Mitchell	Milwaukee, Wis.	7
May 28, 1917	Benny Leonard	Freddie Welsh	New York, N. Y.	9
July 25, 1917	Benny Leonard	Johnny Kilbane	Philadelphia, Pa.	3
April 28, 1919	Benny Leonard	Willie Ritchie	Newark, N. J.	8
Dec. 6, 1919	Jack Sharkey	Jimmy Wilde	Milwaukee, Wis.	10
Jan. 29, 1920	Jimmy Wilde	Mike Ertle	Milwaukee, Wis.	3
Mar. 12, 1920	Jimmy Wilde	Frankie Mason	Toledo, O.	12
July 5, 1920	Benny Leonard	Charley White	Benton Harbor, Mich.	9
Sept. 25, 1920	Benny Leonard	Pal Moran	East Chicago, Ind.	10
Dec. 22, 1920	Joe Lynch	Pete Herman	New York, N. Y.	15
Jan. 13, 1921	Pete Herman	Jimmy Wilde	London, England	17
Jan. 14, 1921	Benny Leonard	Richie Mitchell	New York, N. Y.	6
Feb. 7, 1921	Jack Britton	Ted ("Kid") Lewis	New York, N. Y.	15

Date.	Winner.	Loser.	Place.	Rounds.
July 25, 1921	Pete Herman	Joe Lynch	New York, N. Y.	15
Sept. 17, 1921	Johnny Kilbane	Danny Frush	Cleveland, O.	7
Sept. 24, 1921	Johnny Buff	Pete Herman	New York, N. Y.	15
July 4, 1922	Bennie Leonard	Rocky Kansas	Michigan City, Ind.	8
July 10, 1922	Joe Lynch	Johnny Buff	New York, N. Y.	14
July 27, 1922	Bennie Leonard	Lew Tendler	Jersey City, N. J.	12
Aug. 5, 1922	Bennie Leonard	Ever Hammer	Michigan City, Ind.	10
Nov. 1, 1922	Mickey Walker	Jack Britton	New York, N. Y.	15
May 29, 1923	Bennie Leonard	Pinkie Mitchell	Chicago, Ill.	10
June 2, 1923	Eugene Criqui	Johnny Kilbane	New York, N. Y.	6
June 18, 1923	Pancho Villa	Jimmy Wilde	New York, N. Y.	7
July 23, 1923	Bennie Leonard	Lew Tendler	New York, N. Y.	15
July 26, 1923	Johnny Dundee	Eugene Criqui	New York, N. Y.	15
March 6, 1924	Bud Taylor	Pancho Villa	Milwaukee, Wis.	10
March 21, 1924	Abe Goldstein	Joe Lynch	New York, N. Y.	15
March 20, 1925	Phil Rosenberg	Eddie Martin	New York, N. Y.	15
July 4, 1925	Jimmy McLarnin	Pancho Villa	Oakland, Cal.	10

*Luther McCarty died in the ring from dislocation of the neck caused by a blow on the jaw. †No decision. Winners named by majority of experts. ‡Fight a draw.

HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPIONS.

Tom Hyer	1841-1849	John L. Sullivan	1882-1889
Yankee Sullivan	1849-1853	James J. Corbett	1892-1897
John Morrissey	1853-1857	Robert Fitzsimmons	1897-1899
John C. Heenan	1857-1863	James J. Jeffries	1899-1905
Joe Coburn	1863-1865	Marvin Hart	1905-1906
James Dunn	1865-1866	Tommy Burns	1906-1908
Mike McCool	1866-1869	Jack Johnson	1908-1915
Tom Allen	1869-1876	Jess Willard	1915-1918
Joe Goss	1876-1880	Jack Dempsey	1919-
Paddy Ryan	1880-1882		

BOWLING.

AMERICAN BOWLING CONGRESS.

Leading winners in the twenty-fifth annual tournament of the American Bowling congress held in Buffalo, N. Y., March 5-April 6, 1925:

Five-Man Teams.

	Score.	Prize.
Weisser, Blue Ribbons, Buffalo	3,023	$1,000
Metropolitans, New York	2,994	950
Whissel Lumbers, Buffalo	2,987	900
General Cord Tires, South Bend	2,948	850
North Center Alleys, Chicago	2,937	800
Miles Miller Florists, Erie	2,934	750
Wittemans, Cleveland	2,930	700
Intercity Club, New York	2,923	650
Moose, Bradford	2,914	575
Sanitary Milks, Canton	2,914	575

Two-Man Teams.

E. Schupp-E. Karich, Chicago	1,318	500
P. Schribner-W. Mills, Detroit	1,288	490
H. Leavy-H. Cohen, Brook'lyn	1,273	480
W. McDon'd-W. Crocomb, Chicago	1,271	470
Schwoegler-Lange, Madison	1,268	460
H. Williams-L. Jordan, Plymouth	1,267	450
S. Kelly-S. Barker, Schenectady	1,261	440
F. Tish-J. Urban, Erie	1,259	430
C. Brown-J. Binsley, Toledo	1,258	415
W. Hisloy-W. Lundb'g, Gr. Rap.	1,258	415

Singles.

A. Green, Chicago	706	300
H. Mahlenbrock, Jersey City	703	295
D. Devito, Chicago	702	287
T. Sharkey, South Bend	702	287
T. Herman, Detroit	694	280
L. Gazzolo, Toledo	686	275
Carey, Madison, Wis.	685	270
A. Roehm, Detroit	684	257
W. Secord, Denver	684	257
H. Moorman, Batesville	684	257
W. Ott, Chicago	684	257

All Events.

C. Long, Buffalo	1,977	143
E. Fiehl, Newark	1,906	137
F. Caruana, Buffalo	1,897	130
T. Sharkey, South Bend	1,897	130
D. Devito, Chicago	1,892	124
L. Worthington, Dayton	1,891	120
F. Kartheiser, Chicago	1,888	116
F. Degan, Buffalo	1,876	112
G. Miller, Chicago	1,873	108
C. Brown, Toledo	1,872	104

Championship Records.

Five-Man Teams.

Year. Team and city.	Score.
1901—Standards, Chicago	2,730
1902—Fidelas, New York	2,792
1903—O'Learys, Chicago	2,819
1904—Ansons, Chicago	2,737
1905—Gunthers No. 2, Chicago	2,795
1906—Centurys No. 1, Chicago	2,794
1907—Furniture Citys, Grand Rapids	2,775
1908—Bonds, Columbus, O.	2,927
1909—Lipmans, Chicago	2,962
1910—Cosmos, Chicago	2,880
1911—Flenners, Chicago	2,924
1912—Brunswick All Stars, New York	2,904
1913—Flor de Knispels, St. Paul	3,006
1914—Monko Clubs, New Haven	2,944
1915—Barry-Kettelers, Chicago	2,907
1916—Commodore Barrys, Chicago	2,905
1917—Birk Brothers, Chicago	3,061
1918—Aquillas, St. Paul	3,022
1919—Athearn Hotels, Oshkosh	2,992
1920—Brucks No. 1, Chicago	3,096
1921—Saunders, Toronto	3,066
1922—Lincoln Lifes, Fort Wayne	2,998
1923—Nelson-Mitchells, Milwaukee	3,129
1924—Herb's Indians, Cleveland	3,044
1925—Weisser, Blue Ribbons, Buffalo	3,023

Two-Man Teams.

1901—Voorhees-Starr, New York	1,203
1902—McLean-Steers, Chicago	1,237
1903—Collins-Selbach, Columbus	1,227
1904—Kraus-Spies, Washington	1,184
1905—Stretch-Rolfe, Chicago	1,213
1906—Hamilton-Husey, Philadelphia	1,268
1907—Richter-Bigley, Louisville	1,164
1908—Kiene-Chalmers, Chicago	1,254
1909—Schwoegler brothers, Madison, Wis.	1,304
1910—Dalker-Wetterman, Cincinnati	1,231
1911—Hartley-Seiler, East Liverpool, O.	1,246
1912—Owen-Sutton, Louisville, Ky.	1,259
1913—Schultz-Koster, Newark, N. J.	1,291
1914—Negley-Van Ness, Newark	1,245
1915—Allen-Allen, Detroit	1,297
1916—Thoma-Marino, Chicago	1,297
1917—Satorius-Holzschuh, Peoria, Ill.	1,346
1918—Steers-Thoma, Chicago	1,335
1919—Kallusch-Barnes, Rochester	1,305
1920—Erickson-Krems, Chicago	1,301
1921—Kallusch-Schieman, Rochester	1,314
1922—Spinella-Spinella, New York	1,336

Year. Team and city.	Score.
1923—Daw-Wilson, Milwaukee	1,358
1924—C. and T. Thoma, Chicago	1,380
1925—Schupp-Karich, Chicago	1,318

Singles.

Year. Bowler and city.	Score.
1901—Frank H. Brill, Chicago	648
1902—Fred Strong, Chicago	649
1903—David A. Jones, Milwaukee	683
1904—Martin Kern, St. Louis	647
1905—C. Anderson, St. Paul	651
1906—Frank T. Favour, Oshkosh	669
1907—M. Levey, Indianapolis	624
1908—A. Wengler, Chicago	699
1909—Larry Sutton, Rochester, N. Y.	691
1910—Thomas Haley, Detroit	705
1911—J. Blouin, Chicago	681
1912—Larry Sutton, Rochester, N. Y.	679
1913—F. Peterson, Columbus, O.	693
1914—William Miller, Detroit	675
1915—W. H. Pierce, Pueblo, Col.	711
1916—Sam Schliman, Toronto	685
1917—Otto Kallusch, Rochester, N. Y.	698
1918—C. Styles, Detroit	702
1919—H. Cavan, Pittsburgh	718
1920—J. Shaw, Chicago	713
1921—Fred S. Smith, Detroit	702
1922—W. Lundgren, Chicago	729
1923—C. Baumgarten, Cincinnati	724
1924—H. Smyers, Pittsburgh	749
1925—A. Green, Chicago	706

All Events (9 Games).

1901—Frank H. Brill, Chicago	1,737
1902—John Koster, New York	1,841
1903—Fred Strong, Chicago	1,896
1904—Martin Kern, St. Louis	1,804
1905—J. G. Reilly, Chicago	1,791
1906—J. T. Leacock, Indianapolis	1,794
1907—Harry Ellis, Grand Rapids	1,767
1908—R. Crabe, East Liverpool, O.	1,910
1909—James Blouin, Chicago	1,909
1910—Thomas Haley, Detroit	1,961
1911—James Smith, Buffalo	1,919
1912—P. Sutton, Louisville	1,843
1913—E. Herrman, Cleveland	1,972
1914—William Miller, Detroit	1,897
1915—Mattie Factz, Chicago	1,876
1916—Frank Thoma, Chicago	1,919
1917—Henry Miller, Detroit	1,945
1918—H. Steers, Chicago	1,952
1919—H. Lindsey, New Haven	1,933
1920—J. Smith, Milwaukee	1,915
1921—Archie Schieman, Rochester	1,909
1922—B. Spinella, New York	1,999
1923—W. J. Knox, Philadelphia	2,019
1924—A. Weber, Elizabeth, N. J.	1,975
1925—C. Long, Buffalo	1,977

Officers of the American Bowling congress 1925-1926: President, C. C. Ryan, Kenosha, Wis.; secretary, A. L. Langtry, 175 2d street, Milwaukee, Wis.; treasurer, F. L. Pasdeloup, Chicago, Ill.

INTERNATIONAL BOWLING ASSOCIATION.

The International Bowling association tournament of 1925 was held in Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 13-22 inclusive. Event winners to date:

Five-Man Teams.

Year. Team and city.	Score.
1903—Acmes, St. Paul	2,726
1904—Capitols, St. Paul	2,694
1905—Courts, St. Paul	2,820
1906—Capitols, St. Paul	2,746
1907—Pfisters, St. Paul	2,781
1908—Anheuser-Busch, St. Paul	2,789
1909—Doris, St. Paul	2,653
1910—Chalmers-Detroits, Chicago	2,760
1911—Capitols, St. Paul	2,849
1912—Americans, St. Paul	2,905
1913—Blatz, Chicago	2,916
1914—Flor de Knispels, St. Paul	2,910
1915—Doris, St. Paul	3,014
1916—Centrals, Minneapolis	2,880
1917—Fiat, Minneapolis	2,822
1918—Schmidts, St. Paul	2,928
1919—Schmidts, St. Paul	2,815
1920—Centrals, Minneapolis	2,946
1921—Himes Cafe, St. Paul	2,939
1922—A. H. Arnold Bros., Chicago	3,062
1923—Bowlers' Journal, No. 2, Chicago	3,072
1924—Parkway Alleys No. 5, Milwaukee	2,993
1925—Green River, Chicago	2,970

Two-Man Teams.

1903—Alness-Wooley, Minneapolis	1,213
1904—Hansen-Parker, Minneapolis	1,174
1905—Wooley-Garland, Minneapolis	1,277
1906—Gosewich-Muggley, St. Paul	1,160
1907—Listy-Ferguson, Duluth	1,196
1908—Moshofsky-Hinderer, St. Paul	1,246
1909—Yost-Miller, St. Paul	1,195
1910—Martin-Vandertunk, St. Paul	1,243
1911—Martin-Vandertunk, St. Paul	1,308
1912—Lee-De Vos, Milwaukee	1,222
1913—Klaes-Klaes, Duluth	1,221
1914—Gibson-Robler, Winnipeg	1,258
1915—Tennyson-Newhouse, Minneapolis	1,265
1916—Miller-Nystrom, St. Paul	1,201
1917—Wagner-Karlicek, Chicago	1,234
1918—Wilke-Wolfe, Minneapolis	1,309
1919—Metcalf-Matak, St. Paul	1,204
1920—Anderson-Van Dyke, Minneapolis	1,227
1921—Devito-Luby, Chicago	1,303
1922—Gilbertson-Peterson, St. Paul	1,281
1923—Kellogg-Lea, Chicago	1,319
1924—Rice-Colbeck, Chicago	1,286
1925—Mueller-Wolf, Minneapolis	1,278

Singles.

Year. Bowler and city.	Score.
1903—Skorish, St. Paul	674
1904—Alness, Minneapolis	658
1905—Kampman, St. Paul	636
1906—G. Olson, Duluth	589
1906—Werner, Winona	589
1907—Wooley, Minneapolis	617
1908—Campbell, Duluth	622
1909—Dolan, Minneapolis	636
1910—Johnson, Minneapolis	618
1911—Con Sandblom, St. Paul	693
1912—F. L. Trainer, Sioux City	642
1913—Harry Steers, Chicago	654
1914—Victor Weber, Le Mars, Iowa	671
1915—H. Marino, Chicago	679
1916—W. C. Fust, Minneapolis	687
1917—J. N. Deller, Duluth	705
1918—Joe Shaw, Chicago	669
1919—E. Baumgarten, Chicago	631
1920—J. Williams, La Crosse	660
1921—W. Heerman, Chicago	675
1922—J. Brick, St. Paul	695
1923—K. G. Scipel, Omaha	717
1924—Oscar Swanson, Minneapolis	704
1925—William Metcalf, St. Paul	692

Officers of I. B. A., 1924-1925: President, James G. Raine, Minneapolis; first vice-president, D. A. Luby, Chicago; second vice-president, Matt Blau, Milwaukee; secretary, T. J. Gronewold, St. Paul; treasurer, John L. Rounds, St. Paul, Minn.

ILLINOIS STATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The twenty-seventh annual tournament of the Illinois Bowling association was held in Chicago in April and May, 1925. Record of winners to date:

Five-Man Teams.

Year. Team and city.	Score.
1898—Interclub league, Chicago	2,425
1899—Interclub league, Chicago	2,581
1900—Chicago league, Chicago	2,574
1901—Chicago league, Chicago	2,944
1902—Chicago league, Chicago	2,900
1903—South Chicago league, Chicago	2,875
1904—Chicago league, Chicago	2,853
1905—W. Side Bus. Men's league, Chi.	2,855
1906—Bensingers, Chicago	2,882
1907—Lake View league, Chicago	2,920
1908—Howard Majors, Chicago	2,857

Year. Team.	Score.
1909—Lincolns No. 1, Chicago	2,960
1910—Lipmans, Chicago	2,977
1911—Chalmers-Detroits	2,865
1912—Bruck's league, Chicago	2,884
1913—Concordia Reds, Chicago	2,878
1914—Blatz, Chicago	2,975
1915—Chalmers, Chicago	2,893
1916—Mendels, Chicago	2,955
1917—Blouin-Brucks, Chicago	2,964
1918—John Bergs, Chicago	2,915
1919—Americus, Chicago	2,956
1920—Bensingers, Chicago	2,952
1921—Anderson and Drew	3,015
1922—Brucks	2,979
1923—Charles Webers	3,105
1924—Oh Henrys	3,132
1925—Live Stock Press	3,112

Two-Man Teams.

1904—O. W. Schmidt-H. Steers	1,269
1905—P. Ward-D. McGuire	1,216
1906—C. H. Wood-F. Bartsch	1,270
1907—F. Bomer-G. Bomer	1,223
1908—Jack Hoffenkamp-H. Glassner	1,339
1909—J. J. Zust-W. P. Gomph	1,249
1910—Phil Wolf-Jack Reilly	1,218
1911—Louis Levine-Fred Bliss	1,269
1912—Harry Ruth-Fred Collins	1,256
1913—James Stevens-John Rosendal	1,243
1914—Paul Holden-Peter Kerpen	1,273
1915—J. and F. Kartheiser	1,251
1916—Bob Wagner-Phil Wolf	1,313
1917—George Hansen-Edward Hunolt	1,209
1918—Edward Hanniford-Pat Mitchell	1,242
1919—E. Kelly-A. Toemmel	1,299
1920—E. Martens-L. Pflum	1,223
1921—Luby-De Vito	1,266
1922—J. Hoff-R. Rice	1,237
1923—H. Martin-W. Brownlie	1,328
1924—Moore-Strobbe	1,307
1925—Cregan-Perry	1,305

Singles.

Year. Bowler.	Score.
1898—W. B. Hanna, Chicago	*172 5-6
1899—H. E. Shepard, Chicago	*190
1900—W. V. Thompson, Interclub	*197 11-12
1901—Fred Worden, Anson	*201 7-9
1902—J. E. Berlin, Sheridan	*201 7-9
1903—Fred Worden, Star	643
1904—Andrew Hall, Chicago	630
1905—R. Wienold, Monroe	711
1906—James Foley, Union	662
1907—C. Heitschmidt, Lake View	649
1908—Dan Ward, Tosettis	687
1909—Otto A. Kupfer, Southwest	678
1910—Andrew Hall, Chicago	725
1911—Arthur Anderson, Lake View	665
1912—George Haug, Chicago	671
1913—Arthur Lutz, Berghoffs	721
1914—Al Toemmel, Planters	684
1915—H. M. Lampert, Ellis	700
1916—Chris Kaad, Hotel Planters	694
1917—Al Gaul, Jewelers	680
1918—Al Toemmel, Planters	†695
1919—E. Paul, Peoria	679
1920—Frank Shaw, Chicago	679
1921—William Wernicke, Chicago	676
1922—L. Toemmel, Chicago	703
1923—J. Lawler, Chicago	725
1924—C. Kaad, Chicago	703
1925—Joe Falcaro	723

*Averages. †After roll-off with C. Mathiesen.

All Events.

1904—H. Steers, Chicago	1,803
1905—Al Toemmel, Chicago	1,769
1906—D. Woodbury, Chicago	1,826
1907—August Trapp, Chicago	1,851
1908—Eddie Meyer, Indianapolis	1,854
1909—Sylvester A. Murray, Chicago	1,841
1910—Phil Wolf, Chicago	1,836
1911—W. V. Thompson, Chicago	1,882
1912—Fred Collins, Chicago	1,826
1913—Al Toemmel, Chicago	1,877
1914—George Ahrbeck, Cappers	1,883
1915—J. Danek, Flenners	1,855
1916—Jule Lellinger, Chicago	1,890

Year. Bowler.	Score
1917—Hank Marino, Jeffersons	1,849
1918—Al Toemmel, Chicago	1,918
1919—Al Sindelar, Chicago	1,88
1920—Frank Shaw, Chicago	1,852
1921—Tom Remaier, Chicago	1,851
1922—L. Toemmel, Chicago	1,877
1923—J. Fliger, Chicago	1,892
1924—L. Bunning, Chicago	1,994
1925—Louis Levine	1,897

CHICAGO CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD.

Year. Team. *Five-Man Teams.*	Score
1904-5—Hoffmans	2,885
1905-6—Kloempkens	2,874
1906-7—Quirk No. 1	2,890
1907-8—Eclipse	2,827
1908-9—Lederers	2,865
1909-10—Bolier Pianos	2,961
1910-11—Seng's Springs	2,899
1911 (December)—Goodfriends	2,990
1912—El Utilas	2,960
1913—O'Learys	2,876
1914—O'Learys	2,906
1915—Nienstadts	2,957
1916—Kleker Plumbers	2,983
1917—Birk Brothers	2,938
1918—Americus	2,908
1919—Bensingers	3,039
1920—Mineralites	2,970
1921—Vogels	3,047
1922—Tom Bishop Cigars	2,982
1923—Albert Picks	3,024
1924-25—Live Stock Press	3,112

Two-Man Teams.

1904-5—Meyer-Peterson	1,283
1905-6—Faetz-Schneider	1,221
1906-7—Woodbury-Stoike	1,246
1907-8—Ehlman-Weeks	1,240
1908-9—Peifer-Steers	1,250
1909-10—Flenner-Collier	1,298
1910-11—Nelson-Metcalf	1,303
1911 (December)—Blouin-Rolfe	1,312
1912—Toemmel-Kelly	1,310
1913—Meyer-Bangart	1,219
1914—Gaede-Arnhorst	1,225
1915—Hahn-Trapp	1,268
1916—Chabot-Siska	1,261
1917—Geiser-Trapp	1,236
1918—Kelly-Toemmel	1,251
1919—Smith-Hofherr	1,280
1920—Hoffman-Budinger	1,287
1921—Kafora-Davis	1,278
1922—Wernicke-Ericksen	1,268
1923—Hradek-Fliger	1,270
1924-25—Geiser-Lellinger	1,294

Singles.

Year. Bowler.	Score
1904-5—George A. Rost	671
1905-6—Robert Wienold	659
1906-7—James Hartwell	678
1907-8—Charles Nelson	684
1908-9—E. D. Peifer	659
1909-10—H. A. Walker	697
1910-11—R. Kirch	676
1911 (December)—Ned Nelson	711
1912—Joe Shaw	674
1913—Jay Thompson	673
1914—P. McGuire	676
1915—Frank Kafora	710
1916—John Brichetto	662
1917—Chris Kaad	677
1918—H. Lehmpuhl	737
1919—Al Toemmel	687
1920—John Krideth	681
1921—E. Baumgarten	694
1922—J. Argenbright	699
1923—D. Devito	689
1924-25—Ed Loemer	694

All Events.

1904-5—Eddie Meyer	1,845
1905-6—Matt Faetz	1,876
1906-7—D. Woodbury	1,957
1907-8—James Blouin	1,918
1908-9—Charles Langmeyer	1,892

Year. Bowler.	Score.
1909-10—H. A. Walker	1,942
1910-11—Al Toemmel	1,902
1911 (December)—Ned Nelson	1,870
1912—Al Toemmel	1,843
1913—William Metcalf	1,888
1914—M. Faetz	1,892
1915—Frank Kafora	1,895
1916—Marvin Erickson	1,875
1917—Chris Kaad	1,903
1918—F. Hoffman	1,870
1919—Harry Steers	1,890
1920—Henry Marino	1,879
1921—Tony McGlone	1,923
1922—Peter Butler	1,872
1923—D. Devito	1,932
1924-25—L. Levine	1,854

Officers Chicago Bowling association: President, F. L. Pasdeloup; secretary, J. C. Mueller; treasurer, Jule Lellinger.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL BOWLING ASSOCIATION.

The eighth annual tournament of the Women's Naticnal Bowling association took place in Cleveland, O., April 26, 1925. Two new marks were made. Mrs. Edith Reich of Chicago made a score of 622 in the singles and Mrs. Grace Garwood of Cleveland made 1,703 in the all-events.

Championship Record.

Five-Woman Teams.

Year. Team and city.	Score.
1918—Leffingwell Ladies, Chicago	2,479
1919—Minor Butlers, Toledo	2,436
1920—Stein Juniors, St. Louis	2,454
1921—Grand B. B., Rockford, Ill.	2,482
1922—Birk Colas, Chicago	2,531
1923—Paige Dairy, Toledo	2,348
1924—Albert Pick, Chicago	2,477
1925—Este's Alibis, Chicago	2,518

Doubles.

1918—Mrs. Acker-Mrs. Reilley, Chicago	1,012
1919—Mrs. Butterworth-Mrs. Steib Chi...	1,042
1920—Mrs. Willig-Mrs. Walz, Chicago	1,043
1921—Miss Leggee-Mrs. Ley, Chicago	1,079
1922—Helen and Louise Sneider, Detroit	1,094
1923—Mrs. Quin-Miss Davis, Chicago	1,038
1924—Mrs. Smith-Mrs. Acker, Chicago	1,124
1925—M. A. Baker-M. I. Ebert, Chicago	1,119

Singles.

Year. Bowler and city.	Score.
1918—Mrs. F. Steid, Detroit	537
1919—Mrs. B. Husk, Newark, N. J.	594
1920—Mrs. T. Humphreys, St. Louis	559
1921—Mrs. Emma Jaeger, Detroit	579
1922—Mrs. Emma Jaeger, Detroit	602
1923—Mrs. Emma Jaeger, Toledo	594
1924—Miss Alice Feeney, Indianapolis	593
1925—Mrs. Edith Reich, Chicago	622

All Events.

1920—Mrs. Leibrick, Chicago	1,605
1921—Mrs. Emma Jaeger, Detroit	1,557
1922—Mrs. R. Abraham, Milwaukee	1,659
1923—Miss D. Zapf, Toledo	1,500
1924—Mrs. Rose Steger, Chicago	1,647
1925—Mrs. Grace Garwood, Cleveland	1,703

Officers of the Women's National Bowling association, 1924-1925: President, Mrs. Jean Kneffrath, Milwaukee, Wis.; secretary, Mrs. Ollie Foster, Chicago, Ill.; treasurer, Mrs. Rose Gehring, Cleveland, O.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The University of Michigan won the championship of the Intercollegiate Bowling association in the season ending April 4, 1925, with twenty-eight victories and eight defeats. Final standing:

Team.	W.	L.	Team.	W.	L.
Michigan	28	8	Yale	15	21
Illinois	25	11	Navy	8	28
De Pauw	22	14	Rensselaer	8	28
Syracuse	20	16			

The high-average honors were taken by J. A. Campbell of DePauw with 188 for thirty-six games. W. H. Johnson, Illinois, was runner-up with an average of 187 for thirty-six games.

AMERICAN RAILWAY BOWLING ASSOCIATION.

(Organized 1922.)

Championship Record.

Five-Man Event.

	Score.
1922—Panama Limited, Ill. Cent., Chi.	2,885
1923—Conemaugh No. 2, Penn. R. R., Pittsburgh	2,816
1924—Am. R. R. Ex. No. 2, Cleveland	2,914
1925—Freight Revising bureau, N. Y. C., Cleveland	2,831

Two-Man Event.

1922—J. Dale-W. Faus, C. M. & St. P., Chicago	1,199
1923—W. Lange-J. Schieve, C. B. & Q. R. R., Chicago	1,216
1924—J. Mattimore-F. Steinhurst, Mich. Cent., Toledo	1,242
1925—J. Brucker-A. Mayer, Am. Ry. Ex. Co., Cleveland	1,246

Individual Event.

1922—T. Owens, L. & N., Louisville	656
1923—T. Gavin, C., M. & St. Paul R. R., Chicago	665
1924—P. Bretzke, Ill. Cent., Chicago	657
1925—J. Hill, N. Y. Cent., Toledo	695

All Events.

1922—W. H. Velker, Big Four R. R., Indianapolis	1,830
1923—E. Osborne, Penn. R. R., Pittsburgh	1,832
1924—A. Batchel, Penn. R. R., Canton, O.	1,829
1925—W. Henning, B. & O., Chicago	1,861

Officers of American Railway Bowling association, 1924-1925: President, F. H. Cramer; secretary and treasurer, E. W. Hampton, 6211 University avenue, Chicago.

The annual tournament is open to all employes of railroads and of the American Railway Express and Pullman companies in the United States.

AURORA INTERSTATE TOURNAMENT.

In the eleventh annual Interstate Bowling tournament held in Aurora, Ill., beginning Jan. 5, 1925, and ending Feb. 2, the Oh Henrys won the five-man event with a score of 3,028. L. Levine and W. Wernicke took the two-man event with a score of 1,325, while S. Feuerzeig was first in the singles with 713 and A. Trapp led in the all-events with 1,955. The winners were all from Chicago.

PETERSEN'S CLASSIC.

Record of winners and prizes in Petersen's classic semiannual bowling sweepstakes, Chicago:

Year. Players.	Score.	Prize.
1921—Harry Steers	1,629	$1,000
*1922—Dominick Devito	1,605	1,000
†1922—Louis Levine	1,588	1,000
*1923—Bill Wernicke	1,719	2,000
†1923—Dominick Devito	1,695	1,500
*1924—Frank Kartheiser	1,702	3,000
†1924—J. Ryan, Waukegan	1,691	2,500
*1925—J. Smith, Milwaukee	1,720	2,500
†1925—Hank Marino, Chicago	1,716	2,500

*Spring meet. †Autumn meet.

HANDBALL.

Maynard Laswell of the Los Angeles Athletic club won the national singles handball championship in the finals of the tournament held in Cleveland, O., March 21, 1925, by defeating Art Lennon and William Sackman by scores of 21-15 and 21-13. Champions to date:

1921—Dr. Carl Haedge, St. Paul, Minn.
1922—A. J. Schinner, Milwaukee, Wis.
1923—Joseph R. Murray, San Francisco, Cal.
1924—Maynard Laswell, Los Angeles, Cal.
1925—Maynard Laswell, Los Angeles, Cal.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL GAMES IN 1925.

Michigan.

	Op.	Mich.
Sept. 26—Adrian	0	16
Oct. 3—Michigan State	0	39
Oct. 10—Indiana	0	63
Oct. 17—Wisconsin	0	21
Oct. 24—Illinois	0	3
Oct. 31—Navy	0	54
Nov. 7—Northwestern.	3	2
Nov. 14—Ohio State	0	10
Nov. 21—Minnesota	0	35

Northwestern.

	Op.	N.W.
Oct. 3—South Dakota	7	14
Oct. 10—Carleton	0	17
Oct. 17—Chicago	6	0
Oct. 24—Tulane	18	7
Oct. 31—Indiana	14	17
Nov. 7—Michigan	2	3
Nov. 14—Purdue	9	13
Nov. 21—Notre Dame	13	10

Wisconsin.

	Op.	Wis.
Oct. 3—Iowa State	0	30
Oct. 10—Franklin	0	35
Oct. 17—Michigan	21	0
Oct. 24—Purdue	0	7
Oct. 31—Minnesota	12	12
Nov. 7—Iowa	0	6
Nov. 14—Mich. State	10	21
Nov. 21—Chicago	7	20

Minnesota.

	Op.	Minn.
Oct. 3—North Dakota	6	25
Oct. 10—Grinnell	6	34
Oct. 17—Wabash	6	32
Oct. 24—Notre Dame	19	7
Oct. 31—Wisconsin	12	12
Nov. 7—Butler	7	33
Nov. 14—Iowa	0	33
Nov. 21—Michigan	35	0

Iowa.

	Op.	Iowa.
Oct. 10—St. Louis	0	41
Oct. 17—Illinois	10	12
Oct. 24—Ohio State	0	15
Oct. 31—Wabash	7	28
Nov. 7—Wisconsin	6	0
Nov. 14—Minnesota	33	0

Illinois.

	Op.	Ill.
Oct. 3—Nebraska	14	0
Oct. 10—Butler	13	16
Oct. 17—Iowa	12	10
Oct. 24—Michigan	3	0
Oct. 31—Pennsylvania.	2	24
Nov. 7—Chicago	6	13
Nov. 14—Wabash	0	21
Nov. 21—Ohio State	9	14

Chicago.

	Op.	Chi.
Oct. 3—Kentucky	0	9
Oct. 10—Ohio State	3	3
Oct. 17—Northwestern.	0	6
Oct. 24—Penn	7	0
Oct. 31—Purdue	0	6
Nov. 7—Illinois	13	6
Nov. 14—Dartmouth	33	7
Nov. 21—Wisconsin	20	7

Ohio State.

	Op.	O.S.
Oct. 3—Ohio Wesleyan	3	10
Oct. 10—Chicago	3	3
Oct. 17—Columbia	0	9
Oct. 24—Iowa	15	0
Oct. 31—Wooster	0	17
Nov. 7—Indiana	0	7
Nov. 14—Michigan	10	0
Nov. 21—Illinois	14	9

Purdue.

	Op.	Pur.
Oct. 3—Wabash	13	7
Oct. 10—DePauw	0	39
Oct. 17—Rose Poly	0	44
Oct. 24—Wisconsin	7	0
Oct. 31—Chicago	6	0
Nov. 7—Franklin	0	20
Nov. 14—Northwestern.	13	9
Nov. 21—Indiana	0	0

Indiana.

	Op.	Ind.
Oct. 3—Ind. Normal.	0	31
Oct. 10—Michigan	63	0
Oct. 17—Syracuse	14	0
Oct. 24—Miami	9	25
Oct. 31—Northwestern.	17	14
Nov. 7—Ohio State	7	0
Nov. 14—Rose Poly	7	32
Nov. 21—Purdue	0	0

Army.

	Op.	Army.
Oct. 10—Knox	7	26
Oct. 17—Notre Dame	0	27
Oct. 24—St. Louis	0	19
Oct. 31—Yale	28	7
Nov. 7—Davis Elkins.	6	14
Nov. 14—Columbia	21	7
Nov. 21—Ursinus	0	44
Nov. 28—Navy	10	3

Beloit.

	Op.	Bel.
Oct. 3—Northwest.Col.	0	40
Oct. 10—Notre Dame	19	3
Oct. 17—Kal'm'zoo Col.	10	3
Oct. 24—Knox	2	7
Oct. 31—Coe	7	16
Nov. 7—Ripon	0	14
Nov. 14—Lawrence	0	14

Brown.

	Op.	Br.
Sept. 26—Rhode Island.	0	33
Oct. 3—Colby	0	33
Oct. 10—Pennsylvania.	9	0
Oct. 17—Bates	0	48
Oct. 24—Yale	20	7
Oct. 31—Dartmouth	14	0
Nov. 7—Boston U.	8	42
Nov. 14—Harvard	3	0
Nov. 21—N. Hampshire	14	38

California.

	Op.	Cal.
Sept. 26—Santa Clara	0	28
Oct. 3—Nevada	0	54
Oct. 10—Olympic Club.	15	0
Oct. 17—St. Mary's	0	6
Oct. 24—Oregon	0	28
Oct. 31—Pomona	0	27
Nov. 7—Wash. State	0	35
Nov. 14—Washington	7	0
Nov. 21—Stanford	26	14

Columbia.

	Op.	Col.
Sept. 26—Haverford	0	59
Oct. 3—Johns Hopkins	0	47
Oct. 10—Wesleyan	0	64
Oct. 17—Ohio State	9	0
Oct. 24—Williams	0	26
Oct. 31—Cornell	17	14
Nov. 7—New York U.	6	6
Nov. 14—Army	7	21
Nov. 21—Alfred	0	46

Cornell.

	Op.	Cor.
Sept. 26—Susquehanna	0	80
Oct. 3—Clarkson	0	60
Oct. 10—Williams	0	48
Oct. 17—Rutgers	0	41
Oct. 31—Columbia	14	17
Nov. 7—Dartmouth	62	13
Nov. 14—Canisius	0	33

Dartmouth.

	Op.	Dar.
Sept. 26—Norwich	0	59
Oct. 3—Hobart	0	34
Oct. 10—Vermont	0	50
Oct. 17—Maine	0	56
Oct. 24—Harvard	9	32
Oct. 31—Brown	0	4
Nov. 7—Cornell	13	62
Nov. 14—Chicago	7	33

DePauw.

	Op.	DeP.
Sept. 26—Bradley	10	3
Oct. 3—Butler	6	6
Oct. 10—Purdue	39	0
Oct. 17—Indiana Nor.	0	26
Oct. 31—Franklin	14	10
Nov. 21—Wabash	22	0

Harvard.

	Op.	Har.
Oct. 3—Rensselaer	6	18
Oct. 10—Middlebury	0	68
Oct. 17—Holy Cross	7	6
Oct. 24—Dartmouth	32	9
Oct. 31—W. and M.	7	14
Nov. 7—Princeton	36	0
Nov. 14—Brown	0	3
Nov. 21—Yale	0	0

Lake Forest.

	Op.	L.F.
Oct. 3—Y. M. C. A.	0	13
Oct. 10—Michigan State	0	6
Oct. 17—Illinois Col.	7	32
Oct. 24—Carroll	6	0
Oct. 31—Naperville	7	26
Nov. 14—Lombard	0	6
Nov. 21—Monmouth	16	0

Navy.

	Op.	Navy
Oct. 10—Marquette	0	19
Oct. 17—Princeton	10	10
Oct. 24—Washington	0	37
Oct. 31—Michigan	54	0
Nov. 7—W. Maryland.	0	27
Nov. 14—Bucknell	7	13
Nov. 28—Army	3	10

Nebraska.

	Op.	Neb.
Sept. 26—Freshmen	0	14
Oct. 3—Illinois	0	14
Oct. 10—Missouri	9	6
Oct. 17—Washington	6	6
Oct. 24—Kansas	0	14
Oct. 31—Oklahoma	0	12
Nov. 7—Drake	14	0
Nov. 14—Kansas Aggies	0	0

Notre Dame.

	Op.	N.D.
Sept. 26—Baylor	0	41
Oct. 3—Lombard	0	69
Oct. 10—Beloit	3	19
Oct. 17—Army	27	0
Oct. 24—Minnesota	7	19
Oct. 31—Georgia Tech.	0	13
Nov. 7—Penn State	0	0
Nov. 14—Carnegie	0	26
Nov. 21—Northwestern.	10	13

Pennsylvania.

	Op.	Pa.
Sept. 26—Ursinus	0	32
Oct. 3—Swarthmore	13	26
Oct. 10—Brown	0	9
Oct. 17—Yale	13	16
Oct. 24—Chicago	0	7
Oct. 31—Illinois	24	2
Nov. 7—Haverford	0	66
Nov. 14—Pittsburgh	14	0

Princeton.

	Op.	Prin.
Oct. 3—Amherst	0	20
Oct. 10—Wash. and Lee	6	15
Oct. 17—Navy	10	10
Oct. 24—Colgate	9	0
Oct. 31—Swarthmore	7	19
Nov. 7—Harvard	0	36
Nov. 14—Yale	12	25

Wabash.

	Op.	Wab.
Sept. 26—Hanover	0	20
Oct. 3—Purdue	7	13
Oct. 10—Muncie Nor.	0	67
Oct. 17—Minnesota	32	6
Oct. 24—Butler	0	0
Oct. 31—Iowa	28	7
Nov. 7—Chicago	0	13
Nov. 14—Illinois	21	0
Nov. 21—DePauw	0	22

Yale.

	Op.	Yale.
Oct. 3—Middlebury	0	53
Oct. 10—Georgia	7	35
Oct. 17—Pennsylvania.	16	13
Oct. 24—Brown	7	20
Oct. 31—Army	7	28
Nov. 7—Maryland	14	43
Nov. 14—Princeton	25	12
Nov. 21—Harvard	0	0

RIFLE SHOOTING.

CLASSIC EVENTS.

Following is a list of the men and teams winning important events at national rifle association tournaments in recent years:

President's Match.

1909—Midshipman Andrew D. Denny, U. S navy.
1910—Sergt. W. A. Fragner, U. S. marine corps.
1911—Corp. C. A. Lloyd, U. S. marine corps.
1912—Corp. Cedric B. Long, 5th Massachusetts infantry.
1913—Capt. W. H. Clopton, Jr., U. S. infantry.
1914—No contest.
1915—Andrew Hagen, gunnery sergeant, U. S. marine corps.
1916—Capt. W. Garland Fay, U. S. marine corps.
1917—No contest.
1918—Sergt. H. J. Hoffner, U. S. M. C.; score, 285.
1919—Sergt. J. B. Rhine, U. S. M. C.; score, 289.
1920—Lieut. Michael Fody, U. S. cavalry; score, 295.
1922—Capt. Edgar W. King, U. S. A.; score, 191.
1923—Lieut. P. E. Conradt, U. S. M. C.; score, 193.
1924—Lieut. V. S. Jones, U. S. A.; score, 192.
1925—Lieut. Bruce C. Hill, corps of engineers, U. S. A.; score, 194.

Wimbledon Cup.

1909—First Sergeant Victor H. Czegka, U. S. marine corps; score, 98.
1910—Capt. G. H. Emerson, 6th Ohio infantry; score, 99.
1911—Capt. G. H. Emerson, 6th Ohio infantry; score, 98.
1912—Capt. A. L. Briggs, 26th U. S. infantry; score, 97.
1913—Corp. Thomas E. Verser, 14th U. S. infantry; score, 99.
1914—No contest.
1915—Color Sergeant J. E. Jackson, 1st Iowa infantry; score, 98.
1916—Sergt. J. J. Andrews, U. S. marine corps; score, 99.
1917—No contest.
1918—Corp. F. L. Branson, U. S. M. C.; score, 92.
1919—J. W. Hessian, New York A. C.; 99.
1920—Lieut. L. A. Yancy, U. S. N.
1921—Capt. F. G. Bonham, U. S. infantry; score, 99.
1922—Capt. G. H. Emerson, Fremont, O.; score, 100.
1923—Sergt. E. J. Blade, U. S. M. C.; score, 100.
1924—R. H. McGarity, civilian, Washington; score, 99.
1925—Capt. William W. Ashurst, U. S. M. C.; score, 100.

Leech Cup.

1909—Lieut. J. L. Topham, 13th U. S. infantry; score, 103.
1910—Lieut. C. L. Sturdevant, U. S. engineers; score, 105.
1911—Lieut. S. W. Anding, 13th U. S. infantry; score 103.
1912—Sergt. F. H. Kean, Massachusetts volunteer militia; score, 104.
1913—George W. Chesley, W. R. and G. club; score, 105.
1914—No contest.
1915—Quartermaster Sergeant J. M. Thomas, 3d U. S. cavalry; score, 102.
1916—W. H. Richards, Quinipiac club; score, 104.
1917—No contest.
1918—F. A. Cantieri, Chicago, Ill.; score, 98.
1919—William H. Richards, Winchester Arms company; score, 103.
1920—Sergt. T. B. Crawley, U. S. M. C.; score, 105.
1921—D. Frazer, coast artillery; score, 105.
1922—L. M. Felt, civilian, Illinois; score, 105.
1923—Sergt. W. E. Hayes, Oregon national guard; score, 105.
1924—Lieut. P. M. Martin, U. S. A.; score, 105.
1925—Lieut. P. E. Conradt, U. S. M. C.; score, 105.

Marine Corps Cup.

1909—Capt. Douglas G. McDougal, U. S. marine corps; score, 187.
1910—Corp. O. A. Schofield, Massachusetts volunteer militia; score, 192.
1911—Lieut. H. E. Simon, Ohio N. G.; score, 195.
1912—Capt. G. H. Emerson, Ohio N. G.; score, 194.
1913—John W. Hessian, N. R. A.; score, 195.
1914—No contest.
1915—Sergt. E. J. Blade, 1st Minnesota infantry; score, 197.
1916—Capt. D. A. Preussner, Iowa infantry; score, 196.
1917—No contest.
1918—Corp. F. L. Branson, U. S. M. C.; score, 183.
1919—Sergt. C. D. Thompson, U. S. M. C.; score, 193.
1920—J. J. Andrews, U. S. M. C.; score, 195.
1921—Sergt. Paul Sheely, U. S. M. C.; score, 197.
1922—Private Joseph J. Dyba, coast artillery, U. S. A.; score, 196.
1923—Sergt. E. J. Blade, U. S. M. C.; score, 198
1924—Corp. S. P. Roberts, U. S. M. C.; score, 198.
1925—Capt. R. R. Tourtillott, U. S. infantry; score, 197.

CAMP PERRY COMPETITIONS.

The annual national rifle-shooting contests took place at Camp Perry, Ohio, in September, 1925.

The winners and scores in the principal events were as follows:

National team match—U. S. marine corps; score, 2,818.
Wimbledon cup—Capt. W. W. Ashurst, U. S. M. C.; score, 100.
Members' match—Corp. J. Yersak, U. S. A.; score, 50-5-5-5.
Leech cup match—Lieut. P. E. Conradt, U. S. M. C.; score, 105.
Herrick trophy—California civilian team; score, 1,738.
President's match—Lieut. B. C. Hill, U. S. A.; score, 194.
Hilton trophy—Illinois N. G.; score, 2,709.
Marine corps match—Capt. R. R. Tourtillott, U. S. A.; score, 197.
Dewar international match—United States team; score, 1,791.
Adjutant-generals' match—Lieut.-Col. W. F. Davis, Wyoming N. G.; score, 79-5Vs.
East and west team match—East team; score, 1,759.
Instructors' match—J. M. Thomas, U. S. M. C.; score, 135.
Chemical warfare match—H. N. Renshaw, Arizona; score, 98.
United service match—U. S. M. C.; score, 4,451.
Canada-United States match—United States; score, 1,770.
National individual match—C. Hakala, U. S. infantry; score, 288.

INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Switzerland beat the United States in the international rifle-shooting tournament at St.

Gall, Switzerland, Aug. 13, 1925, 5,385 points against 5,246, the Swiss and American teams finishing first and second in the international classification.

TRAP SHOOTING.

GRAND AMERICAN CLAY-TARGET CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The Grand American clay-target championship tournament took place at Dayton, O., in August, 1925. The winner of the main event was Elmer C. Starner of Ithaca, N. Y., after a shootoff with three other contestants, each of whom had made a score of 97. Starner shot from the 17-yard mark.

Permanent Home Introductory—S. M. Crothers, Chestnut Hills, Pa.; score, 200.

Class AA championship—Mark Arie, Champaign, Ill.; score, 200.

Professional championship—Homer Clark, East Alton, Ill.; score, 199 out of 200.

Preliminary handicap—A. Green, Waterville, Me.; score, 99 out of 100.

Grand Handicap Winners.

Year.	Winner.	Place.*	Yds.	Score.
1900	R. O. Heikes, New York, N. Y.	22		91
1901	E. C. Griffith, New York, N Y.	19		95
1902	C. W. Floyd, New York, N. Y.	18		91
1903	M. Diefenderfer, Kansas City, Mo.	16		94
1904	R. D. Guptill, Indianapolis, Ind.	19		96
1905	R. R. Barber, Indianapolis, Ind.	16		99
1906	F. E. Rogers, Indianapolis, Ind.	17		94
1907	J. J. Blanks, Chicago, Ill.	17		95
1908	Fred Harlow, Columbus, O.	19		92
1909	Fred Shattuck, Chicago, Ill.	18		96
1910	Riley Thompson, Chicago, Ill.	19		100
1911	Harve Dixon, Columbus, O.	20		99
1912	W E. Phillips, Sr., Spr'gfield, Ill.	19		96
1913	M. S. Hootman, Dayton, O.	17		97
1914	W. Henderson, Dayton, O.	22		98
1915	L. B. Clarke, Chicago, Ill.	18		96
1916	J. F. Wulf, St. Louis, Mo.	19		99
1917	C. H. Larson, Chicago, Ill.	20		98
1918	J. D. Henry, Chicago, Ill.	16		97
1919	G. W. Lorimer, Chicago, Ill.	18		98
1920	A. L. Ivins, Cleveland, O.	19		99
1921	E. F. Haak, Chicago, Ill.	21		97
1922	J. S. Frink, Atlantic City, N. J.	22		96
1923	Mark Arie, Chicago, Ill.	23		96
1924	H. C. Deck, Dayton, O.	16		97
1925	E. C. Starner, Ithaca, N. Y.	17		97

*Of tournament.

Tom Marshall won what corresponded to the Grand American handicap in 1897-1899 at Ellwood Park, N. J.

NATIONAL AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

The twentieth annual amateur trap-shooting tournament for the championship of America at clay targets took place May 1 and 2, 1925, at the Travers island traps of the New York Athletic club. The title was won by Steve M. Crothers of the Quaker City Gun club, Philadelphia, with a score of 197 out of a possible 200. C. H. Newcomb of the New York A. C. was second with 196.

Amateur champions since 1912:

Year.	Winner.	Score.
1912	B. M. Higgins	185
1913	C. H. Newcomb	179
1914	Ralph L. Spotts	188
1915	George L. Lyon	192
1916	Ralph L. Spotts	196
1917	C. H. Newcomb	191
1918	Fred Plum	197
1919	Fred Plum	194
1920	Jay Clark, Jr	197
1921	G. S. McCarty	198
1922	G. S. McCarty	*382
1923	Leon S. Davis	195
1924	Howard W. Voorhies	193
1925	Steve M. Crothers	197

*Four hundred targets shot at.

GREAT WESTERN HANDICAP.

The first annual handicap shoot of the Western Amateur Trap Shooting association took place at the Hawthorne racetrack, Chicago, May 24-25, 1925. The handicap carrying a prize of $1,000 was won by Samuel Herzog of Chicago, who made a perfect score of 100. The Hawthorne introductory was taken by Frank Hughes of Mobridge, S. D., with a score of 196 out of 200. The amateur singles championship was won by W. G. Warren of Chicago with a score of 194. The professional championship was taken by H. C. Kirkwood of Chicago with a score of 199. Miss H. Smith of Milwaukee won the women's championship with a total of 170.

George C. Franklin of Denver, Col., is president of the Western Amateur Trap Shooting association, French C. Clarke of Winfield, Kas., vice-president, E. M. Nutting of Los Angeles, Cal., treasurer, and Jack Smith of Chicago, secretary.

PISTOL SHOOTING.

CAMP PERRY COMPETITIONS.

Among the winners in the pistol-shooting matches under the auspices of the National Rifle association at Camp Perry, Ohio, in September, 1925, were:

National police pistol team match—Portland, Ore.; score, 1,093.

National pistol match—United States infantry; score, 1,291.

Individual police match—Sergt. John H. Young, Portland, Ore.; score, 273.

National individual match—Private W. T. Herrick, U. S. M. C.; score, 276.

The 22-caliber match—R. C. Bracken, Ohio; score, 473.

BILLIARDS.

NATIONAL AMATEUR 18-2 BALK-LINE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Francis S. Appleby of New York won the amateur championship of the United States in 18-2 balk-line billiards at a tournament held at the Crescent A. C. rooms in Brooklyn, N. Y., and ending March 2, 1925. The final standing of the players was:

Player.	W.	L.	H.R.	H. A.
F. S. Appleby	5	1	88	13 1-23
J. A. Clinton	4	2	85	20
E. T. Appleby	3	2	88	15 15-19
P. N. Collins	2	3	93	21 6-14
H. Hammer	1	4	68	9 12-32
E. Renner	1	4	57	14 10-31

Championship List.

1901—A. R. Townsend.	1914—E. W. Gardner.
1902—E. W. Gardner.	1915—Joseph Mayer.
1903—W. P. Foss.	1916—E. W. Gardner.
1904—J.F.Poggenburg.	1917—Nathan Hall.
1905—C. F. Conklin.	1918—Corwin Huston.
1906—E. W. Gardner.	1919—D. McAndless.
1907—C. Demarest.	1920—P. N. Collins.
1908—C. Demarest.	1921—Charles Heddon.
1909—H. A. Wright.	1922—E. T. Appleby.
1910—E. W. Gardner.	1923—P. N. Collins.
1911—J.F.Poggenburg.	1924—E. T. Appleby.
1912—Morris Brown.	1925—F. S. Appleby.
1913—Joseph Mayer.	

In 1909 the play was changed from 14-2 to 18-2 balk line.

International Balk-Line Tournament.

Jake Schaefer was the winner of a notable international 18-2 balk-line billiard tournament held at the Congress hotel in Chicago Feb. 23-March 3, 1925. His most remarkable achievement was his defeat on Feb. 26 of Erich Hagenlacher, the champion of Germany, by the score of 400 to 0. Willie Hoppe, the favorite for the championship had to be con-

tent with fourth place. Final standing of the players:

Player.	W.	L.	H.R.	H.Av.	Gr.Av.
J. Schaefer, Chicago	5	0	400	400	57.14
E. Horemans, Belgium	4	1	240	80	45.13
E. Hagenlacher, Germ'y	3	2	228	33.33	22.03
W. Hoppe, New York	2	3	197	44.44	26.69
W. Cochran, Hollywood	1	4	308	100	28.05
K. Suzuki, Japan	0	5	95	.....	15.85

Results of Games.

Hoppe, 400; Suzuki, 316.
Hagenlacher, 400; Cochran, 347.
Schaefer, 400; Horemans, 161.
Horemans, 400; Suzuki, 12.
Hoppe, 400; Cochran, 143.
Cochran, 400; Suzuki, 113.
Schaefer, 400; Hagenlacher, 0.
Horemans, 400; Cochran, 266.
Hagenlacher, 400; Hoppe, 299.
Hagenlacher, 400; Suzuki, 367.
Schaefer, 400; Cochran, 50.
Schaefer, 400; Suzuki, 175.
Horemans, 400; Hoppe, 36.
Schaefer, 400; Hoppe, 173.
Horemans, 400; Hagenlacher, 254.

Western Amateur Championship.

P. N. Collins of Chicago won the amateur 18-2 balk-line championship of the United States in the tournament ending in Chicago April 27, 1925. The final standing of the players was:

Player and city.	W.	L.	H.R.	B.G.	G.A.
P. N. Collins, Chicago	6	0	110	9	16.82
R. M. Lord, Chicago	5	1	78	23	9.91
A. A. Sharp, Salina, Kas.	3	3	71	32	7.44
Arie Schaap, Kansas City	2	4	42	37	6.61
J. J. Peabody, Chicago	2	4	50	37	6.43
George Nelson, Chicago	2	4	43	35	6.03
R. F. Holt, Chicago	1	5	43	59	5.69

Illinois Championship.

Al Fleig of Chicago won the Illinois state amateur 18-2 balk-line billiard championship in Chicago May 23, 1925, by defeating James Peabody, holder of the title six times, 250 to 149 in forty-three innings. The victory carried with it a diamond medal, presented by the Illinois State Billiard association.

Class B Championship.

James M. Lewis of Brooklyn won the national amateur class B balk-line billiard championship in a tournament played in New York and ending Feb. 22, 1925. The final standing of the competitors was:

Player.	W.	L.	H.R.	H.A.
J. M. Lewis	5	1	57	18 2-11
M. McClure	4	2	57	11 13-17
J. R. Beardsley	3	3	52	9 2-22
D. Weiner	3	3	52	8
H. Stern	3	3	47	12 4-16
J. R. Johann	2	4	37	7 4-28
C. Steinburgler	1	5	42	9 2-22

THREE-CUSHION BILLIARDS.

National Professional Championship.

Robert L. Cannefax of New York won the 1925 national professional championship of the National Three-Cushion Billiard league when the series of games closed in Chicago in May. He won 94 games and lost 38. Final standing of the contestants:

Player and city.	W.	L.	H.R.	Pct.
R. L. Cannefax, New York	94	38	13	.712
J. M. Layton, Minneapolis	89	43	14	.674
G. L. Copulos, Detroit	89	43	14	.674
Otto Reiselt, Philadelphia	86	46	11	.652
T. S. Denton, Kansas City	75	57	12	.568
C. L. Jackson, Detroit	63	69	11	.477
A. H. Kieckhefer, Chicago	61	71	10	.462
A. K. Hall, Chicago	58	74	11	.432
Harry Wakefield, Cleveland	48	84	9	.364
A. J. Thurnblad, Milwaukee	47	85	12	.356
C. R. Ellis, Pittsburgh	41	91	9	.311
E. W. Lookabaugh, Boston	41	91	12	.311

National Amateur Championship.

Dr. Andrew J. Harris won the national amateur three-cushion billiard championship of 1925 in a tournament held in New York city and ending Feb. 21. Standing of players at close of competition:

Player.	W.	L.	HR.	B.G.
A. J. Harris	5	0	6	77
L. M. Voegler	4	1	7	58
E. Z. Wainwright	3	2	5	66
G. Gardner	2	3	6	79
A. S. Jordy	1	4	5	112
C. A. Vaughan	0	5	6	..

Illinois State Championship.

L. C. Hine of Chicago, state champion, defeated George Sheffer, challenger, in the Illinois state amateur three-cushion contest at Champaign April 17-18, 1925. Hine won the first match 50 to 36 but lost the second round 45 to 64. In the final round he made 55 to Sheffer's 40, making the final score 150 to 140.

Hoppe vs. Cannefax.

In a ten-block contest at three-cushion billiards, played in New York city and ending Feb. 19, 1925, Willie Hoppe defeated Robert Cannefax, holder of the championship title, by a score of 600 to 554.

POCKET BILLIARDS.

National Amateur Championship.

Carl Vaughan of Newark, N. J., won the national amateur championship in a tournament held in New York city and ending Feb. 7, 1925. The final standing of the contestants was:

Player.	W.	L.	Pct.
*C. Vaughan	4	1	.800
*J. H. Shoemaker	4	1	.800
V. Whittle	3	2	.600
C. Hurd	3	2	.600
W. Watson	2	3	.400
J. Alexander	0	6	.000

*Vaughan won the playoff by 125 to 95.

Professional Championship.

F. J. Taberski of New York won the 1925 professional pocket-billiard championship in the tournament ending April 23 in Chicago. Final standing of contestants:

Player.	W.	L.	H.R.	B.G.	Pct.
F. J. Taberski	81	27	70	4	.750
E. R. Greenleaf	74	34	84	3	.685
Andrew St. Jean	59	49	68	3	.546
Benjamin Allen	57	51	81	5	.528
A. A. Woods	55	53	85	7	.509
Erwin Rudolph	54	54	71	4	.500
J. M. Concannon	52	56	75	6	.481
Pasquale Natalie	49	59	66	6	.461
C. E. Seaback	35	73	74	8	.324
Charles Harmon	24	84	58	7	.222

TENNIS.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

William T. Tilden II. of Philadelphia won the national tennis championship in singles for the sixth time in succession in the tournament held on the courts of the West Side Tennis club, Forest Hills, N. Y., Sept. 13-19, 1925. His opponent in the finals was William M. Johnston of California, whom he defeated 4-6, 11-9, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3.

The national championships in doubles were decided on the courts of the Longwood Cricket club, Brookline, Mass., Aug. 24-29, 1925. R. Norris Williams II. of Philadelphia and Vincent Richards of New York in the deciding match defeated Gerald Patterson and John B. Hawkes of Australia 6-2, 8-10, 6-4, 11-9. The mixed doubles championship was taken by Hawkes and Miss Kathleen McKane of

England, who defeated Richards and Miss Ermyntrade of England 6-2, 6-4.

National Tennis Champions in Singles.

1881—R. D. Sears.
1882—R. D. Sears.
1883—R. D. Sears.
1884—R. D. Sears.
1885—R. D. Sears.
1886—R. D. Sears.
1887—H. W. Slocum.
1888—H. W. Slocum.
1889—H. W. Slocum.
1890—O. S. Campbell.
1891—O. S. Campbell.
1892—O. S. Campbell.
1893—R. D. Wrenn.
1894—R. D. Wrenn.
1895—F. H. Hovey.
1896—R. D. Wrenn.
1897—R. D. Wrenn.
1898—M. D. Whitman.
1899—M. D. Whitman.
1900—M. D. Whitman.
1901—W. A. Larned.
1902—W. A. Larned.
1903—H. L. Doherty
1904—H. Ward.
1905—B. C. Wright.
1906—W. J. Clothier.
1907—W. A. Larned.
1908—W. A. Larned.
1909—W. A. Larned.
1910—W. A. Larned.
1911—W. A. Larned.
1912—M. E. McLoughlin.
1913—M. E. McLoughlin.
1914—R. N. Williams.
1915—W. M. Johnston.
1916—R. N. Williams.
1917—R. L. Murray.
1918—R. L. Murray.
1919—W. M. Johnston.
1920—W. T. Tilden II.
1921—W. T. Tilden II.
1922—W. T. Tilden II.
1923—W. T. Tilden II.
1924—W. T. Tilden II.
1925—W. T. Tilden II.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

Miss Helen Wills of Berkeley, Cal., won the women's national tennis championship of 1925 at a tournament held at the stadium of the West Side Tennis club at Forest Hills, N. Y., Aug. 17-24, by defeating Kathleen McKane of England by the score 3-6, 6-0, 6-2. The national doubles championship was taken by Miss Wills and Miss Mary K. Browne. They defeated Miss Elizabeth Ryan and Mrs. May Sutton Bundy, all of California, 6-4, 6-3.

National Tennis Champions—Women.

1887—Miss E. F. Hansell.
1888—Miss B. L. Townsend.
1889—Miss B. L. Townsend.
1890—Miss E. C. Roosevelt.
1891—Miss M. E. Cahill.
1892—Miss M. E. Cahill.
1893—Miss A. M. Terry.
1894—Miss H. R. Helwig.
1895—Miss J. P. Atkinson.
1896—Miss E. H. Moore.
1897—Miss J. P. Atkinson.
1898—Miss J. P. Atkinson.
1899—Miss Marion Jones.
1900—Miss Myrtle McAteer.
1901—Miss E. H. Moore.
1902—Miss Marion Jones.
1903—Miss E. H. Moore.
1904—Miss May Sutton.
1905—Miss E. H. Moore.
1906—Miss H. H. Homans.
1907—Miss Evelyn Sears.
1908—Mrs. Barger-Wallach.
1909—Miss Hazel Hotchkiss.
1910—Miss Hazel Hotchkiss.
1911—Miss Hazel Hotchkiss.
1912—Miss M. K. Browne.
1913—Miss M. K. Browne.
1914—Miss M. K. Browne.
1915—Miss Molla Bjurstedt.
1916—Miss Molla Bjurstedt.
1918—Miss Molla Bjurstedt.
1919—Mrs. Hazel H. Wightman.
1920—Mrs. Molla B. Mallory.
1921—Mrs. Molla B. Mallory.
1922—Mrs. Molla B. Mallory.
1923—Miss Helen Wills.
1924—Miss Helen Wills.
1925—Miss Helen Wills.

DAVIS INTERNATIONAL CUP.

As the result of elimination contests on both sides of the Atlantic tennis teams representing France and Australia met to decide which was to have the honor of challenging the American team for the possession of the Dwight F. Davis cup and the world's championship. The games were played at the West Side Tennis club at Forest Hills, N. Y., Sept. 4-7, 1925, and resulted in a victory for the French team, consisting of Jean Borotra and Rene La Coste. These men met William T. Tilden II., William M. Johnston, Vincent Richards and R. Norris Williams in the challenge round on the grounds of the Germantown (Pa.) Cricket club Sept. 10, 11 and 12. On the first day Tilden defeated Borotra 4-6, 6-0, 2-6, 9-7, 6-3 and Johnston defeated Rene La Coste 6-1, 6-1, 6-8, 6-3. On the second day Williams and Richards, as a team, defeated Borotra and La Coste in straight sets 6-4, 6-4, 6-3. On the third day Tilden defeated La Coste 3-6, 10-12, 8-6, 7-5, 6-2 and Johnston defeated Borotra 6-1, 6-4, 6-0. Thus the American team retained the cup and the championship with five victories and no defeats.

Record of the Event.

Year.	Winner.	Score.
1900	America	3-0
1902	America	3-2
1903	British Isles	4-1
1904	British Isles	5-0
1905	British Isles	5-0
1906	British Isles	5-0
1907	Australasia	3-2
1908	Australasia	3-2
1909	Australasia	5-0
1911	Australasia	5-0
1912	British Isles	3-2
1913	America	3-2
1914	Australasia	3-2
1915-19	No contests.	
1920	Australasia	4-1
1920-21	America	5-0
1921	America	5-0
1922	America	4-1
1923	America	4-1
1924	America	5-0
1925	America	5-0

ILLINOIS STATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The annual Illinois state tennis championship tournament took place on the courts of the Skokie club near Chicago July 20-26, 1925. In the men's singles William Tilden II. was the victor, defeating William Johnston in the finals by the score of 6-4, 6-3, 9-7. In the men's doubles William Johnston and Clarence P. Griffin were the winners, defeating William T. Tilden II. and A. L. Wiener 6-4, 6-3, 6-0. Other winners in the tournament were:

Women's singles—Charlotte Hosmer, Berkeley, Cal.
Junior singles—A. L. Wiener, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mixed doubles—Lucien Williams, Chicago, and Charlotte Hosmer, Berkeley.

CHICAGO CITY CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The tennis championship of Chicago in singles was won by George Lott, Jr., in the tournament ending June 28, 1925, when he defeated Walter Hayes in the finals 6-0, 6-3, 6-3. The doubles championship was taken by Lott and Emmett Pare, who defeated George O'Connell and Art Kaiser 6-3, 5-7, 6-1, 6-3.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS (1925).

Western conference—Singles, Lee Kurzrock, Butler college; doubles, Julius Sagalowsky and Lee Kurzrock, Butler college.
Eastern—Singles, E. G. Chandler, University of California; doubles, A. E. G. Hillis and Gerald Stratford, University of California.
New England—Singles, J. E. Russell, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; doubles, F. T. Osgood and K. M. Boyd, Dartmouth.

OTHER TENNIS WINNERS (1925).

California—Dorothy Richards.
Chicago (men's doubles)—George Lott, Jr., and Emmett Pare.
Chicago (women's doubles)—Marion Leighton and Lillian Alter.
Chicago (men's singles)—George Lott, Jr.
Chicago (women's singles)—Marion Leighton.
Clay court (singles)—William T. Tilden II.
Clay court (doubles)—Harvey B. Snodgrass and W. W. Wesbrook.
Clay court (western; women)—Mrs. T. Sohst.
Dixie (singles)—Robert Kinsey.
Dixie (doubles)—Robert Kinsey and D. S. Watters.

East and west teams—West.
Flagler trophy—Molla Mallory.
Florida (doubles)—Manuel Alonso and Howard Voshell.
Girls' national—Miss Helen Jacobs.
Longwood (doubles)—Gerald L. Patterson and J. B. Hawkes.
Longwood (singles)—Gerald L. Patterson.
Maine (doubles)—T. M. Banks and L. LaCoste.
Metropolitan—Vincent Richards.
Middle Atlantic (women)—Molla Mallory.
Missouri Valley (singles)—B. I. Norton.
Missouri Valley (doubles)—W. D. Brown and B. I. Norton.
Missouri Valley (women)—Millicent Baehr.
National Junior—Cranston Holman.
National Municipal (singles)—T. Drewes.
New York (women; singles)—Helen Wills.
New York (women; doubles)—Helen Wills and Mary K. Browne.
New York (southern)—Wray Brown.
New York (eastern)—W. T. Tilden II.
New York (eastern; doubles)—W. T. Tilden II. and Donald Strachan.
North and South—T. Harada.
North and south (women)—Martha Bayard.
Northern Indiana (women)—Mrs. L. E. Bailey.
Pacific coast—William M. Johnston.
Pacific coast (doubles)—W. M. Johnston and Clarence Griffin.
Pacific coast (women)—Helen Wills.
Rhode Island—William T. Tilden II.
Rhode Island (women)—Molla Mallory.
Rhode Island (men's doubles)—W. T. Tilden II. and S. Weinberg.
Rhode Island (women's doubles)—Mrs. Marion Z. Jessup and Edith Sigourney.
Seabright—Vincent Richards.
Seabright (doubles)—W. M. Johnston and Clarence Griffin.
Seabright (women)—Elizabeth Ryan.
South Atlantic—George Lott, Jr.
South Atlantic (doubles)—Howard Voshell and A. H. Chapin, Jr.
South Atlantic (women)—Mrs. T. Sohst.
Southampton—Howard Kinsey.
Southampton (doubles)—Howard and Robert Kinsey.
Southern—Ed Pfeifer.
Southern Illinois—Wade Storer.
West Virginia—Francis T. Hunter.
West Virginia (doubles)—Wright Hughes and Howard Fredericks.
Wightman cup (women)—English team.
Wimbledon—Rene La Coste.
Wimbledon (doubles)—Rene La Coste and Jean Borotra.
Wimbledon (women; doubles)—Suzanne Lenglen and Elizabeth Ryan.
Wisconsin (doubles)—Harvey Snodgrass and Walter Wesbrook.

INDOOR TENNIS.

Champions in Singles—Men.

1900—J. A. Allen.
1901—Holcombe Ward.
1902—J. P. Paret.
1903—W. C. Grant.
1904—W. C. Grant.
1905—E. B. Dewhurst.
1906—W. C. Grant.
1907—T. R. Pell.
1908—W. C. Grant.
1909—T. R. Pell.
1910—G. F. Touchard.
1911—T. R. Pell.
1912—W. C. Grant.
1913—G. F. Touchard.
1914—G. F. Touchard.
1915—G. F. Touchard.
1916—R. L. Murray.
1917—S. H. Voshell.
1918—S. H. Voshell.
1919—V. Richards.
1920—W. T. Tilden, Jr.
1921—F. Anderson.
1922—F. T. Hunter.
1923—V. Richards.
1924—V. Richards.
1925—J. Borotra.

Champions in Doubles—Men.

1900—J. P. Paret and C. Cragin.
1901—O. M. Bostwick and C. Cragin.
1902—W. C. Grant and Robert LeRoy.
1903—W. C. Grant and Robert LeRoy.
1904—W. C. Grant and Robert LeRoy.
1905—T. R. Pell and H. E. Allen.
1906—F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett.
1907—F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett.
1908—F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett.
1909—T. R. Pell and W. C. Grant.
1910—G. F. Touchard and C. R. Gardner.
1911—T. R. Pell and F. B. Alexander.
1912—T. R. Pell and F. B. Alexander.
1913—W. C. Grant and G. C. Shafer.
1914—W. C. Grant and G. C. Shafer.
1915—G. F. Touchard and W. M. Washburn.
1916—Dr. W. Rosenbaum and A. M. Lovibond.
1917—Dr. W. Rosenbaum and F. B. Alexander.
1918—G. C. Shafer and King Smith.
1919—V. Richards and W. T. Tilden, Jr.
1920—V. Richards and W. T. Tilden, Jr.
1921—H. Voshell and V. Richards.
1922—F. T. Anderson and S. H. Voshell.
1923—F. Hunter and V. Richards.
1924—F. Hunter and V. Richards
1925—J. Borotra and A. W. Asthalter.

Champions in Singles—Women.

1907—Miss E. H. Moore.
1908—Miss Marie Wagner.
1909—Miss Marie Wagner.
1910—Miss F. S. Schmidt.
1911—Miss Marie Wagner.
1912—No tournament.
1913—Miss Marie Wagner.
1914—Miss Marie Wagner.
1915—Miss Molla Bjurstedt.
1916—Miss Molla Bjurstedt.
1917—Miss Marie Wagner.
1918—Miss Molla Bjurstedt.
1919—Mrs. G. W. Wightman.
1920—Miss Helene Pollak.
1921—Mrs. F. I. Mallory (Bjurstedt).
1922—Mrs. F. I. Mallory (Bjurstedt).
1923—Mrs. B. E. Cole.
1924—Mrs. Marion Z. Jessup.
1925—Mrs. Marion Z. Jessup.

Champions in Doubles—Women.

1908—Miss E. H. Moore-Miss Pouch.
1909—Miss E. H. Moore-Miss Erna Marcus
1910—Miss M. Wagner-Miss C. Kuttroff.
1911—Miss B. Fleming-Miss E. C. Bunce.
1912—No tournament.
1913—Miss M. Wagner-Miss C. Kuttroff.
1914—Miss C. Cassell-Mrs. S. F. Weaver
1915—Mrs. M. McLean-Mrs. S. F. Weaver.
1916—Miss M. Wagner-Miss M. Bjurstedt.
1917—Miss Marie Wagner-Miss M. Taylor.
1918—Miss E. Goss-Mrs. S. F. Weaver.
1919—Mrs. Wightman-Miss M. Zinderstein.
1920—Miss H. Poliak-Mrs. L. G. Morris.
1921—Mrs. Wightman-Miss M. Zinderstern.
1922—Mrs. Marion Z. Jesup-Mrs. P. F. Godfrey.
1923—Mrs. B. E. Cole-Mrs. P. F. Godfrey.
1924—Mrs. Wightman-Mrs. M. Z. Jessup.
1925—Mrs. J. D. Corbiere-Mrs. W. Endicott.

Champions in Doubles—Mixed.

1921—Mrs. F. I. Mallory-Mr. W. T. Tilden II.
1922—Mrs. F. I. Mallory-Mr. W. T. Tilden II.
1923—Mrs. G. W. Wightman-Mr. B. N. Dell.
1924—Mrs. Wightman-W. T. Tilden II.
1925—Mrs. M. Z. Jessup-K. S. Pfaffman.

COURT TENNIS.

National Amateur Championship—Singles.

Jay Gould of Philadelphia retained his title as national amateur court tennis champion of the United States in the annual championship tournament held in Boston, Mass., March 31-April 4, 1925, by defeating Roger W. Cutler of Boston in the challenge round 6-0, 6-1, 6-0. Championship record in singles:

Year.	Winner.	Club.
1892	R. D. Sears	Boston
1893	Fiske Warren	Boston
1894	B. S. deGarmendia	New York
1895	B. S. deGarmendia	New York
1896	L. M. Stockton	Boston
1897	G. R. Fearing, Jr.	Boston
1898	L. M. Stockton	Boston
1899	L. M. Stockton	Boston
1900	E. H. Miles	New York
1901	Joshua Crane, Jr.	Boston

1902—Joshua Crane, Jr. .....Boston
1903—Joshua Crane, Jr. .....Boston
1904—Joshua Crane, Jr. .....Boston
1905—C. E. Sands .....New York
1906—Jay Gould .....Tuxedo
1907—Jay Gould .....Tuxedo
1908—Jay Gould .....Tuxedo
1909—Jay Gould .....Tuxedo
1910—Jay Gould .....Philadelphia
1911—Jay Gould .....Philadelphia
1912—Jay Gould .....Philadelphia
1913—Jay Gould .....Philadelphia
1914—Jay Gould .....Philadelphia
1915—Jay Gould .....Philadelphia
1916—Jay Gould .....Philadelphia
1917—Jay Gould .....Philadelphia
1918-1919—No contests.
1920—Jay Gould .....Philadelphia
1921—Jay Gould .....Philadelphia
1922—Jay Gould .....Philadelphia
1923—Jay Gould .....Philadelphia
1924—Jay Gould .....Philadelphia
1925—Jay Gould .....Philadelphia

Championship in Doubles.

The national amateur court tennis doubles championship was won by Fulton Cutting and C. S. Cutting of New York when they defeated Jay Gould and J. W. Wear of Philadelphia in the final round in New York March 21, 1925, by the score of 6-4, 6-4, 0-2, 2-6, 6-2. Championship record since 1916:

1916—Jay Gould and W. H. T. Huhn..Phila.
1917-1919—No contests.
1920—Jay Gould and J. W. Wear.....Phila.
1921—Jay Gould and J. W. Wear.....Phila.
1922—Jay Gould and J. W. Wear.....Phila.
1923—Jay Gould and J. W. Wear.....Phila.
1924—Jay Gould and J. W. Wear.....Phila.
1925—Fulton and C. S. Cutting.....New York

Professional Championship.

Jock Soutar of Philadelphia defeated Walter Kinsella of New York in a series of games played for the professional court championship of the United States Jan. 17 and 24, 1925. The first contest took place in New York, N. Y., and Soutar won by scores of 6-4, 6-5, 3-6, 6-5. The deciding contest took place in Philadelphia, Pa., where Soutar won the two sets necessary to give him five games out of eight and the championship. The scores were 6-4, 6-4. Championship record:

1924—Walter Kinsella.....New York
1925—Jock Soutar.....Philadelphia

Jay Gould vs. Jock Soutar.

In a special court tennis match at Tuxedo Park, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1925, Jay Gould of Philadelphia defeated Jock Soutar of the same city 6-5, 6-3, 3-6, 6-5.

SQUASH TENNIS.

National Championship.

William Rand, Jr., of the Harvard club won the national squash tennis championship of the United States in New York, N. Y., March 8, 1925, by defeating C. M. Bull, Jr., of the Crescent Athletic club in the final 15-11, 9-15, 8-15, 15-9, 15-6. Championship record:

Year.	Winner.	Club.
1911	Dr. Alfred Stillman II	Harvard
1912	Dr. Alfred Stillman II	Harvard
1913	George Whitney	Harvard
1914	Dr. Alfred Stillman II	Harvard
1915	E. S. Winston	Harvard
1916	E. S. Winston	Harvard
1917	E. S. Winston	Harvard
1918	F. V. S. Hyde	Harvard
1919	J. W. Appel	Harvard
1920	A. J. Cordier	Yale
1921	F. V. S. Hyde	Harvard
1922	Thomas Coward	Yale
1923	R. E. Fink	Crescent A. C.
1924	R. L. Farrelly	Princeton
1925	William Rand, Jr.	Harvard

Open Championship.

Walter Kinsella of the New York Squash club won the national open championship at the second annual squash tournament in New York March 21, 1925, by defeating John Jacobs of the Harvard club 15-6, 15-6, 15-12. Championship record:

1923—Walter Kinsella.
1924—Walter Kinsella.
1925—Walter Kinsella.

RANKING OF TENNIS STARS.

Following is the ranking of the leading American tennis stars in 1924 as fixed by the United States Lawn Tennis association in February, 1925:

Senior.

1. William T. Tilden II., Philadelphia.
2. Vincent Richards, New York.
3. William Johnston, San Francisco.
4. Howard Kinsey, San Francisco.
5. Wallace F. Johnson, Philadelphia.
6. Harvey Snodgrass, Los Angeles.
7. John Hennessey, Indianapolis.
8. B. I. C. Norton, St. Louis.
9. George M. Lott, Chicago.
10. Clarence J. Griffin, San Francisco.

Junior.

1. George Lott, Jr., Chicago.
2. Cranston Holman, San Francisco.
3. Horace Orser, New York.
4. Neal J. Sullivan, Philadelphia.
5. Emmett J. Pare, Chicago.
6. Alan Herrington, Los Angeles.
7. Henry B. Johnson, Boston.
8. Kenneth Appel, East Orange, N. J.
9. Lewis H. Watson, New York.
10. Sandy Wiener, Germantown, Pa.

AVIATION.

PROGRESS IN 1925.

Aviation continued to receive much attention in 1925. One of the developments was in the direction of commercial aviation and one or two small lines for carrying merchandise over intercity air routes were established. Extension of the air mail service on a large scale was planned by the United States post-office department and 1926 will, it is expected, see a number of important routes established in addition to that which has been in operation from New York to San Francisco via Chicago. Night flying by mail planes was inaugurated in July and proved successful. Safety in air navigation has not yet been attained and the year saw many fatal accidents both in the United States and abroad. The use of airplanes in arctic exploration was tried by the Roald Amundsen-Lincoln Ellsworth and Donald B. MacMillan expeditions with results which can be described as only partially successful.

SHENANDOAH DISASTER.

The United States navy dirigible Shenandoah was wrecked in a storm early on the morning of Sept. 3, 1925, while on its way from Lakehurst, N. J., to Scott field, Illinois. Lieutenant-Commander Zachary Lansdowne, U. S. N., the commander of the craft, and thirteen of the crew were killed. The airship at the time it encountered the gale was passing over Ohio in the vicinity of Ava. Lieutenant-Commander Charles E. Rosendahl, U. S. N., senior surviving officer of the Shenandoah, in a report made immediately after the disaster, said:

"A mild storm suddenly followed by a violent line squall subjected the ship to enormous uncontrollable angle strains and rapid vertical ascent, resulting in the ship's structure breaking in two, at about 7,000 feet, in the vicinity of frames 130 and 90. The control car was quickly wrenched free in the air, undoubtedly precipitating the occupants. The forward wing cars were wrenched free from the ship's

structure in the air. The forward section of the ship, free, ballooned approximately one hour with its seven occupants, J. J. McCarthy being knocked out of the ship by a tree in landing. The midship section crashed with three occupants, only Gunner Cole being injured in landing. The after section crashed but landed its seventeen occupants safely. The forward section of the ship landed at Sharon, about ten miles east of the other sections, which landed at Ava. No fires occurred during or after the disaster."

The Shenandoah carried a crew of forty-three men, all of the navy, and also had on board Col. Chalmers G. Hall of the army air service. Col. Hall was among the injured. Among the killed in addition to the commander were Lieutenant-Commander Louis Hancock, executive officer; Lieut. J. B. Lawrence, senior watch officer; Lieut. A. R. Houghton, watch officer; Lieut. E. W. Shepard.

The Shenandoah was built by the United States navy in 1923 from the plans of a German Zeppelin. It was at first called the ZR-1. It had five engines and a speed of 70 miles an hour. It was 682 feet long and 78 feet 9 inches in diameter. Its cost was about $1,500,000. In October, 1924, it made a round trip of 9,000 miles from Lakehurst to Tacoma, Wash., by way of San Diego, Cal.

Dirigibles Wrecked Since 1919.

Akron, fell in Chicago July 21, 1919; ten lives lost.
ZR-2, fell in flames in River Humber, England, Aug. 24, 1921; forty-three lives lost.
Roma, fell at Norfolk, Va., Feb. 2, 1922; thirty-four lives lost.
Dixmude, French dirigible, lost Dec. 18, 1923, after flight over northern Africa; fifty lives lost.

FLIGHT TO HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Monday afternoon, Aug. 31, 1925, two large hydroplanes built by the United States navy rose from San Francisco bay and flew out of the Golden Gate on what was intended to be a nonstop flight of 2,100 miles to Hawaii. It had been estimated that the distance could be made in twenty-six hours. The PN-9 No. 3 started first, but was forced to descend about 300 miles from San Francisco owing to the failure of oil pressure. The destroyer William Jones, stationed 200 miles out at sea, went to the rescue of the disabled flying machine, took off the aviators and towed the craft back to port.

In the meantime the PN-9 No. 1, in charge of Commander John Rodgers, U. S. N., continued on its flight without incident until the following day at noon, when it was seen that the gasoline supply would not carry the plane to Kahului owing to the fact that expected favorable winds were not encountered. The commander therefore decided to land near the airplane tender Aroostook, the next to the last station ship on the route. However, the ship could not be found before the gas gave out and both engines on the plane stopped running, compelling the seaplane to descend to the surface of the ocean on which there was a heavy swell. The absence of power prevented the sending of radio messages, although messages could be received. The commander determined the position of the airship to be fifty miles north of the Aroostook's station.

The sea was moderate and by rigging a foresail the men on the seaplane managed to make fifty miles a day in the direction of the Hawaiian islands. The emergency rations carried sufficed until the seventh day, after which the aviators tried to eat some canned meat they had with them but were unable to retain it. Their supply of drinking water was scanty, but with the aid of a small still they managed to make it do. The voyage under these trying conditions continued for nine days. The distance made under sail was about 400 miles until the craft was about fifteen miles from the village of Nawiliwili on the southeast side of Kauai island, one of the Hawaiian group. Here it was sighted by the American submarine R-4, which at once notified the navy department that the missing plane had been found and that all on board were in good health. They were taken with their disabled craft to Nawiliwili and subsequently to Honolulu.

Nothing had been heard from the PN-9 No. 1 for nine days and the plane and its crew were given up for lost by the public and many of the officials in the navy department. The news that the men and ship had been saved and had finally reached the goal of the flight therefore caused great rejoicing.

Commander Rodgers was promoted to the position of assistant chief of the bureau of aeronautics.

FIRST FLIGHT AROUND THE WORLD.

Total elapsed time.....175 days
Mileage 27,534
Days actually in air 66
Actual flying time.....351 hours 11 minutes
Average speed .....76.36 miles per hour
Date .....April 6-Sept. 18, 1924

TRANSOCEANIC FLIGHTS.

The Atlantic ocean was crossed by the dirigible ZR-3, later named the Los Angeles, Oct. 12-15, 1924. The British dirigible R-34 crossed the Atlantic from east to west and from west to east in July, 1919.

Capt. John Alcock and Lieut. Arthur W. Brown, British aviators, crossed the Atlantic ocean June 14-15, 1919, from Newfoundland to Ireland, covering a distance estimated at 1,960 miles. The NC-4 of the United States navy made a flight of 1,219 miles in crossing the Atlantic from Newfoundland to the Azores May 16-17, 1919.

NONSTOP RECORD.

Dreuhin and Landry, French aviators, on Aug. 7-8, 1925, made a nonstop flight of 2,732 miles in 45 hours and 12 minutes on a course between Chartres and Etampes, France. They used a giant Farman Goliath single-motored plane, carrying 1,321 gallons of gasoline, three gallons of oil and food for three days.

Lieut. Oakley G. Kelly and Lieut. John A. MacReady, air service, U. S. A., flew from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific coast May 2-3, 1923, without making a stop. The start was made from Hempstead, Long island, N. Y., at 1:37 p. m., May 2, and the finish was at Rockwell field, San Diego, Cal., at 12:26 p. m., Pacific time, May 3. The official time of the flight was 26 hours 50 minutes 38⅘ seconds, as reported by the National Aeronautical association. The distance as plotted by the army air service was 2,520 miles, making the average speed 93½ miles an hour.

AIRPLANE RACING.

Pulitzer Trophy.

Lieut. Cyrus Bettis, U. S. A., in a Curtiss racer captured the Pulitzer trophy at Mitchel field, New York, Oct. 12, 1925, in the record time of 248.99 miles per hour, defeating Lieut. Alford J. Williams of the navy, whose time was 241.71. Winners of the Pulitzer trophy:
1920—Capt. C. C. Moseley.
1921—Bert Acosta.
1922—Lieut. R. L. Maughan.
1923—Lieut. A. J. Williams.
1924—Lieut. Harry H. Mills.
1925—Lieut. Cyrus Bettis.

James Gordon Bennett Cup.

Record of winners:
1909—Glenn H. Curtiss, America.

1910—Claude Grahame-White, England.
1911—Charles T. Weymann, America.
1912—Jules Vedrines, France.
1913—Maurice Prevost, France.
1914-1919—No racing.
1920—Sadi Lecointe, France.

Schneider Cup Races.

Lieut. James H. Doolittle, U. S. A., was the winner of the Schneider cup in the seaplane race at Bay Shore park, Baltimore, Md., Oct. 26, 1925. Flying over a fifty-kilometer course, he set a record of 234.772 miles per hour for 100 kilometers, 234.352 miles per hour for 200 kilometers and 235.036 miles per hour for his maximum speed, which was made on his last and fastest lap. Schneider cup winners and their speed in miles per hour:

1913—Prevost; 44.7.
1914—Howard Pixton; 55.2.
1919—Janello; 124.9.
1920—E. Bologna; 102.5.
1921—D. Briganti; 117.4.
1922—H. C. Biard, 146.5.
1923—D. Rittenhouse; 177.38.
1924—No contest.
1925—J. H. Doolittle; 235.036.

Speed Records.

At Mitchel field, New York, Sept. 18, 1925, Lieut. Alford Williams, U. S. N., flew a new Curtiss racer at the rate of 302.3 miles per hour, a speed never before attained by an airplane. The following table shows the development of airplane speed since 1906:

	M.P.H.
1906—Santos Dumont, France	25.597
1907—Henry Farman, France	32.748
1908—No new record.	
1909—Louis Bleriot, France	47.817
1910—Alfred Leblanc, U. S.	*67.877
1911—Ed Nieuport, France	82.726
1912—Jules Vedrines, U. S.	*108.181
1913—Maurice Prevost, France	126.666
1914-1918—No competitions.	
1919—B. de Romanet, France	166.919
1920—Sadi Lecointe, France	194.515
1921—Sadi Lecointe, France	205.222
1922—Gen. Wm. Mitchell, U. S.	222.969
1923—Lieut. A. J. Williams, U. S.	266.583
1924—Adj. Bonnet, France	278.480
1925—Lieut. A. J. Williams, U. S.	302.300

*Made by French pilots in America.

AIRPLANE RECORDS.

Highest Altitudes Reached.

The record for height attained by airplane is held by Sig. Calizo, Italian, who on Oct. 13, 1924, rose to a height of 41,536½ feet.

Following is a list of notable altitude flights since 1910:

Georges Legagneux, Pau, France, Dec. 9, 1910, 10,499 feet.

Arch Hoxsey, Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 26, 1910, 11,474 feet (unofficial).

Capt. Felix, Etampes, France, Aug. 5, 1911, 11,330 feet.

Lincoln Beachey, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 20, 1911, 11,642 feet.

Roland G. Garros, Parame, France, Nov. 7, 1911, 13,943 feet.

Lieut. Blaschke, Vienna, June 29, 1912, 14,300 feet.

Roland G. Garros, Houlgate, Sept. 6, 1912, 16,076 feet.

Georges Legagneux, Villacoublay, Sept. 17, 1912, 17,881 feet.

Edmond Perreyon, Buc aerodrome, France, March 11, 1913, 19,650 feet.

Georges Legagneux, St. Raphael, France, Dec. 27, 1913, 19,300 feet.

Herr Linnekogel, Johannisthal, Germany, March 31, 1914, 20,564 feet.

Heinrich Oelreich, Leipzig, Germany, July 14, 1914, 24,606 feet.

De Lloyd Thompson, Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 6, 1914, 15,600 feet.

Capt. H. LeR. Muller, San Diego, Cal., Oct. 8, 1914, 17,441 feet.

H. G. Hawker, Hendon, England, June 5, 1915, 20,000 feet.

H. G. Hawker, Brooklands, England, April 26, 1916, 24,408 feet.

Capt. W. A. Robertson, Jr., San Diego, Cal., May 12, 1917, 16,400 feet.

Miss Ruth Law, Peoria, Ill., Sept. 27, 1917, 14,701 feet (record for women).

Caleb Bragg, Port Washington, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1917, 12,000 feet, in hydroaeroplane carrying two passengers.

Lieut. M. B. Kelleher, with one passenger, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 8, 1918, 23,500 feet.

Capt. A. R. Schroeder, Dayton, O., Sept. 18, 1918, 28,900 feet.

Sadi Lecointe, Villacoublay, France, May 20, 1919, 28,871 feet.

Lieut. Casale, France, May 28, 1919, 31,000 feet.

Lieut. Casale, France, June 7, 1919, 31,168 feet.

Lieut. Casale, France, June 14, 1919, 33,136 feet 5 inches.

Roland Rohlfs, Mineola, N. Y., July 25, 1919, 31,100 feet.

Roland Rohlfs, Mineola, N. Y., Sept. 13, 1919, 34,000 feet.

Roland Rohlfs, Mineola, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1919, 34,610 feet.

Lieut. Harry Weddington, Kelly field, Texas, May 29, 1920, 19,856 feet with four passengers.

Lieut. Harry Weddington, Kelly field, Texas, Aug. 6, 1920, 19,070 feet with seven passengers.

Lieut. John A. MacReady, Dayton, O., Sept. 23, 1921, 34,509 feet.

Sadi Lecointe, Villacoublay, France, Oct. 30, 1923, 36,745¼ feet.

Sig. Calizo, Italian, Oct. 13, 1924, 41,536¼ feet.

BALLOONING.

James Gordon Bennett Cup Race.

The international balloon race for the James Gordon Bennett cup, which began in Brussels, Belgium, June 7, 1925, was won by the Belgian balloon Prince Leopold, which covered a distance of 840 miles, coming down in the sea ten miles from the Spanish coast. The Belgica, another Belgian craft, made 413 miles, and the Ciampino, Italian, made 413 miles. The victory of the Prince Leopold, piloted by M. Veenstra, was protested because the balloon had been forced to come down in the sea, a circumstance for which other pilots had been disqualified. The protest was not allowed. Record of event:

Year. Winner	Distance.
1906—America (American)	402 miles
1907—Pommern (German)	880 miles
1908—Helvetia (Swiss)	620 miles
1909—America II. (American)	695 miles
1910—America II. (American)	1,171 miles
1911—Berlin II. (German)	471 miles
1912—Picardie (French)	1,354 miles
1913—Goodyear (American)	400 miles
1914-1919—No contests.	
1920—Belgica (Belgian)	1,100 miles
1921—Zurich (Swiss)	469 miles
1922—Belgica (Belgian)	875 miles
1923—Belgica (Belgian)	728 miles
1924—Belgica (Belgian)	500 miles
1925—Prince Leopold (Belgian)	840 miles

Elimination Race in U. S.

The national elimination balloon race to determine the American entries in the international race at Brussels, Belgium, June 7, for the James Gordon Bennett cup took place May 1-3, 1925. The start was made at St. Joseph, Mo., with four balloons in competi-

tion. One of the prospective racers was put out of commission by heavy wind. The Goodyear III., piloted by W. T. Van Orman, proved the winner, as it did in 1924. It landed at Reform, Ala., on May 3 after having covered a distance of 585 miles in 37 hours 46 minutes. Capt. H. E. Honeywell, in the St. Joseph, made 543 miles and landed at Aberdeen, Ala.; Lieut. William J. Flood, in the army S-14, landed at Batesville, Ark., 342 miles from the starting point, and Herbert V. Thaden in the Detroit landed at Selma, Kas., 125 miles from St. Joseph. Van Orman, Flood and Honeywell were chosen to represent the American team in the European contest.

RECORD FOR DISTANCE.

The record for distance traveled in an ordinary nondirigible balloon in continuous flight in a race is held by Maurice Benaims of France, who made 1,354 miles in contesting for the James Gordon Bennett cup Oct. 27-29, 1912. In 1900 Count de la Vaux made a journey of 1,193 miles and in 1910 Alan R. Hawley and Augustus Post covered 1,171 miles.

Hans Berliner with two passengers made a balloon flight Feb. 8-16, 1914, from Bitterfeld, Germany, to Kirgischansk, in the Ural mountains, Russia. The distance is approximately 1,800 miles.

RECORD FOR HEIGHT.

The record for height made in an ordinary gas balloon is 28,750 feet. It was made by Prof. Berson of Berlin Dec. 4, 1894. A record of nearly 33,000 feet was claimed for the French balloon Icare in 1913.

HIGH PARACHUTE JUMPS.

Lieut. Arthur G. Hamilton jumped from a De Haviland airplane 24,400 feet above Chanute field at Rantoul, Ill., March 23, 1921, and landed safely after drifting some eight miles. Sergt. Enoch Chambers jumped 26,000 feet at Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 1, 1921.

Miss Phoebe J. Fairgrave, 18 years old, made a parachute jump of 15,200 feet at the Curtiss flying field near St. Paul, Minn., July 11, 1921.

BASKET BALL.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE.

Ohio State university won the basket-ball championship of the intercollegiate conference for the season ending in the latter part of March, 1925, with eleven victories and one defeat, or a percentage of .917. Final standing of the teams:

Team.	Won.	Lost.	Points For.	Points Ag'st.	Pct.
Ohio State	11	1	363	271	.917
Illinois	8	4	309	279	.667
Indiana	8	4	381	334	.667
Purdue	7	4	332	316	.636
Michigan	6	5	302	272	.545
Minnesota	6	6	269	245	.500
Iowa	5	7	299	276	.417
Northwestern	4	8	227	276	.333
Wisconsin	3	9	237	290	.250
Chicago	1	11	202	362	.083

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE.

Princeton university won the championship of the Intercollegiate (eastern) Basket-Ball league for the season ending in March, 1925, with nine victories and one defeat on a percentage of .900. The final standing of the six teams in the league was:

Team.	Won.	Lost.	Points For.	Points Ag'st.	Pct.
Princeton	9	1	281	183	.900
Dartmouth	6	4	223	192	.600
Pennsylvania	6	4	201	196	.600
Columbia	6	4	179	192	.600
Cornell	3	7	184	224	.300
Yale	0	10	168	249	.000

MISSOURI VALLEY CONFERENCE.

Following was the standing of the Missouri valley conference basket-ball teams at the close of the championship season in March, 1925:

Team.	Won.	Lost.	Goals For.	Goals Ag'st.	Pct.
Kansas	15	1	453	326	.938
Nebraska	13	3	428	298	.813
Washington	10	6	437	358	.625
Kansas State	10	6	472	412	.625
Oklahoma	9	7	474	408	.563
Missouri	6	10	432	410	375
Grinnell	4	12	398	493	.250
Drake	4	12	313	456	.250
Iowa State	1	15	279	465	.063

INTERSCHOLASTIC CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Wichita (Kas.) high school team won the national interscholastic basket-ball championship in the Bartlett gymnasium, University of Chicago, March 31-April 4, 1925, by defeating the team from El Reno, Okla., in the deciding game by a score of 27 to 6. Dixie high of St. George, Utah, won the "consolation" championship by defeating Southwestern high of Detroit, Mich., 21 to 18. Record of winners:

1917—Evanston academy.
1920—Wingate, Ind.
1921—Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
1922—Lexington, Ky.
1923—Kansas City, Kas.
1924—Windsor, Col.
1925—Wichita, Kas.

PACIFIC COAST CHAMPIONSHIP.

The University of California won the Pacific coast conference basket-ball championship March 16, 1925, when it defeated the Oregon Agricultural college team at Corvallis, Ore., by a score of 33 to 19.

NATIONAL A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIP.

Washburn college of Topeka, Kas., won the National A. A. U. basket-ball championship at Kansas City, Mo., March 14, 1925, when its team defeated the Hillyards of St. Joseph, Mo., 42 to 30 in the final of the annual tournament. Winners by years:

1922—Lowe-Campbells, Kansas City, Mo.
1923—Kansas City Athletic club, Kansas City, Mo.
1924—Butler college, Indianapolis, Ind.
1925—Washburn college, Topeka, Kas.

CASTING.

NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

The annual tournament of the National Bait and Fly Casting association was held in Washington park, Chicago, Aug. 19-23, 1925. The all-around championship was won by George G. Chatt of Chicago for the third time. Mr. Chatt broke the world's record for the dry fly accuracy event with but a single demerit for a score of 99 14-15. He also won the distance fly event and the distance ⅝-ounce plug event with an average of 232 2-5 feet for five casts. Chatt won his title from a field of 140 casters from all parts of the United States.

Jack Schwinn of Newark, N. J., won the salmon fly event with a 151-foot average for three casts. Otto Peters of Buffalo, N. Y., took the ⅝-ounce accuracy plug event with a score of 99.7. Walter Newcomb, also of Buffalo, with an average of 267 feet on his casts, won first place in the ½-ounce distance bait event. In the dry fly unknown distance event W. P. Arend of Denver turned in a score of 99.6. V. D. Reese, Columbus, O., with a perfect score, won the ¼-ounce accuracy bait event. A. Trimble of Cleveland won the ½-ounce accuracy bait event, scoring 99.5.

Fred Abrogast, Akron, O., took the ¼-ounce distance bait event with an average cast of 214 feet. In the 5¾-ounce accuracy fly event William Stanley of Chicago turned in a perfect score.

MOTORING.

AUTOMOBILE RACING RECORDS.

[From American Automobile association.]

Competitive Speedway Records Regardless of Class. Nonstock.

Distance.	Time.	Driver.	Car.	Place.	Date.
1 mile	0:40.23	De Palma	Mercedes	Des Moines	June 24, 1916
2 miles	1:09.57	L. Chevrolet	Frontenac	Chicago	Sept. 3, 1917
3 miles	1:54.81	Resta	Peugeot	Des Moines	June 24, 1916
4 miles	2:14.22	L. Chevrolet	Frontenac	Chicago	Sept. 3, 1917
5 miles	2:56.35	Resta	Peugeot	Omaha	July 15, 1916
10 miles	5:20.20	Milton	Duesenberg	Sheepshead Bay	June 14, 1919
15 miles	8.18.90	De Palma	Packard Special	Chicago	Sept. 3, 1917
20 miles	10:50.20	De Palma	Packard Special	Chicago	July 28, 1918
25 miles	11:10.00	Duray	Special	Culver City	April 18, 1925
50 miles	22:11.00	Hartz	Special	Culver City	April 18, 1925
75 miles	42:40.28	L. Chevrolet	Frontenac	Chicago	Sept. 3, 1917
100 miles	52:01.23	Murphy	Murphy Special	Santa Rosa	May 7, 1922
150 miles	1:23:14.20	Thomas	Duesenberg	San Francisco	June 14, 1922
200 miles	1:55:11.05	Mulford	Hudson	Chicago	June 16, 1917
250 miles	1:58:13.00	Milton	Special	Culver City	Mar. 1, 1925
300 miles	2:55:32.23	Milton	Durant	Kansas City	Sept. 17, 1922
350 miles	3:24:42.99	Anderson	Stutz	Sheepshead Bay	Oct. 9, 1915
400 miles	4:04:48.98	Resta	Peugeot	Chicago	June 26, 1915
450 miles	4:35:05.78	Resta	Peugeot	Chicago	June 26, 1915
500 miles	4:56:39.47	Paolo	Duesenberg	Indianapolis	May 30, 1925

Noncompetitive Straightaway Records Regardless of Class, Nonstock.

½ mile	0:11.57	Milton	Duesenberg	Daytona	April 5, 1922
1 kilometer	0:13.90	Haugdahl	Special	Daytona	April 27, 1920
1 mile	0:23.07	Milton	Duesenberg	Daytona	April 27, 1920
2 miles	0:46.24	Milton	Duesenberg	Daytona	April 25, 1920
3 miles	1:12.18	Milton	Duesenberg	Daytona	April 25, 1920
4 miles	1:36.14	Milton	Duesenberg	Daytona	April 5, 1922
5 miles	1:56.02	Haugdahl	Special	Daytona	April 5, 1922
10 miles	3:56.00	Haugdahl	Special	Daytona	Feb. 17, 1919
15 miles	6:48.75	De Palma	Packard Special	Daytona	Feb. 17, 1919
20 miles	8:54.20	De Palma	Packard Special	Daytona	April 27, 1920
	(Standing start)				
1 mile	0:38.83	De Palma	Packard Special	Daytona	Feb. 17, 1919

Noncompetitive Speedway Records Regardless of Class, Nonstock.

¼ mile	0:06.91	Rader	Packard Special	Sheepshead Bay	July 28, 1917
½ mile	0:13.94	Rader	Packard Special	Sheepshead Bay	July 28, 1917
1 kilometer	0:17.35	Rader	Packard Special	Sheepshead Bay	July 28, 1917
1 mile	0:28.76	Rader	Packard Special	Sheepshead Bay	July 27, 1917
2 miles	0:57.81	Rader	Packard Special	Sheepshead Bay	July 27, 1917
3 miles	1:26.61	Rader	Packard Special	Sheepshead Bay	July 27, 1917
4 miles	1:55.74	Rader	Packard Special	Sheepshead Bay	July 27, 1917
5 miles	2:24.65	Rader	Packard Special	Sheepshead Bay	July 27, 1917
10 miles	4:50.88	Rader	Packard Special	Sheepshead Bay	July 27, 1917
15 miles	7:40.05	Durant	Durant	Los Angeles	Mar. 16, 1923
20 miles	10:12.84	Durant	Durant	Los Angeles	Mar. 16, 1923
25 miles	12:45.52	Durant	Durant	Los Angeles	Mar. 16, 1923
30 miles	15:17.87	Durant	Durant	Los Angeles	Mar. 16, 1923
40 miles	20:24.57	Durant	Durant	Los Angeles	Mar. 16, 1923
50 miles	25:31.01	Durant	Durant	Los Angeles	Mar. 16, 1923

WORLD'S SPEED CLASSICS.

Vanderbilt Cup.

Year.	Winning driver and car.	Miles.	Time.
1904	Heath, Panhard, Fr.	284.00	5:26:45
1905	Hemery, Darracq, Fr.	283.00	4:36:08
1906	Wagner, Darracq, Fr.	297.10	4:50:10⅘
1908	Robertson, Locomobile, America	258.60	4:00:48⅕
1909	Grant, Alco, Am.	278.08	4:25:42
1910	Grant, Alco, Am.	278.08	4:15:58
1911	Mulford, Lozier, Am.	291.38	3:56:00⅘
1912	De Palma, Mercedes, Germany	300.00	4:20:31
1914	De Palma, Mercedes, Germany	295.00	3:53:41
1915	Resta, Peugeot, Fr.	300.30	4:27:37
1916	Resta, Peugeot, Fr.	294.00	3:22:48
	No races since 1916.		

American Grand Prize.

1908	Wagner, Fiat, Italy	402.08	6:10:31
1910	Bruce-Brown, Benz, Germany	415.20	6:03:05
1911	Bruce-Brown, Fiat, Italy	411.36	5:31:29
1912	Bragg, Fiat, Italy	409.00	5:59:27
1914	Pullen, Mercer, Am.	403 24	5:13:30
1915	Resta, Peugeot, Fr.	400.28	7:07:57
1916	Aitken, Peugeot, Fr.	403.25	4:42:47
	No races in 1909, 1913 or since 1916.		

French Grand Prix.

1906	Szisz, Renault, Fr.	774.00	12:14:05
1907	Nazzaro, Fiat, Italy	478.30	6:45:33
1908	Lautenschlager, Mercedes, Ger.	478.30	6:55:43
1912	Boillot, Peugeot, Fr.	956.00	13:58:02
1913	Boillot, Peugeot, Fr.	300.00	6:07:00
1914	Lautenschlager, Mercedes, Ger.	467.00	7:08:18
	1915-1920—No racing.		
1921	J. Murphy, Am.	323.50	4:07:10
1922	Nazzaro, Fiat, It.	415.00	6:17:17
1923	Salamano, Fiat, It.	400 00	5:27:38
1924	Campari, Alfa, It.	506.00	7:05:34
1925	Benoist, Delage, Fr.	625.00	8:55:41

Gordon Bennett Cup.

1900	Charron, Panhard, France	351.00	9:09:39
1901	Girardot, Panhard, France	327.00	8:50:30
1902	Edge, Napier, Eng.	383.00	10:42:00
1903	Jenatzy, Mercedes, Germany	386.00	8:36:00

Year. Winning driver and car.	Miles.	Time.
1904—Thery, Brasier, Fr.	350.00	5:40:03
1905—Thery, Brasier, Fr.	342.00	7:02:42
1906—Race discontinued.		
Elgin Trophy.		
1910—Mulford, Lozier, Am.	305.20	4:52:29.84
1911—Zengle, Nat'l, Am.	305.20	4:35:39.08
1912—R. de Palma, Mercedes, Germany.	254.00	3:42:20
1913—Anderson, Stutz, Am.	301.68	3:13:38
1914—R. de Palma, Mercedes, Germany.	301.68	4:06:18
1915—Anderson, Stutz, Am.	301.84	3:54:25
1916-1917-1918—No races.		
1919—Milton, Duesenberg Special, America.	301.00	4:05:17
1920—R. de Palma, Ballot, France	250.00	3:09:54
1921-1925—No contests.		
Chicago Automobile Club Cup.		
1913—R. de Palma, Mercer, America.	301.68	4:31:56
1914—R. de Palma, Mercedes, Germany.	301.68	4:05:01
1915—E. Cooper, Stutz, America	301.84	4:01:32
1916-1925—No contests.		
Indianapolis Speedway Race.		
1911—Harroun, Marmon, Am.	500	6:42:08
1912—Dawson, National, Am.	500	6:21:06
1913—Goux, Peugeot, France.	500	6:35:05
1914—Thomas, Delage, Fr.	500	6:03:45
1915—De Palma, Mercedes, Germany	500	5:33:55
1916—Resta, Peugeot, France.	300	3:34:17
1917-1918—No races.		
1919—Wilcox, Peugeot, Fr.	500	5:44:21
1920—G. Chevrolet, Monroe, America	500	5:40:10
1921—T. Milton, Frontenac, America	500	5:34:44
1922—J. Murphy, Murphy Special, America.	500	5:17:30
1923—T. Milton, H. C. S. Special, America.	500	5:28:06
1924—Joe Boyer, Duesenberg.	500	5:05:23
1925—P. de Paolo, Duesenberg	500	4:56:39.47
Chicago Derby.		
1917—Cooper, Stutz, America.	250	2:25:29
1918—Chevrolet, Frontenac, America	100	55:29.60
1919—Race discontinued.		
Italian Grand Prix.		
1925—Brilli Peri.	498	5:14:33

SPEEDWAY RACING IN 1925.

Following were the results in the chief speedway races in 1925:

Culver City, Cal., March 1—250-mile race won by Tommy Milton in 1:58:13.

Culver City, Cal., April 19—50-mile heat taken by Harry Hartz in 22:11.

Culver City, Cal., April 19—25-mile heat won by Peter de Paolo in 11:06:60.

Charlotte, N. C., May 11—250-mile race won by Earl Cooper in 2:02:55.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 30—500-mile race won by Peter de Paolo in 4:56:39.47.

Altoona, Pa., June 13—250-mile race won by Peter de Paolo in 2:10:21.49.

Laurel, Md., July 11—250-mile race won by Peter de Paolo in 2:01:37.

Fresno, Cal., Oct. 3—100-mile race won by Fred Comer in 1:28:05.

Charlotte, N. C., Nov. 11—250-mile race won by Tommy Milton in 2:00:41.

TWENTY-FOUR HOUR RECORD.

Joe Dawson in a Chalmers car made a world's record for twenty-four hours by running 1,900¼ miles on the Sheepshead Bay speedway Aug. 2, 1917. The best previous record was 1,819 miles by Ralph Mulford on the same track May 1-2, 1916.

TRANSCONTINENTAL RECORDS.

The coast-to-coast records were established in 1916. In order of their occurrence the performances were as follows:

Robert Hammond in an Empire car drove from San Francisco to New York, a distance by the route taken of 3,384 miles, in 6 days 10 hours 59 minutes May 16-23. This lowered the record set the previous week by a Cadillac eight cylinder car, which made the trip from Los Angeles to New York in 7 days 11 hours 52 minutes.

Driving a Marmon 34, S. B. Stevens arrived in San Francisco at 5 p. m., July 29, just 5 days 18 hours 30 minutes out from New York.

W. F. Sturm, driving a Hudson Super-Six, made the distance from San Francisco to New York in 5 days 3 hours 31 minutes Sept. 13-18 and then made the return trip in 5 days 17 hours 32 minutes, making the time for the round trip 10 days 21 hours 3 minutes. The distance traveled was 6,592 miles.

CHICAGO-NEW YORK RECORD.

"Cannonball" Baker made the distance between New York and Chicago, 1,045 miles by the route he took, in 26 hours 50 minutes, June 23-24, 1920. The run was made in a Templar car under the auspices of the American Automobile association and in the interests of the army recruiting service. The best previous record was 31 hours flat, made in 1916 by B. F. Durham and Al Walden.

WRESTLING.

WAYNE MUNN VS. ED LEWIS.

In a contest for the heavyweight wrestling championship of the world in Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 8, 1925, Wayne Munn, a former University of Minnesota football player, defeated Ed "Strangler" Lewis, the titleholder, by taking two falls out of three. Lewis was awarded the second fall on a claim of foul when Munn threw him to the floor outside the ropes. Lewis received injuries which made it necessary for him to go to a hospital for treatment. Munn is 6 feet 6 inches in height and weighs 260 pounds. The contest with Lewis was his first important professional match.

ZBYSZKO VS. MUNN.

In the Arena at Philadelphia, April 15, 1925, Stanislaus Zbyszko defeated Wayne Munn in a contest for the heavyweight championship of the world. The Polish wrestler won the first fall in 8 minutes 11 seconds and the second in 4 minutes 53 seconds. Munn, it was claimed, was weakened by an attack of tonsillitis.

COLLEGE WRESTLING—WESTERN.

Following were the winners in the wrestling championship contests at the tournament of the Western Intercollegiate Wrestling, Fencing and Gymnastic association at the University of Minnesota March 21, 1925:

115 pounds—H. O. Boyvey, Ames.
125 pounds—C. P. Kurtz, Ames.
135 pounds—Robert Michael, Iowa.
145 pounds—G. W. Woodhull, Ames.
158 pounds—R. A. Prunty, Ames.
175 pounds—Latimer, Purdue.
Heavyweight—W. Fisher, Indiana.

COLLEGE WRESTLING—EASTERN.

Penn State college won the eastern intercollegiate wrestling championship at the Columbia university gymnasium, New York, March 21, 1925. Following were the winners:

115 pounds—Leonard A. Cary, Penn State.
125 pounds—Ralph Best, Lehigh.
135 pounds—Walter Liggett, Penn State.
145 pounds—William Black, Penn State.
175 pounds—Frank F. Russell, Yale.
Unlimited class—Charles Tuttle, Yale.

YACHTING.

THE AMERICA'S CUP.

Record of Races.

1851—Aug. 22. In this, the year of the great exhibition in London, the Royal Yacht Club of England offered a cup to the winner of a yacht race around the Isle of Wight. The course was 60 miles in length. The race was won by the schooner yacht America, designed by George Steers for John C. Stevens of the New York Yacht club. The America was 94 feet over all, 88 feet on the water line, 22½ feet beam and 11½ feet draft. There was no time allowance and the competing yachts ranged in size from a three-masted 392-ton schooner, the Brilliant, to the 47-ton cutter the Aurora, which came in second in the race. The time of the America was 10 hours and 34 minutes; that of the Aurora was 24 minutes slower. The cup after that became known as the America's cup and has ever since been successfully defended.

1870—Aug. 8. New York Yacht club course; Magic, 3:58:21; Cambria, 4:37:38.

1871—Oct. 16, New York Yacht club course: Columbia, 6:19:41; Livonia, 6:46:45. Oct. 18, 20 miles to windward off Sandy Hook and return; Columbia, 3:07:41¾; Livonia, 3:18:15½. Columbia disabled in third race Oct. 19. Oct. 21, 20 miles to windward off Sandy Hook and return; Sappho, 5:39:02; Livonia, 6:09:23. Oct. 23, New York Yacht club course; Sappho, 4:16:17; Livonia, 5:11:55.

1876—Aug. 11, New York Yacht club course: Madeleine, 5:23:54; Countess of Dufferin, 5:34:53. Aug. 12, 20 miles to windward off Sandy Hook and return: Madeleine, 7:18:46; Countess of Dufferin, 7:46:00.

1881—Nov. 9, New York Yacht club course: Mischief, 4:17:00; Atalanta, 4:45:39¼. Nov. 10, 16 miles to leeward off Sandy Hook and return; Mischief, 4:54:53; Atalanta, 5:33:47.

1885—Sept. 14, New York Yacht club course: Puritan, 6:06:05; Genesta, 6:22:24. Sept. 16, 20 miles to leeward off Sandy Hook light and return; Puritan, 5:03:14; Genesta, 5:04:52.

1886—Sept. 9, New York Yacht club course; Mayflower, 5:26:41; Galatea, 5:38:43. Sept. 11, 20 miles to leeward off Sandy Hook light and return: Mayflower, 6:49:10; Galatea, 7:18:09.

1887—Sept. 27, New York Yacht club course: Volunteer, 4:53:18; Thistle, 5:12:41¾. Sept. 30, 20 miles to windward off Scotland light and return: Volunteer, 5:42:56¼; Thistle, 5:54:45.

1893—Oct. 7, 15 miles to windward off Sandy Hook light and return; Vigilant, 4:05:47; Valkyrie, 4:11:35. Oct. 9, triangular 30-mile course, first leg to windward; Vigilant, 3:25:01; Valkyrie, 3:35:36. Oct. 13, 15 miles to windward off Sandy Hook light and return; Vigilant, 3:24:39; Valkyrie, 3:25:19.

1895—Sept. 7, 15 miles to windward and return, east by south off Point Seabright, N. J.; Defender, 4:57:55; Valkyrie III., 5:08:44. Sept. 11, triangular course, 10 miles to each leg; Valkyrie III., 3:55:09; Defender, 3:55:56; won by Defender on a foul, Sept. 13 Defender sailed over the course and claimed cup and race; claim allowed.

1899—Oct. 16, 15 miles to windward and return, off Sandy Hook: Columbia, 4:53:53; Shamrock, 5:04:07. Oct. 17, triangular course, 10 miles to a leg: Columbia, 3:37:00; Shamrock snapped its topmast. Oct. 20, 15 miles to leeward and return: Columbia, 3:38:09; Shamrock, 3:43:26.

1901—Sept. 28, 15 miles to windward and return, off Sandy Hook: Columbia, 4:30:24; Shamrock II., 4:31:44. Oct. 3, triangular course: Columbia, 3:12:35; Shamrock II., 3:16:10. Oct. 4, 15 miles to leeward and return: Columbia, 4:32:57; Shamrock II., 4:33:38.

1903—Aug. 22, 15 miles to leeward and return, off Sandy Hook: Reliance, 3:31:17; Shamrock III., 3:41:17. Aug. 25, triangular course, 10 miles to leg: Reliance, 3:14:54; Shamrock III., 3:18:10. Sept. 3, 15 miles to windward and return: Reliance, 4:28:04; Shamrock III. did not finish.

1920—July 15, 15 miles to windward and return, off Sandy Hook; Shamrock IV., Royal Ulster Y. C., 4:24:48; Resolute, New York Y. C., disabled. July 17, 30 mile triangular course; race not finished within time limit. July 20, 30 mile triangular course: Shamrock 5:22:18; Resolute, 5:24:44 (corrected time). July 21, course south by west 30 miles; first leg 15 miles to windward, second leg return; Resolute, 3:56:05; Shamrock, 4:03:06 (corrected time). July 23, course 10 miles south-southwest, 10 miles east by north and 10 miles northwest-half-north: Resolute, 3:31:12; Shamrock, 3:41:10. July 26, race called off; no breeze. July 27, course 30 miles, 15 to windward and 15 to leeward; Resolute, 5:28:35; Shamrock, 5:48:20.

There have been no races for the America's cup since 1920.

MACKINAC CUP RACE.

J. A. Hadwiger's class Q sloop Virginia of the Chicago Yacht club won the 1925 yacht race from Chicago to Mackinac island, Michigan, July 25-29, in 61:03:21 corrected time. The sloop Celeritas, owned by F. A. Price, arrived at the goal first but lost on the time allowance given the Virginia. The trip was a stormy one and a number of the competing yachts were disabled and compelled to seek the nearest port long before they were near Mackinac island. The finishing and corrected time of the four leading yachts follows:

	Finish.	Cor. time.
Virginia†	2:58:50 p. m.	61:03:21
Celeritas	11:40:18 a. m.	62:51:12
Intrepid	2:03:27 p. m.	63:48:43
Privateer	8:34:13 p. m.	66:00:54

Record of winners:

1904—Vencedor.	1914—Olympian.
1905—Mistral.	1915—Leda.
1906—Vanadis.	1916—Intrepid.
1907—Vencedor.	1917-1920—No races.
1908—Valmore.	1921—Virginia.
1909—Valmore.	1922—Intrepid.
1910—Valmore.	1923—Virginia.
1911—Mavourneen.	1924—Sari.
1912—Polaris.	1925—Celeritas.†
1913—Olympian.*	

*To Petoskey, Mich. †The Virginia was disqualified for tying to a buoy during the race.

The best record to Mackinac island, 28:21:51 for the 331 miles, was made by the Mavourneen in 1911.

THE LIPTON CUP.

The Lipton cup, emblematic of the class R championship of the great lakes, was won by Keith Pravier's Tomboy with 17 points in a series of races sailed on Lake Michigan off Chicago Aug. 20 and 21, 1925. The Nancy was second with 11 points and the Mitzi third with 10 points.

Record of Winners.

1902—La Rita, Chi.	1909—Spray, Chicago.
1903—La Rita, Chi.	1910—Spray, Chicago.
1904—Ste. Claire, Det.	1911—Columbia, Chi.
1905—Ste. Claire, Det.	1912—Susan II., Chi.
1906—Cherry Circle, Chicago.	1913—Susan II., Chi.
1907—Cherry Circle, Chicago.	1914-15-16—No races.
1908—Chicago, Chi.	1917—Mebleh, Cleve.
	1918—No race.
	1919—Sari, Chicago.

1920—Rainbow, Chi.
1921—Yank, Chicago.
1922—Gossoon, Chi.
1923—Ariel, Chicago.
1924—Sari, Chicago.
1925—Tomboy, Chi.

THE LIPTON TROPHY.

Winner.	*Record of Winners.*	Time.
1910—Valmore		3:24:10
1911—Valmore		2:35:28
1912—Michicago		2:45:05
1913—Polaris		1:45:50
1914—Valiant		1:49:03
1915-1925—No races.		

SIR JOHN NUTTING CUP.

Record of Winners.

1906—Pequod.
1907—Pequod.
1908—No race.
1909—Sand Dab.
1910—Invader.
1911—Invader.
1912—Invader.
1913—No race.
1914—No race.
1915—Banshee.
1916—Banshee.
1917-1919—No races.
1920—Sari.
1921—Gossoon.
1922—Gossoon.
1923—Ariel.
1924—No race.
1925—Nancy.

CHICAGO YACHT CLUB RACE.

Under the auspices of the Chicago Yacht club the class R and pup races were sailed over the triangular course off Belmont harbor Sept. 19, 1925, with the following result:

R. Class.

Yacht.	Time.	Yacht.	Time.
Nancy	2:06:24	Mitzi	2:15:09
Gossoon	2:09:25	Colleen	2:21:45
Sari	2:09:35	Alpha	2:26:30
Yank	2:14:29	*Tomboy	

Pups.

Ancona	1:22:38	Alert	1:32:06
Red Jacket	1:22:58	Mope	1:37.27
Naiad	1:24:46	Riri	1:46:23
Minnow	1:25:05	*Active	
Arab	1:26:29		

*Did not finish.

MICHIGAN CITY RACE.

The annual Michigan City race of the Jackson Park Yacht club took place Sept. 5, 1925, with the Columbia, Quest and Chaperon the victors in their respective classes. Summary:

Thirty-Foot Class.

Yacht.	Elapsed time.	Cor. time.
Columbia	4:29:35	4:29:35
Camilla	4:56:20	4:51:49
Edith II	4:27:50	6:26:44

Yawl Class.

Quest	5:36:05	5:19:16
Beaver	5:58:00	5:28:39

Q Class.

Chaperon	4:43:05	4:43:05

LAKE MICHIGAN TRIANGULAR RACE.

The Chicago Yacht club's annual Chicago-St. Joe-Michigan City race, the last leg of which was sailed on Sept. 7, 1925, resulted as follows:

Universal Class.

Yacht.	Points.	Yacht.	Points.
Tomboy	39	Siren	25
Mitzi	38	Kayoshk II	21
Jackson Park II.	34	Chipmunk	17
Sari	34	Rainbow	11
Celeritas	33	Fame	7
Alpha	26	Circe	6

Seawanhaka Class.

Yacht.	Points.	Yacht.	Points.
Springtime	19	Sandab	13
Invader	19	Mildred II	10
Seboomook	18	Vandal	9
Columbia	14	Illinois	5

GOLDEN GATE TO TAHITI.

Four yachts left the Golden Gate at San Francisco June 10, 1925, on a race of 3,665 miles to Tahiti. The schooner Mariner, owned by L. A. Norris of San Francisco, won, arriving at the goal July 1. The Idala was second, the Shawnee third and the Eloise last.

SEAWANHAKA CUP RACE.

The American six-meter yacht Lanai won the Seawanhaka cup from the British yacht Colla by taking three out of four races off Rothesay, Scotland, July 12-15, 1925.

SIX-METER YACHT RACES.

The United States won the international six-meter yacht racing championship by taking four out of six races from Norwegian boats on Long Island sound in September, 1925. The score was 121¼ points for the United States and 95¼ for Norway.

ROWING.

HARVARD-YALE RACES.

University Eights.

Year. Winner.	Time.	Loser's time.
1876—Yale	22:02	22:33
1877—Harvard	24:36	24:44
1878—Harvard	20:44⅘	21:29
1879—Harvard	22:15	23:58
1880—Yale	24:27	25:09
1881—Yale	22:13	22:19
1882—Harvard	20:47	20:50½
1883—Harvard	24:26	25:59
1884—Yale	20:31	20:46
1885—Harvard	25:15½	26:30
1886—Yale	20:41½	21:05⅘
1887—Yale	22:56	23:14½
1888—Yale	20:10	21:24
1889—Yale	21:30	21:55
1890—Yale	21:29	21:40
1891—Harvard	21:23	21:57
1892—Yale	20:48	21:40
1893—Yale	25:01⅘	25:15
1894—Yale	22:47	24:40
1895—Yale	21:30	25:15
1899—Harvard	20:52⅘	21:13
1900—Yale	21:12⅘	21:37⅘
1901—Yale	23:37	23:45
1902—Yale	20:20	20:33
1903—Yale	20:19¼	20:29⅘
1904—Yale	21:40⅘	22:10
1905—Yale	22:33⅘	22:36
1906—Harvard	23:02	23:11
1907—Yale	21:10	21:13
1908—Harvard	24:10	*
1909—Harvard	21:50	22:10
1910—Harvard	20:46⅘	21:04
1911—Harvard	22:44	23:40
1912—Harvard	21:43⅘	22:04
1913—Harvard	21:42	22:20
1914—Yale	21:16	21:16⅘
1915—Yale	20:52	21:13⅘
1916—Harvard	20:02	20:17
1917—No racing on account of war.		
1918—Harvard†	10:58	11:04
1919—Yale	21:42⅘	21:47⅘
1920—Harvard	23:11	23:46
1921—Yale	20:41	20:44⅘
1922—Yale	21:53	22:06
1923—Yale	22:10	22:35
1924—Yale	21:58⅘	22:11⅘
1925—Yale	20:26	20:32⅘

*Time not taken. Yale stroke oar collapsed at end of 2¼ miles. †Wartime substitute race on 2 mile course on the Housatonic river near New Haven, Conn.

Of the above races the first two were rowed on the Springfield (Mass.) course and the remainder (except the 1918 race) on the New London course, which is four miles straightaway. There were no dual races in 1896, 1897 and 1898. The Harvard-Yale freshman and junior varsity races are rowed at the same time and place as the eight-oared races.

Harvard-Yale Freshman Eights.

Year. Winner.	Time.	Loser's time.
1901—Yale	10:37¼	10:58

Year. Winner.	Time.	Loser's time.
1902—Dead heat	10:13	10:13
1903—Yale	9:43⅘	9:48⅘
1904—Yale	10:20	10:20½
1905—Harvard	9:59	10:04
1906—Yale	10:39⅘	10:41
1907—Harvard	11:15	11:19
1908—Harvard	9:38½	9:47½
1909—Harvard	11:32	12:09
1910—Harvard	11:54½	12:02
1911—Yale	11:53	11:59½
1912—Harvard	10:52	10:54½
1913—Harvard	10:41	10:45
1914—Harvard	11:49	12:04
1915—Yale (1½ miles)	8:06	8:10
1916—Harvard	10:36⅘	10:39
1917 and 1918—No racing on account		of war.
1919—Harvard	10:36	10:37½
1920—Yale	10:03⅘	10:00
1921—Yale	12:13	12:32
1922—Harvard	11:19	*
1923—Yale	10:27⅘	10:46
1924—Yale	10:33	10:45⅘
1925—Yale	9:51½	10:01

*Yale did not finish; shell swamped.

Harvard-Yale Junior Eights.

Two miles.

1901—Harvard	11:49⅕	12:02⅕
1902—Harvard	11:19½	11:25½
1903—Yale	10:59⅘	11:10⅕
1904—Harvard	12:12	12:15
1905—Harvard	11:22	11:27
1906—Yale	12:15	12:21
1907—Yale	12:33	13:15
1908—Yale	10:33½	10:43
1909—Harvard	13:14	13:23
1910—Harvard	13:02½	13:18
1911—Harvard	13:37½	13:52
1912—Harvard	11:24	11:55
1913—Harvard	11:52	12:11
1914—Harvard	11:34	12:02
1915—Yale	10:40	10:43
1916—Harvard	10:25	10:27
1917 and 1918—No racing on account		of war.
1919—Harvard	10:40⅘	10:41⅘
1920—Yale	10:06⅘	10:10
1921—Harvard	12:29	12:53
1922—Harvard	11:05	11:16
1923—Yale	10:10	10:38
1924—Yale	10:41	10:45
1925—Yale	9:50	10:02

INTERUNIVERSITY RACES.

Poughkeepsie course, four miles.

University Eight-Oared.

June 26, 1896—(1) Cornell, 19:59; (2) Harvard, 20:08; (3) Pennsylvania, 20:18; (4) Columbia, 21:25.

June 25, 1897—(1) Cornell, 20:34; (2) Yale, 20:44; (3) Harvard, 21:00.

July 2, 1897—(1) Cornell, 20:47⅘; (2) Columbia, 21:20⅗; (3) Pennsylvania, swamped.

July 2, 1898—(1) Pennsylvania, 15:51½; (2) Cornell, 16:06; (3) Wisconsin, 16:10; (4) Columbia, 16:21.

June 27, 1899—(1) Pennsylvania, 20:04; (2) Wisconsin, 20:05½; (3) Cornell, 20:13; (4) Columbia, 20:20.

June 30, 1900—(1) Pennsylvania, 19:44⅗; (2) Wisconsin, 19:46⅗; (3) Cornell, 20:04½; (4) Columbia, 20:08½; (5) Georgetown, 20:19⅕.

July 2, 1901—(1) Cornell, 18:53⅘; (2) Columbia, 18:58; (3) Wisconsin, 19:06⅘; (4) Georgetown, 19:21; (5) Syracuse, distanced; (6) Pennsylvania, distanced.

June 21, 1902—(1) Cornell, 19:05⅘; (2) Wisconsin, 19:13⅗; (3) Columbia, 19:18⅘; (4) Pennsylvania, 19:26; (5) Syracuse, 19:31⅘; (6) Georgetown, 19:32.

June 26, 1903—(1) Cornell, 18:57; (2) Georgetown, 19:27; (3) Wisconsin, 19:29⅘; (4) Pennsylvania, 19:30⅘; (5) Syracuse, 19:36⅘; (6) Columbia, 19:54.

June 28, 1904—(1) Syracuse, 20:22⅘; (2) Cornell, 20:31⅕; (3) Pennsylvania, 20:32⅘; (4) Columbia, 20:45⅘; (5) Georgetown, 20:52⅘; (6) Wisconsin, 21:01⅕.

June 28, 1905—(1) Cornell, 20:29⅘; (2) Syracuse, 21:47⅘; (3) Georgetown, 21:49; (4) Columbia, 21:53⅘; (5) Pennsylvania, 21:59⅘; (6) Wisconsin, 22:06⅕.

June 23, 1906—(1) Cornell, 19:36½; (2) Pennsylvania, 19:43⅘; (3) Syracuse, 19:45½; (4) Wisconsin, 20:13⅘; (5) Columbia, 20:18⅘; (6) Georgetown, 20:35.

June 26, 1907—(1) Cornell, 20:02⅘; (2) Columbia, 20:04; (3) Navy, 20:13⅘; (4) Pennsylvania, 20:33⅘; (5) Wisconsin (no time); (6) Georgetown (no time); (7) Syracuse (shell sunk).

June 27, 1908—(1) Syracuse, 19:34⅕; (2) Columbia, 19:35½; (3) Cornell, 19:39; (4) Pennsylvania, 19:52⅗; (5) Wisconsin, 20:00⅘.

July 2, 1909—(1) Cornell, 19:02; (2) Columbia, 19:04⅘; (3) Syracuse, 19:15½; (4) Wisconsin, 19:24⅕; (5) Pennsylvania, 19:32⅕.

June 26, 1910—(1) Cornell, 20:42½; (2) Pennsylvania, 20:44⅕; (3) Columbia, 20:54⅕; (4) Syracuse, 21:13; (5) Wisconsin, 21:15⅘.

June 27, 1911—(1) Cornell, 20:10⅘; (2) Columbia, 20:16⅘; (3) Pennsylvania, 20:33; (4) Wisconsin, 20:34; (5) Syracuse, 21:03⅘.

June 29, 1912—(1) Cornell, 19:21⅘; (2) Wisconsin, 19:25; (3) Columbia, 19:41⅘; (4) Syracuse 19:47; (5) Pennsylvania, 19:55; (6) Stanford, 20:25.

June 21, 1913—(1) Syracuse, 19:28⅘; (2) Cornell, 19:31; (3) Washington, 19:33; (4) Wisconsin, 19:36; (5) Columbia, 19:38⅕; (6) Pennsylvania, 20:11⅕.

June 26, 1914—(1) Columbia, 19:37⅘; (2) Pennsylvania, 19:41; (3) Cornell, 19:44½; (4) Syracuse, 19:59⅘; (5) Washington, 20:01⅘; (6) Wisconsin, 20:20.

June 28, 1915—(1) Cornell, 20:36⅘; (2) Leland Stanford, 20:37⅘; (3) Syracuse, 20:43⅘; (4) Columbia, 21:00; (5) Pennsylvania, 21:10⅘.

June 17, 1916—(1) Syracuse, 20:15⅘; (2) Cornell, 20:22⅘; (3) Columbia, 20:41½; (4) Pennsylvania, 20:52⅘.

1917, 1918 and 1919—No races.

June 19, 1920—(1) Syracuse, 11:02⅘; (2) Cornell, 11:21½; (3) Pennsylvania, 11:30.

June 22, 1921—(1) Navy, 14:07; (2) California, 14:22; (3) Cornell; (4) Pennsylvania; (5) Syracuse; (6) Columbia.

June 26, 1922—(1) Navy, 13:33⅘; (2) Washington, 13:36½; (3) Syracuse, 13:38⅘; (4) Cornell, 13:38⅘; (5) Columbia, 13:45⅕; (6) Pennsylvania, 13:50⅘.

June 28, 1923—(1) Washington, 14:03½; (2) Navy, 14:07⅘; (3) Columbia, 14:15⅘; (4) Syracuse, 14:18⅘; (5) Cornell, 14:19⅘; (6) Pennsylvania, 14:21⅘.

June 17, 1924—(1) Washington, 15:02; (2) Wisconsin, 15:09⅘; (3) Cornell, 15:15⅘; (4) Pennsylvania, 15:23⅘; (5) Syracuse, 15:25; (6) Columbia, 15:29.

June 22, 1925—(1) Navy, 19:24⅘; (2) Washington, 19:28; (3) Wisconsin, 19:58; (4) Pennsylvania, 19:59; (5) Cornell, 20:04; (6) Syracuse, 20:05; (7) Columbia, 20:10.

Note—The 1898 race was over a 3-mile course on Saratoga lake; the 1920 race was on a 2-mile course on Cayuga lake; the 1921, 1922 and 1923 races were over a 3-mile course.

Four-Oared Races.

Poughkeepsie course, two miles.

July 2, 1901—(1) Cornell, 11:39⅘; (2) Pennsylvania, 11:45⅘; (3) Columbia, 11:51⅘.

June 21, 1902—(1) Cornell, 10:43⅘; (2) Pennsylvania, 10:54⅘; (3) Columbia, 11:08.

June 26, 1903—(1) Cornell, 10:34; (2) Pennsylvania, 10:35⅘; (3) Wisconsin, 10:55⅘; (4) Columbia, 11:14.

June 28, 1904—(1) Cornell, 10:53⅘; (2) Columbia, 11:12⅕; (3) Pennsylvania, 11:15⅘; (4) Wisconsin, 11:18⅘; (5) Georgetown, 11:34⅘.
June 28, 1905—(1) Syracuse, 10:15⅘; (2) Cornell, 10:17⅘; (3) Pennsylvania, 10:33⅘; (4) Columbia, 10:45; (5) Wisconsin, 10:52.
June 28, 1906—(1) Cornell, 10:34; (2) Syracuse, 10:48⅘; (3) Columbia, 10:55⅘; (4) Pennsylvania, 11:06⅘.
June 26, 1907—(1) Syracuse, 10:37½; (2) Cornell, 10:40; (3) Pennsylvania, 10:49; (4) Columbia, 10:59⅘.
June 27, 1908—(1) Syracuse, 10:52⅘; (2) Columbia, 11:06⅘; (3) Pennsylvania (disqualified for foul), 10:57⅘. (Cornell did not finish.)
July 2, 1909—(1) Cornell, 10:01; (2) Syracuse, 10:10; (3) Columbia, 10:12; (4) Pennsylvania, 10:27.
June 26, 1910—(1) Cornell, 11:37⅘; (2) Syracuse, 11:43⅘; (3) Columbia, 11:48⅕; (4) Pennsylvania, 12:22.
June 27, 1911—(1) Cornell; (2) Syracuse; (3) Columbia; (4) Pennsylvania. No official time taken.
June 29, 1912—(1) Cornell, 10:34½; (2) Columbia, 10:41½; (3) Syracuse, 10:58⅘; (4) Pennsylvania, 11:23⅘.
June 21, 1913—(1) Cornell, 10:47⅘; (2) Pennsylvania, 10:52½; (3) Columbia, 10:54½; (4) Wisconsin, 10:58⅘; (5) Washington, 12:08⅘; (6) Syracuse (no time taken).
June 26, 1914—(1) Cornell, 11:15⅘; (2) Columbia, 11:25⅘; (3) Pennsylvania, 11:33⅘; (4) Syracuse, 11:50⅘.
(Four-oared event discontinued after 1914.)

Junior Eights.

Poughkeepsie course, two miles.

June 28, 1915—(1) Cornell, 10:00⅘; (2) Pennsylvania, 10:05; (3) Columbia, 10:07⅘.
June 17, 1916—(1) Syracuse, 11:15½; (2) Cornell, 11:20; (3) Columbia, 11:21; (4) Pennsylvania, 12:06⅕.
1917, 1918 and 1919—No races.
June 19, 1920*—(1) Cornell, 10:45⅘; (2) Syracuse, 10:53; (3) Pennsylvania, 11:14⅘; (4) Columbia, 11:17.
June 22, 1921—(1) Cornell, 10:38; (2) Pennsylvania, 10:54; (3) Syracuse; (4) Columbia.
June 26, 1922—(1) Cornell, 9:45⅘; (2) Columbia, 9:52; (3) Syracuse, 9:54; (4) Pennsylvania (no time); (5) Pennsylvania 150-lb. crew (no time).
June 28, 1923—(1) Syracuse, 9:50; (2) Cornell, 9:53; (3) Columbia, 9:57; (4) Pennsylvania, 10:03.
June 17, 1924—(1) Pennsylvania, 10:36⅘; (2) Washington, 10:43; (3) Columbia, no time taken; (4) Syracuse, no time taken; (5) Cornell, no time taken.
June 22, 1925—(1) Washington, 10:26; (2) Cornell, 10:34; (3) Pennsylvania, 10:38; (4) Syracuse, 10:43; (5) Columbia, 11:07.
*Rowed on Cayuga lake at Ithaca, N. Y.

University Freshman Eights.

Poughkeepsie course, two miles.

June 30, 1900—(1) Wisconsin, 9:45⅘; (2) Pennsylvania, 9:54⅘; (3) Cornell, 9:55⅕; (4) Columbia, 10:08.
July 2, 1901—(1) Pennsylvania, 10:20⅕; (2) Cornell, 10:23; (3) Columbia, 10:36⅕; (4) Syracuse, 10:44.
June 21, 1902—(1) Cornell, 9:34⅘; (2) Wisconsin, 9:42⅘; (3) Columbia, 9:49; (4) Syracuse, 9:53; (5) Pennsylvania, 10:05.
June 26, 1903—(1) Cornell, 9:18; (2) Syracuse, 9:22⅕; (3) Wisconsin, 9:32; (4) Columbia, 9:41; (5) Pennsylvania, 9:45.
June 28, 1904—(1) Syracuse, 10:01; (2) Cornell, 10:12⅘; (3) Pennsylvania, 10:18⅘; (4) Columbia, 10:28½.
June 28, 1905—(1) Cornell, 9:35⅘; (2) Syracuse, 9:49; (3) Columbia, 9:53; (4) Pennsylvania, 9:58⅘.
June 23, 1906—(1) Syracuse, 9:51⅘; (2) Cornell, 9:55; (3) Wisconsin, 9:55⅘; (4) Columbia, 10:07½; (5) Pennsylvania, 10:13½.
June 26, 1907—(1) Wisconsin, 9:58; (2) Syracuse, 10:03; (3) Pennsylvania, 10:04; (4) Columbia, 10:05⅘; (5) Cornell, 10:07⅘.
June 27, 1908—(1) Cornell, 9:29⅘; (2) Syracuse, 9:38⅘; (3) Columbia, 9:43; (4) Wisconsin, 9:55½; (5) Pennsylvania, 10:42.
July 2, 1909—(1) Cornell, 9:07⅘; (2) Syracuse, 9:14⅘; (3) Pennsylvania, 9:21; (4) Wisconsin, 9:22⅘; (5) Columbia, 9:26.
June 26, 1910—(1) Cornell, 10:40⅘; (2) Columbia, 10:53⅘; (3) Syracuse, 10:53⅘; (4) Pennsylvania, 11:00⅘; (5) Wisconsin, 11:15⅕.
June 27, 1911—(1) Columbia, 10:13⅘; (2) Cornell, 10:20⅘; (3) Syracuse, 10:23⅕; (4) Pennsylvania, 10:24⅘; (5) Wisconsin, 10:38.
June 29, 1912—(1) Cornell, 9:31⅘; (2) Wisconsin, 9:35⅘; (3) Syracuse, 9:42⅘; (4) Pennsylvania, 9:46⅘; (5) Columbia, 9:47.
June 21, 1913—(1) Cornell, 10:04⅘; (2) Wisconsin, 10:37⅘; (3) Syracuse, 10:14⅘; (4) Pennsylvania, 10:25⅘; (5) Columbia, 10:29.
June 26, 1914—(1) Cornell, 10:26; (2) Syracuse, 10:50½; (3) Pennsylvania, 10:50⅘; (4) Columbia, 10:56⅘; (5) Wisconsin, 10:59.
June 28, 1915—(1) Syracuse, 9:29⅘; (2) Cornell, 9:43; (3) Columbia, 9:47⅘; (4) Pennsylvania, 10:01⅘.
June 19, 1916—(1) Cornell, 11:05⅕; (2) Syracuse, 11:15⅘; (3) Pennsylvania, 11:16½; (4) Columbia, 11:29⅘.
1917-1918-1919—No races.
May 15, 1920*—(1) Cornell, 10:45⅘; (2) Syracuse, 11:03⅘; (3) Pennsylvania, 11:10⅘; (4) Columbia, 11:15⅕.
June 22, 1921—(1) Cornell, 10:32; (2) Syracuse, 10:36; (3) Pennsylvania; (4) Columbia.
June 26, 1922—(1) Syracuse, 9:20½; (2) Cornell, 9:23; (3) Columbia, 9:24; (4) Pennsylvania, 9:26.
June 29, 1923—(1) Cornell, 9:27⅘; (2) Washington, 9:28; (3) Syracuse, 9:31; (4) Pennsylvania, 9:33; (5) Columbia, 9:38.
June 17, 1924—(1) Pennsylvania, 10:22⅘; (2) Cornell, no time taken; (3) Syracuse, no time taken; (4) Columbia, no time taken.
June 22, 1925—(1) Syracuse, 9:59; (2) Pennsylvania, 10:04⅘; (3) Columbia, 10:13; (4) Cornell, 10:19; (5) Wisconsin, 10:24.
*Rowed on Cayuga lake at Ithaca, N. Y.

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE RECORD.

Course (4 miles) from Putney to Mortlake, London.

Year.	Winner.	Time.
1880	Oxford	21:23
1881	Oxford	21:51
1882	Oxford	20:12
1883	Oxford	21:08
1884	Cambridge	21:39
1885	Oxford	21:36
1886	Cambridge	22:29½
1887	Cambridge	20:52
1888	Cambridge	20:48
1889	Cambridge	20:14
1890	Oxford	22:03
1891	Oxford	21:48
1892	Oxford	19:21
1893	Oxford	18:47
1894	Oxford	21:39
1895	Oxford	20:50
1896	Oxford	20:01
1897	Oxford	19:12
1898	Oxford	22:15
1899	Cambridge	21:04
1900	Cambridge	18:47
1901	Oxford	22:31
1902 (March 22)	Cambridge	19:0[illegible]

Year.	Winner.	Time.
1903 (April 1)	Cambridge	19:32½
1904 (March 25)	Cambridge	21:36
1905 (April 1)	Oxford	20:35
1906 (April 7)	Cambridge	19:25
1907 (March 16)	Cambridge	20:26
1908 (April 4)	Cambridge	19:19
1909 (April 3)	Oxford	19:50
1910 (March 23)	Oxford	20:14
1911 (April 1)	Oxford	18:29
1912 (April 1)	Oxford	22:05
1913 (March 13)	Oxford	20:53
1914 (March 28)	Cambridge	20:23
1915-1919—No races on account of war.		
1920 (March 27)	Cambridge	21:11
1921 (March 30)	Cambridge	19:45
1922 (April 1)	Cambridge	19:27
1923 (March 24)	Oxford	20:54
1924 (April 5)	Cambridge	18:41
1925 (March 28)	Cambridge	21:51

Note.—The race of 1925 was the seventy-seventh in the history of the event. The first contest took place in 1841.

BRITISH HENLEY.

Course, 1 mile 550 yards.

J. Beresford, Jr., of the Thames Rowing club, London, won the diamond sculls at Henley-on-Thames, England, July 4, 1925, by defeating D. H. L. Gollan of the Leander club in the final heat. Time, 8:28. Walter M. Hoover of Philadelphia was eliminated by Beresford on July 3 by three lengths in 8:27.

Grand Challenge cup—Leander club; 6:53.
Wyfold Challenge cup—Thames Rowing club; 7:35.
Visitors' Challenge cup—Third Trinity, Cambridge; 7:45.
Stewards' Challenge cup—Third Trinity, Cambridge; 7:27.
Ladies' Challenge plate—Lady Margaret R. C.; 7:07.
Silver goblets—Third Trinity, Cambridge; 8:17.
Thames Challenge cup—First Trinity, Cambridge; 7:23.

BERESFORD VS. HOOVER.

Jack Beresford of England defeated Walter Hoover, American, in a race on the Thames, London, July 13, 1925, for the Philadelphia Gold Challenge cup. The distance was 1 mile 707 yards upstream with the tide, and the time of the victor was 6:48.

AMERICAN HENLEY.

Following were the winners and time in the principal events at the twenty-first annual American Henley regatta on the Schuylkill river course (1 mile 550 yards), at Philadelphia May 30, 1925:

First single sculls—W. E. Garrett Gilmore, Bachelors' Barge club, Philadelphia. Time, 7:53⅘.
Freshman eights—Syracuse university. Time, 6:39⅕.
Third varsity collegiate eights—Yale. Time, 6:46⅘.
150-pound collegiate eights—Pennsylvania. Time, 6:47⅗.
Junior collegiate eights—Syracuse. Time, 6:41⅘.
First eight-oared shells—U. S. Naval academy. Time, 6:34⅘.
Second singles—Alfred B. H. Voght, Vesper B. C., Philadelphia. Time, 8:01⅘.
Interclub eights—Malta B. C., Philadelphia. Time, 6:54⅕.
First double sculls—Bachelors' B. C. Time, 7:25⅕.
First four shells—Bachelors' B. C. Time, 7:21⅘.
First four sculls—Bachelors' B. C. Time, 7:06⅘.

CANADIAN HENLEY.

The Canadian Henley regatta was held at St. Catherines, Ont., July 30-Aug. 1, 1925. Winners and time in principal events:

Quarter-mile dash—W. E. Garrett Gilmore, Bachelors' B. C., Philadelphia. Time, 1:24⅘.
Championship singles—W. E. G. Gilmore. Time, 8:06⅘.
Senior 140-pound fours—Argonaut R. C., Toronto. Time, 7:43⅘.
Senior fours—Bachelors' Barge club, Philadelphia. Time, 7 40⅕.
Senior 140-pound eights—Detroit Boat club. Time, 7:11⅘.
Senior eights—Pennsylvania Athletic club, Philadelphia. Time, 6:53⅘.
140-pound singles—W. F. Burns, Don R. C., Toronto. Time, 8:22.
Senior doubles—A. Morehead and J. J. McNicholas, Penn A. C., Philadelphia. Time, 7:43.

NATIONAL REGATTA.

The fifty-third annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen was held on the Schuylkill river course at Philadelphia Aug. 7 and 8, 1925. Winners and time in principal events:

Senior eight-oared shells—Penn Barge club, Philadelphia. Time, 6:30.
145-pound senior eight-oared shells—Penn A. C., Philadelphia. Time, 7:33.
Senior double sculls—Malta B. C., Philadelphia. Time, 7:10.
Senior ¼-mile race—Algernon Fitzpatrick, Malta B. C. Time, 1:18.
Championship single sculls—Walter M. Hoover, Undine B. C. Philadelphia. Time, 7:46⅘.
Association senior sculls—Russell S. Codman, Union B. C., Boston. Time, 7:34.
Senior four-oared shells—Penn B. C. Time, 6:42.
Intermediate eight-oared shells—Duluth B. C. Time, 6:13⅕.
Senior quadruple sculls—Bachelors' Barge club. Time, 6:20⅘.
Junior eight-oared shells—Quaker City Barge club, Philadelphia. Time, 6:17⅘.

SOUTHWESTERN REGATTA.

The Lincoln Park Boat club of Chicago won the annual regatta of the Southwestern Rowing association at Creve Cœur lake, Missouri, July 18-19, 1925, with a total of 165 points. The South Side Boat club of Quincy, Ill., was second with 98 points and the Century Boat club of St. Louis third with 67. Winners in senior events:

Senior four, 1 mile—South Side B. C., Quincy. Time, 5:56.
Senior singles, 1 mile—Charles Miner, Lincoln Park B. C. Time, 6:49.
Senior barge, ¾ mile—Western R. C., St. Louis. Time, 6:07⅘.
Quarter-mile dash for singles—Charles Miner. Time, 1:17.
Senior eight, 1 mile—Lincoln Park B. C., No. 2 crew. Time, 5:32.

NAVY-HARVARD-SYRACUSE.

In a triangular rowing meet at Annapolis, Md., May 23, 1925, the Naval academy varsity crew defeated Harvard and Syracuse in a race over a two-mile course on the Severn river. The time was: Navy, 9:26⅘; Harvard, 9:33⅘; Syracuse, 9:42⅘. In the junior varsity event Syracuse defeated the Navy juniors in a race over the Henley distance of 1 5-16 miles. Time: Syracuse, 6:55; Navy, 7:01⅘. Over the same course the Navy plebes defeated the Syracuse freshmen. Time: Navy, 6:56⅘; Syracuse, 6:58.

CHILDS CUP REGATTA.

Three Pennsylvania crews were victors over

Princeton and Columbia in the Childs cup regatta on the Harlem river, New York, May 23, 1925. In the varsity race Pennsylvania covered the one-and-a-half-mile course in 8:23, with Princeton second and Columbia third. In the freshman race Pennsylvania crossed the finish line in 7:57, Princeton was second and Columbia third. In the 150-pound race the Pennsylvania crew defeated Columbia. The time of the victors was 8:24.

TECHNOLOGY-SYRACUSE-COLUMBIA.

In a rowing regatta on the mile-and-a-half course on the Harlem river, New York, May 16, 1925, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology won the varsity event by defeating Columbia by four lengths. Time: M. I. T., 7:05; Columbia, 7:18. In the junior varsity event over the Henley distance of one mile and five-sixteenths Syracuse was the winner, with Columbia second and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology third. The time of the winning crew was 6:30⅘.

YALE-HARVARD-PRINCETON-CORNELL.

Crews representing Yale, Harvard, Princeton and Cornell took part in a rowing regatta on a two-mile course on the Housatonic river at Derby, Conn., May 16, 1925, with the following results:

Varsity race—First, Yale, 11:06; second, Cornell, 11:21; third, Princeton, 11:24⅘.
Junior varsity race—First, Yale, two lengths; second, Princeton; third, Cornell, three lengths behind Princeton.
Freshman race—First, Yale, 11:34; second, Princeton, 11:57.01; third, Cornell, 12:22.03.
Race for 150-pound crews, 1 5-16 miles—First, Harvard, 7:25; second, Princeton, 7:29; third, Yale, 7:35.

HARVARD-PENNSYLVANIA-TECHNOLOGY-CORNELL.

Harvard's varsity crew defeated Pennsylvania's first eight by two lengths over a 1⅘-mile course on the Charles river at Boston May 9, 1925. Harvard's time was 9:11. Pennsylvania won the junior varsity and freshman contests, which were rowed over the Henley course of 1 5-16 miles. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Cornell finished respectively third and fourth in all three events of the quadrangular meet.

NAVY VS. PRINCETON.

On the 1¾-mile course on Lake Cayuga at Princeton, N. J., May 2, 1925, the Annapolis Middies defeated the Princeton varsity eight by six lengths in 9:19. Princeton's time was 9:37⅘. The Navy junior eight defeated Princeton's juniors in 9:38, the losing crew coming in 12 seconds later. The Navy plebes also defeated the Princeton freshmen in 9:44. The time of the freshmen was 9:54.

TECHNOLOGY VS. PRINCETON.

The 150-pound crews of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Princeton university met on Lake Cayuga at Princeton, N. J., May 2, 1925, in a race over the Henley course of 1 5-16 miles. The M. I. T. crew won in 7:21 to Princeton's 7:24.

YALE-PENNSYLVANIA-COLUMBIA.

Varsity, junior varsity and freshman eights representing Yale, Pennsylvania and Columbia universities competed against each other on the Schuylkill river course of 1½ miles, less 200 feet, May 2, 1925. In the main race Yale was first in 7:35, Pennsylvania second in 7:42 and Columbia third. In the junior varsity race Pennsylvania won in 7:38, with Yale second in 7:54. Columbia was third. In the freshman race Yale was the winner in 7:26, Pennsylvania second in 7:34 and Columbia third—time not taken.

WASHINGTON VS. CALIFORNIA.

The University of Washington eight defeated the University of California's varsity crew by ten lengths in the annual Pacific coast regatta held on the Oakland (Cal.) estuary April 11, 1925. The time of the winning crew was 15:09 for the two-mile distance.

MIDDLE STATES SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

Walter M. Hoover of the Undine Barge club, Philadelphia, won the middle states senior single sculls championship on the Patapsco river at Baltimore, Md., Sept. 7, 1925. His time for the mile was 6:31.

CULVER VS. LINCOLN PARK.

The eight-oared crew of the Culver Military academy defeated the Lincoln Park Boat club's eight on a 1-mile course on Lake Maxinkuckee, at Culver, Ind., April 25, 1925, by two lengths.

LINCOLN PARK VS. ST. JOHN'S.

The Lincoln Park eight-oared crew defeated a similar crew from St. John's Military academy on the Lincoln park lagoon June 6, 1925, by three and one-half lengths.

POWER-BOAT RACING.

GOLD CHALLENGE CUP.

Baby Bootlegger, owned and piloted by Caleb S. Bragg of the Columbia Yacht club of New York, N. Y., won the gold challenge cup, emblematic of the power-boat championship of North America, for the second time Aug. 29, 1925. Three heats of thirty miles each were run on Manhasset bay at Port Washington, N. Y., and Baby Bootlegger won two of them. Her best speed was at the rate of 48.4 miles an hour. In 1924 Baby Bootlegger was given the race on a protest against Rainbow IV., which at first was proclaimed the victor. Following is a list of the gold challenge cup winners and their average speed in miles per hour:

Year. Boat.	Speed.
1904—Standard	23.6
1904—Vingt-et-un	25.3
1905—Chip	15.9*
1906—Chip II.	20.6*
1907—Chip II.	20.8*
1908—Dixie II.	30.9
1909—Dixie II.	32.9
1910—Dixie III.	33.6
1911—Mit II.	36.1
1912—P. D. Q. II.	36.8
1913—Ankle Deep	44.5
1914—Baby Speed Demon	50.49
1915—Miss Detroit	48.5
1916—Miss Minneapolis	49.7
1917—Miss Detroit II.	56.5
1918—Miss Detroit III.	52.0
1919—Miss Detroit III.	55.0
1920—Miss America	71.4
1921—Miss America I.	50.5
1922—Packard-Chriscraft	40.5
1923—Packard-Chriscraft	40.5
1924—Baby Bootlegger	45.3
1925—Baby Bootlegger	46.4

*Winner on corrected time.

DWIGHT MEMORIAL TROPHY.

Baby Bootlegger won the first competition for the $20,000 silver trophy put up as a memorial to Horace E. Dodge. The race was run in four heats of twelve miles each and Baby Bootlegger won them all with a perfect score of 1,600 points.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY REGATTA.

Doc's II., a twenty-two-foot hydroplane owned by L. R. Vansant of Peoria, Ill., won the Webb trophy, emblematic of the Mississippi valley championship, in the regatta held at Whitehall, Mich., July 4-5, 1925, by going the second straight ten-mile heat in this event in 10:38. The same boat won the 725 class

race. F. W. Schramm's Peggy of Milwaukee won the 610 class ten-mile event in 13:13 2-5, and Miss Houston, owned by Robertson and Falk of Houston, Tex., won the 510 class by making the ten-mile course in 14:20. Commodore Albert Pack won the free-for-all runabout championship with Miss Whitelake. His time for the five miles was 6:51 2-5.

SWIMMING.

NATIONAL A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Indoor.

The National Amateur Athletic union's annual championship indoor swimming meet was held in the municipal tank in San Francisco, Cal., April 24-26, 1925. The Illinois Athletic club swimmers won the tournament with a total of 39 points. The Olympic club of San Francisco was second with 29 points and the Chicago Athletic association was third with 20. Event winners and time:

100 yards, free style—John Weissmuller. Time, :52⅘.
150 yards, back stroke—W. Wyatt, unattached. Time, 1:51⅘.
220 yards, breast stroke—Walter Spence, Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. Time, 2:51⅘.
Pentathlon—Walter Spence.
500 yards, free style—Arne Borg, Sweden. Time, 5:52.
200 yards, relay—Chicago A. A. Time, 1:37⅘.
Plunge for distance—T. K. Simerson, Oakland, Cal. Distance, 77 feet 1½ inches.
50 yards, free style—John Weissmuller. Time, :23⅘.
400 yards, relay—Illinois A. C. Time, 3:45.
Water polo—Illinois A. C. Score, 3 to 2.

Outdoor.

The National Amateur Athletic union's annual championship outdoor meet took place at Seattle, Wash., July 29-Aug. 1, 1925. The Illinois Athletic club was first in points with a total of 34. The Cincinnati Y. M. C. A. was second with 25 and the Roman Pool, Miami, Fla., third with 15. Winners and time in principal events:

440 yards breast stroke—Robert Skelton, I. A. C. Time, 6:30⅘.
440 yards, free style—John Weissmuller. Time, 5:22½.
220 yards, back stroke—Walter Laufer, Cincinnati Y. M. C. A. Time, 2:50.
880 yards, free style—John Weissmuller. Time, 11:12.
1 mile, free style—Harry Glancy, Cincinnati Y. M. C. A. Time, 24:27⅘.
Fancy diving—Peter des Jardines, Roman Pool, Miami, Fla.
100 yards, free style—John Weissmuller. Time, :52.
880 yards, relay—Illinois A. C. Time, 10:24.3.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The women's national championship swimming matches of 1925 were held at St. Augustine, Fla., Feb. 10-14. Following were the results:

50 yards, free style—Eleanor Garatti, San Rafael, Cal.
Pentathlon—Helen Wainwright, New York. Points, 8½.
220 yards—Helen Wainwright. Time, 2:50⅘.
100 yards, back stroke—Sybil Bauer, Chicago. Time, 1:15.
100 yards, free style—Ethel Lackie, Chicago. Time, 1:06.
220 yards, breast stroke—Agnes Geraghty, New York. Time, 3:27⅘.
500 yards, free style—Martha Norelius, New York. Time, 6:49.
400 yards, relay—New York Women's Swimming association first team. Time, 4:34.

WOMEN'S A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

In a two-day A. A. U. women's championship meet at Tampa, Fla., Feb. 21 and 22, 1925, the main events resulted as follows:

200 meters, breast stroke—Agnes Geraghty. Time, 3:24⅘.
100 yards, back stroke—Aileen Riggin, New York. Time, 1:20.
150 yards, medley—Carin Nilson, New York. Time, 2:03⅘.
50 yards—Ethel Lackie, Chicago. Time, :26⅘.
200 yards—Martha Norelius, New York. Time, 2:49½.
110 yards, free style—Ethel Lackie. Time, 1:10⅕.
880 yards, free style—Martha Norelius. Time, 12:31⅘.
50 yards, breast stroke, handicap—Eleanor Coleman, Milwaukee. Time, :38.
220 yards, free style—Gertrude Ederle. Time, 2:46⅘.
50 yards, back stroke—Olive Hatch, Los Angeles. Time, :36⅘.
Fancy diving—Helen Meany, New York. Points, 3.

BEST RECORDS MADE BY MEN IN 1925.

500 yards—Arne Borg; 5:38.1.
1 mile—Arne Borg; 21:41⅘.
100 yards, free style—J. Weissmuller; :52.
100 yards, straightaway—J. Weissmuller; :50.4.
440 yards, breast stroke—R. D. Skelton; 6:30.2.
220 yards, back stroke—Walter Laufer; 2:50.
220 yards, breast stroke—R. D. Skelton and Walter Spence; 2:51⅘.
1,000 meters—Arne Borg; 13:19½.
500 meters, free style—Arne Borg; 6:19⅘.
880 yards—Arne Borg; 10.24.
440 yards, free style—Arne Borg; 4:34⅘.
200 yards, breast stroke—R. D. Skelton; 2:32.
250 yards, relay—Yale team; 2:02⅘.
300 yards, relay—Yale team; 2:27⅘.
200 yards, relay—Yale team; 1:37.

BEST RECORDS MADE BY WOMEN IN 1925.

500 yards—Sybil Bauer; 7:52.
600 yards—Sybil Bauer; 9:30⅘.
700 yards—Sybil Bauer; 11:07⅘.
800 yards—Sybil Bauer; 12:44⅘.
880 yards—Martha Norelius; 12:31⅘.
220 yards, back stroke—Sybil Bauer; 3:11.
1 mile, free style—Thelma McGarry; 26:33⅘.
150 yards, free style—Gertrude Ederle; 1:41⅘.
50 yards, free style—Agnes Geraghty; :27⅘.
100 yards, free style—Ethel Lackie; 1:01⅘.
200 yards, free style—Gertrude Ederle; 2:22½.
300 yards, free style—Martha Norelius; 3:56⅘.
120 yards, free style—Ethel Lackie; 1:18⅘.
110 yards, free style—Ethel Lackie; 1:10⅕.
220 yards, free style—Gertrude Ederle; 2:46⅘.
50 yards, free style—Ethel Lackie; :32⅘.

NATIONAL COLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The United States Naval academy swimming team won the swimming championship of the National Collegiate Athletic association at the Patten gymnasium pool, Evanston, Ill., April 11, 1925, with a total of 21 points. Northwestern university was second with 20 points and Minnesota third with 10. Summary of winners and time:

50 yards, free style—A. R. Rule, Jr., Annapolis. Time, :22.9.
100 yards, free style—R. T. Breyer, Northwestern. Time, :55.
220 yards, free style—R. E. Howell, Northwestern. Time, 2:23.7.
440 yards, free style—I. H. Hawkins, Princeton. Time, 5:24.5.
150 yards, back stroke—A. R. Rule, Jr., Annapolis. Time, 1:49.
200 yards, breast stroke—J. I. Faricy, Minnesota. Time, 2:40.6.
Fancy diving—W. D. Kreissel, Columbia. Points, 103.7.

CONFERENCE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The Northwestern university won the sixteenth annual indoor swimming meet of the

big ten (middle west) conference March 12-13, 1925, in the Bartlett gymnasium pool at the University of Chicago with a total of 34 points. Wisconsin was second with 19 points and Michigan third with 17. In points made the other contestants stood: Minnesota, 14; Illinois, 5; Iowa, 5; Chicago, 3. Summary of winners and time:

160-yard relay—Wisconsin. Time, 1:18⅘. (New conference record.)
Fancy diving—Erling Dorf, Chicago.
220 yards, free style—R. E. Howell, Northwestern. Time, 2:24⅘.
Plunge for distance—L. E. Eldredge, Illinois. Time for 60 feet, :16⅘. (Ties conference record.)
150 yards, back stroke—James Hill, Minnesota. Time, 1:49⅘. (New conference record.)
100 yards, free style—Ralph Breyer, Northwestern. Time, :53⅘. (New conference record.)
440-yard swim—R. E. Howell, Northwestern. Time, 5:16.
40-yard swim—Ralph Breyer, Northwestern. Time, :18⅘. (New conference record.)
200 yards, breast stroke—John I. Faricy, Minnesota. Time, 2:39⅘.

Championship Records.

Year. Winner.	Points.
1911—Illinois	30
1912—Illinois	38
1913—Illinois	37
1914—Northwestern	29
1915—Northwestern	37
1916—Northwestern-Chicago	44
1917—Northwestern	47
1918—Northwestern	47⅓
1919—Chicago	46
1920—Northwestern	37
1921—Chicago	31
1922—Minnesota	34
1923—Northwestern	32
1924—Northwestern	32
1925—Northwestern	34

Conference Records.

40 yards—:18⅘; Ralph Breyer, Northwestern, 1925.
100 yards—:53⅘; Ralph Breyer, Northwestern, 1925.
150 yards, back stroke—1:49⅘; James Hill, Minnesota, 1925.
200 yards, breast stroke—2:38⅘; J. I. Faricy, Minnesota, 1922.
220 yards—2:20 5-10; R. E. Howell, Northwestern, 1924.
440 yards—5:12 7-10; Ralph Breyer, Northwestern, 1924.
160 yards, relay—1:18⅘; Wisconsin, 1925.
60-foot plunge—:16⅘; J. F. Meagher, Chicago, 1920, and L. E. Eldredge, Illinois, 1925.

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Yale won the championship of the Intercollegiate Swimming association in 1925. Dartmouth won the New England Intercollegiate Swimming association championship.

CHICAGO RIVER SWIM.

The seventeenth annual Chicago river swim under the auspices of the Illinois Athletic club took place Aug. 22, 1925. It was won by Richard Howell of the Northwestern university in 1:03. Sol Adler of the Jewish People's Institute was second in 1:03:25. Distance, about 3 miles. Record of winners and time:

Year. Winner.	Time.
1908—S. C. Jensen, I. A. C.	44:41⅘
1909—H. J. Handy, I. A. C.	36:12⅘
1910—Perry McGillivray, I. A. C.	38:03
1911—Joseph Steuer, unattached	43:21
1912—W. R. Vosburg, Univ. of Ill.	1:03:22
1913—Perry McGillivray, I. A. C.	46:54⅘
1914—Perry McGillivray, I. A. C.	40:02
1915—No contest account Eastland disaster.	
1916—W. L. Wallen, Hamilton club	35:17
1917—W. L. Wallen, Hamilton club	35:55
1918—P. McGillivray, Great Lakes	33:44
1919—W. L. Wallen, I. A. C.	30:28⅘
1920—Norman Ross, I. A. C.	31:54
1921—Norman Ross, I. A. C.	1:04:47
1922—Richard Howell, I. A. C.	56:20
1923—Eugene Bolden, I. A. C.	58:09
1924—John Ball, I. A. C.	1:00:30
1925—R. Howell, Northwestern U.	1:03:00

Note—Prior to 1912 the course used was about 1½ miles in length; in 1912 it was 2¾ miles; in 1913, 2 miles; in 1914, 1¾ miles; in 1916, 2½ miles; in 1918, 2 miles; since then nearly 3 miles.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER SWIM.

James Martens of St. Louis won the marathon swim between the cities of Quincy and Hannibal on the Mississippi river Sept. 5, 1925, making the distance of 22½ miles in 5:15:00.

CROSS-CHANNEL SWIMMERS.

Five men have succeeded in swimming the British channel as follows:

Year. Name and country.	Time.
1875—Matthew Webb, England	21h. 45m.
1911—T. W. Burgess, England	22h. 35m.
1923—H. F. Sullivan, America	27h. 25m.
1923—Enrique Tirabocci, Argentina	16h. 33m.
1923—Charles Toth, America	16h. 40m.

Several attempts were made to swim the channel in 1925, but all failed. Gertrude Ederle of New York tried it on Aug. 13, but failed by six miles. Miss Lillian Harrison of the Argentine Republic attempted it July 16, but gave up five miles from Dover.

WORLD'S SWIMMING RECORDS.

25 yards—:11.3, Duke Kahanamoku (U. S.).
40 yards—:18⅘, Perry McGillivray (U. S.).
50 yards—:22⅘, Duke Kahanamoku (U. S.).
50 yards—:29⅘, Duke Kahanamoku (U. S.).
75 yards—:38⅘, Duke Kahanamoku (U. S.), and Robert Small (U. S.).
100 yards—:50⅘, J. Weissmuller (U. S.).
110 yards—1:02⅘, H. Hebner (U. S.).
120 yards—1:08⅘, Perry McGillivray (U. S.)
150 yards—1:27⅘, J. Weissmuller (U. S.).
200 yards—2:06⅘, Norman Ross (U. S.).
220 yards—2:15⅘, J. Weissmuller (U. S.).
300 yards—3:12⅘, J. Weissmuller (U. S.).
440 yards—4:05⅘, Norman Ross (U. S.).
500 yards—5:38.1, Arne Borg (Sweden).
880 yards—10:24, A. Borg (Sweden).
1,000 yards—12:06 9-10, Arne Borg (Sweden).
1 mile—21:41⅘, Arne Borg (Sweden).
2 miles—54:54, George Read (Australia).

AMERICAN SWIMMING RECORDS.

25 yards—:11.3, Duke Kahanamoku.
40 yards—:18⅘, Perry McGillivray, I. A. C.
50 yards—:22⅘, Duke Kahanamoku.
75 yards—:38⅘, Duke Kahanamoku.
80 yards—:40⅘, J. Weissmuller, I. A. C.
100 yards—:50⅘, J. Weissmuller, I. A. C.
120 yards—1:07⅘, Norman Ross, O. A. C.
150 yards—1:27⅘, J. Weissmuller, I. A. C.
200 yards—2:04, Norman Ross, O. A. C.
220 yards—2:15⅘, J. Weissmuller, I. A. C.
250 yards—2:37, J. Weissmuller, I. A. C.
300 yards—3:12⅘, J. Weissmuller, I. A. C.
330 yards—3:54, W. L. Wallen, I. A. C.
440 yards—4:05⅘, Norman Ross, I. A. C.
500 yards—5:47⅘, J. Weissmuller, I. A. C.
880 yards—10:24, Arne Borg, Sweden.
1 mile—22:38⅘, Norman Ross, I. A. C.
100 yards, back stroke—1:04⅘, J. Weissmuller, I. A. C.
100 yards, breast stroke—1:07⅘, John Faricy, University of Minnesota.
150 yards, back stroke—1:42, J. Weissmuller, I. A. C.

ICE SKATING.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

Diamond Trophy.

At Lake Placid, N. Y., Feb. 13, 14 and 15, 1925, Francis Allen of the Austin-Columbia A. A., Chicago, won the national ice skating championship by taking the American diamond trophy with a total score of 120 points. V. Bialas of Lake Placid and Charles Gorman of Canada were tied for second place with 80 points each and Richard Donovan of Saranac Lake, N. Y., was third with 50 points. Winners and time in chief events:

220 yards—Francis Allen. Time, :20.
1 mile—Francis Allen. Time, 3:06 4-5.
½ mile—Francis Allen. Time, 1:19.
2 miles—Richard Donovan, Saranac Lake, Time, 6:18 2-5.
440 yards—Charles Gorman, St. John, N. B. Time, :36 4-5.
3 miles—Valentine Bialas, Lake Placid. Time, 8:54 4-5.

Lake Placid Trophy.

The Lake Placid trophy was won by Oneil Farrell of the Alverno A. A., Chicago, at the national skating races at Lake Placid, N. Y., at the same time that the national championship was decided. He had a total of 160 points. Edward Murphy of Chicago was second with 70 points, while Lou Morris of New York and Roy McWhirter of Chicago were third with 40 points each. Winners and time in chief events:

220 yards—Oneil Farrell, Chicago. Time, :19 4-5.
2 miles—Oneil Farrell, Chicago. Time, 6:00 3-5.
½ mile—Oneil Farrell, Chicago. Time, 1:20 2-5.
1 mile—Oneil Farrell, Chicago. Time, 2:58 4-5.
440 yards—Oneil Farrell, Chicago. Time, :36 4-5.
3 miles—Lou Morris, New York. Time, 9:05 1-5.

Maxwell Trophy.

Joe Moore of New York won permanent possession of the Maxwell trophy by making 310 points in the contest at Lake Placid in connection with the national races. C. P. Gorman of St. John, N. B., was second with 300 points and Charles Jewtraw of Lake Placid third with 270 points.

Champions in Junior Events.

18 years—Carlton Parody, Lake Placid.
16 years—Eddie Jacobson, Chicago.
14 years—Floyd Bissonette, Malone, N. Y.
12 years—D. Tobin, Lake Placid.
10 years—Robert Mussen, Saranac Lake.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The annual international amateur ice skating championship tournament took place at Saranac Lake, N. Y., Feb. 4, 5 and 6, 1925. Francis Allen of the Austin-Columbia A. A., Chicago, was first with 100 points, Valentine Bialas of Lake Placid second with 80 points and Joe Moore of New York city third with 60. Charles Gorman of St. John, N. B., and Duke Donovan of Lake Placid, N. Y., were tied for fourth place with 50 each. Winners in junior events were:

18-year-old class—Willie Logan, St. John, N. B.
16-year-old class—Eddie Jacobson, Chicago.
14-year-old class — Floyd Bissonette, Malone, N. Y.
12-year-old class—Frank Logan, St. John, N. B.
10-year-old class — Robert Mussen, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

Winners and time in senior events:

220 yards—Leslie Boyd, New York, N. Y. Time, :19 1-5.
440 yards—Charles Gorman, St. John, N. B. Time, :40 2-5.
½ mile—Francis Allen, Chicago, Ill. Time, 1:17 4-5.
¾ mile—Francis Allen, Chicago, Ill. Time, 2:11 2-5.
1 mile—Richard Donovan, Saranac Lake, N. Y. Time, 2:48.
2 miles—Valentine Bialas, Lake Placid, N. Y. Time, 5:54 2-5.
5 miles—Joe Moore, New York, N. Y. Time, 15:23 4-5.

CANADIAN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

In the Canadian national speed skating championship tournament held in Toronto, Ont., Jan. 30 and 31, 1925, Francis J. Allen of Chicago took first place in the senior events with 120 points. Charles Gorman of St. John and Edward Murphy of Chicago tied for second place with 70 points each, while Oneil Farrell of Chicago was third with 60. In the junior events William Logan of St. John and Henry Nelson of Chicago were tied for first place with 50 points each. Miss Lelia Brooks of Toronto, 17 years of age, in winning the championship in the women's and girls' events made three world's records. These were:

440 yards—:44 2-5; old record, :45, made by Mrs. Rose Johnson, Chicago.
880 yards—1:38 1-5; old record, 1:48 1-5; made by Miss Gladys Robinson, Toronto.
1 mile—3:38 1-5; old record, 3:58 4-5; made by Miss Gladys Robinson, Toronto.

ILLINOIS CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT.

The Illinois skating championships were determined at the annual tournament held by the Northwest Skating club at Humboldt park Jan. 11, 1924. Francis Allen of the Austin-Columbia A. A. took first place with a total of 90 points, while William Steinmetz of the Norwegian-American A. A. was second with 40 and Oneil Farrell of the Alverno A. A. was third with 20. In total points for the tournament the Austin-Columbia A. A. team led with 170.

Championship Events.

Winners and time in championship events:

440 yards—Francis Allen, Austin-Columbia A. A. Time, :38 3-5.
½ mile—Francis Allen. Time, 1:21.
2 miles—Francis Allen. Time, 6:15 4-5.

Open Events.

1 mile, class AA—John Miniter, Alverno A. A. Time, 3:14 1-5.
1 mile, class B—Charles Massoth, Henry playground. Time, 3:11.
1 mile, class C—Irving Olsen, Norwegian-American A. A. Time, 3:14 4-5.
½ mile, women—Ruth Muhlmeier, Austin-Columbia A. A. Time, 1:47 3-5.

ELGIN TRISTATE MEET.

Francis Allen of Chicago was the winner in the tristate ice skating championship meet at Elgin, Ill., Jan. 18, 1925, leading with 90 points. William Steinmetz was second with 50 points and Oneil Farrell third with 40. In team points Austin-Columbia A. A. was first with 200. Winners and time in championship events:

¼ mile, class A—Francis Allen, Austin-Columbia A. A. Time, :40.
⅛ mile, class A—William Steinmetz, Norwegian-American A. A. Time, :20 2-5.
1 mile, class A—Francis Allen. Time, 3:06 1-5.
2 miles, class A—Francis Allen. Time, 6:01.

Open Events.

Winners and time in open events:

1 mile, class A—M. Larsen, Henry playground. Time, 3:08 3-5.
1 mile, class B—F. McDonough, Austin-Columbia A. A. Time, 3:42 1-5.
1 mile, class C—E. Fivik, Alverno A. A. Time, 3:44.

¼ mile, women—Ruth Muhlmeier, Austin-Columbia A. A. Time, :50 2-5.

HIGH SCHOOL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The Austin high school won first place in the senior events and the Schurz school in the junior events in the third annual public high school ice skating meet in Lincoln park, Chicago, Jan. 24, 1925. The standing by points was:

Senior.		*Junior.*	
Austin	22	Schurz	22
Schurz	17	Austin	19
Senn	7	Lane	4
Englewood	4	Tilden	4
Tilden	2	Crane	3
Harrison	1	Parker	1

Summary of Winners—Senior.

440 yards—McDonough, Austin. Time, :41 4-5.
880 yards—Thiel, Schurz. Time, 1:31 2-5.
1 mile—Merle, Schurz. Time, 3:29 4-5.
1-mile relay—Austin. Time, 2:53 1-5.

Junior.

220 yards—Anderson, Schurz. Time, :22 4-5.
440 yards—Shaw, Austin. Time, :47 3-5.
880 yards—Berg, Schurz. Time, 1:35 4-5.
1-mile relay—Schurz. Time, 3:15 2-5.

ALVERNO A. A. DERBY.

The Alverno Athletic association's annual skating derby took place in Humboldt park, Chicago, Jan. 17, 1925, and was won by the Alverno skaters, who amassed a total of 210 points to 140 for the Northwest Skating club and 120 for the Austin-Columbia team. There were three class A races at different distances. Winners and time in principal events:

220 yards, class A—Francis Allen, Austin-Columbia A. A. Time, :21.
440 yards, class A—Francis Allen, Austin-Columbia A. A. Time, :40.
1 mile, class A—Roy McWhirter, Northwest Skating club. Time, 3:03.
1 mile, class AA—Cornelius Ewert, Austin-Columbia A. A. Time, 3:21 2-5.
1 mile, class B—Russell Schuler, Alverno A. A. Time, 3:37.
1 mile, class C—Arnold Brummer, Henry playground. Time, 3:37.
½ mile, women—Lois Littlejohn, Northwest S. C. Time, 1:55 2-5.

OPAL A. A. DERBY.

The Alverno Athletic association won the annual skating derby of the Opal Athletic association held in Douglas park, Chicago, Feb. 1, 1925, with a total of 150 points. Henry playground was second with 130 and the Northwest Skating club third with 80. Winners and time in chief events:

1 mile, class A—Alfon James, Alverno A. A. Time, 3:12 4-5.
1 mile, class C—George Thiel, Henry playground. Time, 3:22 3-5.
1 mile, class AA—William Minster, Alverno A. A. Time, 3:13 3-5.
1 mile, class B—George Peterson, Henry playground. Time, 3:35 2-5.
440 yards, class A—Gus Fetz, Northwest S. C. Time, :42 2-5.
1¼ miles, miss and out—Alfon James, Alverno A. A. Time, 3:37 2-5.
½ mile, women—Lois Littlejohn, Northwest S. C. Time, 2:02 2-5.

NORWEGIAN-AMERICAN DERBY.

The twelfth annual Norwegian-American A. A. iee skating tournament was held in Portage park, Chicago, Feb. 15, 1925. The Henry playground took first place with 220 points, the Alverno A. A. was second with 120 and the Austin-Columbia A. A. third with 70. Winners and time in main events:

¼ mile—Melvin Larson, Henry playground. Time, :45 1-5.
1 mile, class A—Melvin Larson, Henry playground. Time, 3:26 1-5.
1 mile, class AA—Donald Carlson, Austin-Columbia A. A. Time, 3:40.
1 mile, class B—Wallace Mitchell, Henry playground. Time, 3:37 2-5.
1 mile, class C—John Walshon, Lake Shore playground. Time, 3:45 2-5.
3-10 mile, women—Ruth Muhlmeier, Austin-Columbia A. A. Time, 1:04 3-5.
1 1-5 miles, club relay—Won by Henry playground. Time, 3:25.

MIDDLE ATLANTIC CHAMPIONSHIP.

Joseph Moore of New York retained his title as middle Atlantic speed-skating champion in the tournament at Newburgh, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1925. Miss Elsie Muller of New York won the woman's championship. Summary of winners and time:

220 yards—Joseph Moore, New York. Time, :20 4-5.
440 yards—Charles Gorman, St. John, N. B. Time, :40½.
880 yards—Joseph Moore, New York. Time, 1:35.
1 mile—Valentine Bialas, Lake Placid. Time, 3:07 4-5.
3 miles—V. Bialas, Lake Placid. Time, 9:42 4-5.

NEW YORK CHAMPIONSHIP.

Joseph Moore of New York won the New York state skating championship at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Jan. 30 and 31, 1925, with a total of 120 points. In the women's events Elsie Muller of New York was first with 90 points.

FIGURE SKATING.

Miss Beatrice Loughran of New York, N. Y., won the United States figure-skating championship at the Iceland rink, New York city, Feb. 15, 1925. The men's title was taken by N. W. Niles of Boston. The national pair honors were taken by Niles and Mrs. C. B. Blanchard of Boston.

SILVER SKATES DERBY.

Oneil Farrell of the Alverno Athletic association won the ninth annual Tribune Silver Skates derby in Garfield park, Chicago, Jan. 25, 1925. Bob Reed was second and Cornelius Ewert third. The time was 7:06 1-5 in the two-mile final heat. The Boys' Intermediate derby was won by Harry Nelson of the Norwegian-American A. A. Time, in one-mile final, 3:20. The Boys' Juvenile derby was taken by Dick McCarter of the Henry playground, who covered the ¼-mile final heat in :48. The Boys' Junior derby was won by Ed Jacobsen of the Alverno A. A. His time in the ½-mile final was 1:30 3-5. The final 1-mile heat in the Girls' Senior derby was taken by Lelia Brooks of Toronto, Ont., in 4:11 1-5. In the Girls' Junior derby the final heat of ½ mile was taken by Mary Rogers of Toronto, Ont., in 1:57. Winners of Silver Skates derby to date:

1917—Art Staff, 5:42⅕*.
1918—Sigurd Larson, 8:57⅗.
1919—Charles Fisher; 8:20.
1920—Roy McWhirter; 6:24⅕.
1921—William Steinmetz; 7:00⅗.
1922—Jack Stowell, 5:59⅗.
1923—Harry Kaskey, 6:18⅗.
1924—Francis Allen, 6:25⅕.
1925—Oneil Farrell, 7:06⅕.

*Time not sanctioned; course found short.

CHICAGO CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT.

The Chicago ice-skating championship tournament, held in connection with the fourth annual Austin-Columbia meet at Columbus park, Chicago, Jan. 4, 1925, was won by Francis Allen of the Austin-Columbia A. A. By taking the one and two mile races he made 60 points. Oneil Farrell of the Alverno A. A. was second with 50 points and William Steinmetz of the Norwegian-American A. A. was third with 40 points. The Alverno A. A. team won the meet

as a whole with 140 points. Winners and time in championship events:
440 yards—William Steinmetz, Norwegian-American A. A. Time, :41 2-5.
1 mile—Francis J. Allen, Austin-Columbia A. A. Time, 3:15 2-5.
2 miles—Francis J. Allen, Austin-Columbia A. A. Time, 6:22 4-5.

Open Events.

1 mile, class AA—Cornelius Ewert, Austin-Columbia A. A. Time, 3:07 3-5.
1 mile, class B—Ray Wandra, Alverno A. A. Time, 3:22 4-5.
1 mile, class C—Milton Krueger, Alverno A. A. Time, 3:33 4-5.
¼ mile, women—Olga Anderson, Norwegian-American A. A. Time, :53 1-5.

FRANKLIN S. & A. C. DERBY.

The Alverno Athletic association took first honors in the annual Franklin Skating and Athletic Club Skating derby in Garfield park, Chicago, Jan. 28, 1925, by scoring 110 points. The Henry playground and the Austin-Columbia A. A. tied for second place with 100 points each, while the Northwest Skating club took third place with 40 points. Winners and time in chief events:
440 yards, class A—Melvin Larson, Henry playground. Time, :41 2-5.
880 yards, class A—Alfon James, Alverno A. A. Time, 1:25 2-5.
880 yards, class AA—William Minster, Alverno A. A. Time, 1:27 2-5.
880 yards, class B—Joe Nicholls, Welles park. Time, 1:28.
880 yards, class C—George Peterson, Henry playground. Time, 1:29 4-5.
440 yards, boys—Ed O'Malley, Henry playground. Time, 1:35 3-5.
440 yards, girls—Ruth Muhlmeyer, Austin-Columbia A. A. Time, :50.

SLEIPNER DERBY.

The thirty-first annual ice-skating derby of the Sleipner Athletic club took place in Humboldt park Jan. 1, 1925, and was won by the Austin-Columbia Athletic association with 130 points. The Henry playground and Alverno Athletic association were tied for second place with 100 points each. Winners and time in principal events:
1 mile, class A—Francis Allen, Austin-Columbia A. A. Time, 3:35 1-5.
1 mile, class AA—Cornelius Ewerts, Austin-Columbia A. A. Time, 3:33.
440 yards, class A—Francis Allen, Austin-Columbia A. A. Time, :39 2-5.
1 mile, class B—William Minster, Alverno A. A. Time, 3:21 1-5.
1 mile, class C—Charles Massath, Henry playground. Time, 3:23 1-5.
½ mile, women—Olga Anderson, Norwegian-American A. A. Time, 1:58 4-5.
2 miles, club relay—Alverno A. A. first team. Time, 5:21 2-5.

SOUTH TOWN ECONOMIST DERBY.

Alverno A. A. skaters won the first annual ice-skating derby of the South Town Economist in Ogden park, Chicago, Jan. 31, 1925, with 250 points. Winners and time in chief events:
880 yards, class A—Robert Reed, Alverno A. A. Time, 1:32 3-5.
440 yards, class AA—Milton Krueger, Alverno A. A. Time, :47 3-5.
440 yards, class C—C. Steinway, Alverno A. A. Time, :46 1-5.
220 yards, women—Lois Littlejohn, Northwest Skating club. Time, :28 1-5.

WEST PARKS MEET.

The skating championship of the west parks system was won by the Franklin park team in a meet in Garfield park Jan. 10, 1925, with a total of 54 points. Pulaski was second with 29 points and Harrison third with 28. John Cromley made the most points for the winning team.

SMALL PARKS MEET.

The skating championship of the small parks of Chicago was won by the Welles park team in a meet in Lincoln park Jan. 17, 1925, with 40 points. The Lake Shore team was second with 21 points and Hamlin skaters third with 12.

MUNICIPAL PLAYGROUNDS MEET.

The Byrne athletic field team won the annual municipal playgrounds championship meet in Garfield park Jan. 17, 1925, with a total of 26 points. The Commercial club team was second with 16 points and the Van Buren Athletic field team third with 7 points.

SCHOOL PLAYGROUNDS MEET.

Henry playground skaters won the board of education skating meet in the Grant park stadium Jan. 17, 1925, with a total of 59 points. The Avondale team was second with 22 points and the Lloyd skaters third with 15.

PLAYGROUND CHAMPIONSHIP.

Skaters representing the Henry playground won the Chicago playground championship at Lincoln park Feb. 14, 1925, with a total of 48 points. The Lake Shore playground was second with 22 and the Avondale playground third with 21.

SKATING RECORDS.

American Amateur.

50 yards—:05, Robert McLean, 1914.
75 yards—:07 1-5, Charles Gorman, 1925.
100 yards—:09 2-5, Charles Jewtraw, 1924.
150 yards—:15⅞, G. D. Phillips, 1885.
200 yards—:16 2-5, J. C. Hemment, 1895.
300 yards—:25 2-5, Ray McWhirter, 1916.
440 yards—:35 1-5, Morris Wood, 1904.
880 yards—1:15 3-5, Ben O'Sickey, 1916.
1 mile—2:36, John Nilsson, 1895.
3 miles—8:21 2-5, Joe Moore, 1923.
5 miles—14:56, E. Lamy, 1910.

American Professional.

50 yards—:06, S. D. See and C. B. Davidson, 1885.
100 yards—:08 4-5, Arthur Staff, 1923.
120 yards—:11 3-5, John S. Johnson, 1893.
200 yards—:17 2-5, John S. Johnson, 1893.
440 yards—:31¾, John S. Johnson, 1896.
600 yards—:55 3-5, O. Ruud, 1893.
1 mile—2:35, Arthur Staff, 1916.
2 miles—5:33 4-5, John Nilsson, 1900.
3 miles—8:41 1-5, John Nilsson, 1900.
5 miles—14:15, E. Lamy, 1922.

DOG RACING.

THE PAS DERBY.

The annual dog derby at The Pas, Manitoba, run Feb. 3-4, 1925, was won by Emile St. Godard, musher for J. Bacon's entry. The course of 204 miles was covered in 35 hours 28 minutes. St. Godard's team led from the start.

SASKATCHEWAN DERBY.

Shorty Russick of The Pas, Manitoba, won the Saskatchewan dog derby at Big River, Sask., March 5, 1925, covering the 150 miles in 17 hours 54 minutes 30 seconds.

AMERICAN DOG DERBY.

Tud Kent of Ashton, Idaho, won the American dog derby over a twenty-four-mile course at Ashton Feb. 23, 1925. His time was 2 hours 18 minutes 18 seconds.

INTERNATIONAL DOG DERBY.

Emile St. Godard won the international dog derby at Quebec, Canada, Feb. 21, 1925, by covering 120 miles in three heats in 12 hours 49 minutes.

SKI JUMPING.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

(Reported by Gustave E. Lindboe.)

The national ski jumping championships of 1925 were decided at Canton, S. D., Feb. 11 and 12 with the majority of the best exponents of the ski sport in the United States participating and were witnessed by 25,000 spectators. One hundred fifty-two entrants competed for the high honors in the various classes.

In class A Alfred Orhn of the Forest Preserve Ski club, Chicago, Ill., was the winner, closely followed by Harry Lien of the Norge Ski club, also of Chicago, a member of the American Olympic team. Orhn had jumps of 140 and 146 feet for a total of 316 points, while Lien had jumps of 132 and 149 feet with a total of 313 2-3 points. Alf Bakken of the Norge Ski club of Chicago on the opening day in an exhibition jump cleared 192 feet and was third with jumps of 132 and 146 feet for a total of 310 points. Warner Forsberg of Ironwood, Mich., was awarded fourth with jumps of 131 and 143 feet for a total of 307 1-3 points. The former champion, Lars Haugen of St. Paul, Minn., had jumps of 130 and 154, but fell on his last jump. Henry Hall of Detroit, Mich., holder of the world's record, cleared 146 on his first attempt, but fell and withdrew owing to the strong gale blowing during the second day. Anders Haugen of Minneapolis, Minn., captain of the American Olympic ski team and four times American champion, had jumps of 133 and 153, but fell on his second jump. Hans Hansen of Minneapolis, Minn., with jumps of 132 and 142 was fifth with a total of 303 1-3 points. In the competition for the longest standing jump Harry Lien of the Norge Ski club, Chicago, won with 149 feet.

In class B Halvor Bjorngard of Red Wing, Minn., was an easy victor with excellent and graceful jumps of 137 and 158 feet, a total of 327 1-3 points, far exceeding the mark of the senior experts. Bjorngard, only past 18 years of age, was the find of the year and his style and ease of jumping in negotiating distance were admired by the thousands of spectators as well as the seniors and will, through his victory, elevate him into class A. Second honors in this class were won by John Stulich of Ironwood, Mich., with jumps of 125 and 154 feet for a total of 311 1-3 points. Third place went to Arnold Roll of Glenwood, Minn., with jumps of 123 and 145 feet for a total of 296 points. The longest standing jump trophy was won by Bjorngard with 158 feet, again beating the senior class by nine feet.

In boys' class A Rolf Mangseth of Coleraine, Minn., again with good judgment proved superb by winning the championship for the fifth successive time with leaps of 117 and 113 feet and a total of 262 1-3 points. Second honors went to Casper Oimen of Fargo, N. D., with 235 1-3 points. Oimen also demonstrated some graceful and spectacular leaps in exhibition and was the idol of the ski fans both days. He is by far the most daring boy ski rider of to-day, exceeding all senior marks with ease. Ruben Onsrud of Westby, Wis., was third with 224 2-3 points. Longest standing jump, Ruben Onsrud, Westby, Wis., 140 feet.

Boys' class B—This was a three-cornered match for the small boys and resulted in Lewis Opland of Canton being first with 44 points, Lafe Knudsen of the same city second with 42 points and Melvin Keith of same city third with 38 points.

Intercollegiate class—First honors in this class went to Lewis Dalphes of Estes Park, Col., with jumps of 134 and 133 feet for 298 2-3 points. Arns Fisher of Park Region Lutheran college, Fergus Falls, Minn., was second with 273 points. Otto Vikre of Ramsay institute, Minneapolis, Minn., was third with 195 1-3 points. The longest standing jump contest was won by Fisher with 141 feet.

National cross-country race, about ten miles—Martin Fredbo of Virginia, Minn., won the American cross-country championship in 51:14 over a course of varying gradients, ascending and descending and free from artificial difficulties. Second place went to Trygve Stone of Fargo, N. D., in 49:01. Sigurd Overby of St. Paul, Minn., was third in 49:20.

Summary Class A.

Name and home.	Points.
1. Alfred Orhn, Chicago, Ill.	316
2. Harry Lien, Chicago, Ill.	313 2-3
3. Alf Bakken, Chicago, Ill.	310
4. Warner Forsberg, Ironwood, Mich.	307 1-3
5. Hans Hansen, Minneapolis, Minn.	303 1-3
6. Clarence Hall, Detroit, Mich.	290
7. Andrew Olsen, Westby, Wis.	275 1-3
8. Anders Haugen, Minneapolis, Minn.	271 2-3
9. Lars Haugen, St. Paul, Minn.	269 2-3
10. Agnar Rehnberg, Chicago, Ill.	237 1-3

Summary Class B.

1. Halvor Bjorngard, Red Wing, Minn.	327 1-3
2. John Stulich, Ironwood, Mich.	311 1-3
3. Arnold Roll, Glenwood, Minn.	296
4. Clarence Behrling, Ironwood, Mich.	292 1-3
5. Peder Falstad, Fargo, N. D.	283 1-3
6. William Brannas, Ironwood, Mich.	281 2-3
7. Alf Mathisen, Chicago, Ill.	273 1-3
8. Helfred Lukken, Canton, S. D.	271 1-3
9. Martin Fredbo, Virginia, Minn.	270 2-3
10. Hans Rosenberg, Fargo, N. D.	269 1-3

CARY (ILL.) TOURNAMENT.

The twentieth annual ski jumping tournament of the Norge Ski club of Chicago took place at Fox River Grove, near Cary, Ill., Jan. 18, 1925. Weather and snow conditions were ideal and a crowd estimated at 35,000 to 40,000 persons witnessed the contests. In class A Henry Hall of Detroit was first with 340 points; his longest jump was 166 feet. In class B Christ Berge of Norway led with 306 points; his best jump was 139 feet. Following is a summary of the points made by each contestant and his longest jump:

Class A.

Rider.	Points.	*Jump.
Henry Hall, Detroit, Mich.	340	166
Lars Haugen, St. Paul, Minn.	337 2-3	159
Alf Bakken, Norge, Chicago	333 1-3	153
Alf Jansen, Norge, Chicago	332 2-3	157
Hans Hansen, Minneapolis, Minn.	321 2-3	145
Walter Bratlund, Ironwood, Mich.	302 1-3	136
John Fieldseth, Ironwood, Mich.	301	134
Olaf Skogen, Norge, Chicago	299	138
Henry Fleming, Eau Claire, Wis.	295 2-3	138
Henry Lien, Norge, Chicago	294	133

Class B.

Christ Berge, Norway	306	139
H. Lundh, Grand Beach, Mich.	296 2-3	132
Knut Orsahl, Norge, Chicago	292 1-3	130
Bjorn Mortensen, Madison, Wis.	288	130
Herbert Elfstrand, Duluth, Minn.	274	130
Erling Eide, Norge, Chicago	273	124
Helfred Lukken, Canton, S. D.	260	116
John Waugen, Norge, Chicago	257	116
Ingvald Bruseth, Norge, Chicago	248	115
Sig Stedt, Norge, Chicago	228 2-3	106

*Longest in three trials.

Class C.

(Veterans over 35 years of age.)

Won by Erling Landwick, Norge, Chicago; Terje Jensen, Norge, Chicago, second; Oscar Cornell, Norge, Chicago, third.

GRAND BEACH (MICH.) MEET.

The third annual tournament of the Grand Beach Ski club took place at Grand Beach, Mich., Jan. 25, 1925. The standing of the contestants by points follows:

Class A.

Rider.	Points.
Norman Berger, Montreal	244¾
Clarence Hall, Detroit	241½
Hans Hansen, Minneapolis	240
Alf Bakken, Chicago	239½
Alf Jansen, Chicago	238¼
Olaf Skogen, Chicago	236
Harry Lien, Chicago	233½
Barney Riley, Coleraine, Minn.	229½

Class B.

Christ Berge, Chicago	243¼
Alf Mathisen, Chicago	227¼
Herbert Elfstrand, Duluth	223
Knut Orsahl, Chicago	220
Henrik Lundh, Grand Beach	217½
Ingvald Bruseth, Chicago	215
Osborne Knapp, Chicago	211½
Erling Gordon, Chicago	206½
Reidar Lundh, Grand Beach	205
Bjorn Mortensen, Madison, Wis.	203½

Best form, both classes—Olaf Skogen, Chicago.

NORTHWEST TOURNAMENT.

In the annual northwest ski tournament at Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 8, 1925, Barney Riley, wearing the colors of the Forest Preserve Ski club of Chicago, was first in class A with 263 points. Walter Hilden of Minneapolis led in class B with 274 points and was credited with the longest standing jump of the meeting, 123 feet. The longest jump in class A was 120 feet by Henry Hall of Detroit.

GRAND FORKS (N. D.) TOURNAMENT.

Ole Shoel of Grand Forks, N. D., took first place in class A at an international ski tournament at that city Feb. 8, 1925, with a total of 203 3-10 points. Alfred Lowann, also of Grand Forks, was the winner in the junior events. Shoel made the longest standing jump in class A with 82½ feet.

PALOS PARK MEET.

With jumps of 120 and 128 feet Alf Bakken of the Norge Ski club won the second annual ski tournament of the Forest Preserve Ski club at Palos Park, near Chicago, Jan. 31, 1925. He led in class A with 257 2-3 points. Alf Mathisen, also of the Norge Ski club, was first in class B with 267 points and jumps of 116 and 119 feet. The attendance was between 4,000 and 5,000.

LONGEST SKI JUMPS.

Nels Nelson of Revelstoke, B. C., amateur champion, in a ski meet held in Revelstoke Feb. 4, 1925, broke his former world's record ski jump of 202 feet with a leap of 212 feet. In another event at the same meet Nelson jumped 240 feet, breaking the world's ski jumping mark of 229 feet made by Henry Hall of Detroit at Revelstoke Feb. 9, 1921. This mark is not, however, recognized by any association.

BRATTLEBORO (VT.) TOURNAMENT.

The United States eastern amateur ski jumping championship contests took place on the Brattleboro (Vt.) hill Feb. 17 and 18, 1925. The meet was won by N. Berger of Montreal, the Canadian champion, with a total of 81.94 points with three jumps of 177, 179 and 162 feet. Invald Anderson of Berlin, N. H., established an eastern record for the longest standing jump at 109 feet. Dewey Couture of Berlin, N. H., was first in class B with 74.83 points and three jumps of 165, 160 and 171 feet.

Rules Governing Contest.

The rules governing ski contests in the United States and Canada are those promulgated by the International Federation de Ski. They are too elaborate to be reproduced in full here. In general it may be said that points are awarded according to the position, style and grace of the contestants, the distance of their jumps and their success in avoiding falls. The judges compare their marks, which are then divided by the number of judges, the result being the official averages or points.

CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD.

Class A.

Since 1905 the class A championship has been won by the following skiers:

1905—Ishpeming, Mich., Ole Westgaard, Coleraine, Minn.
1906—Ishpeming, Mich., Ole Fierng, Duluth, Minn.
1907—Ashland, Wis., Oluf Jonnum, Coleraine, Minn.
1908—Duluth, Minn., John Evensen, Duluth, Minn.
1909—Eau Claire, Wis., John Evensen, Duluth, Minn.
1910—Coleraine, Minn., Anders Haugen, Chippewa Falls, Wis.
1911—Chippewa Falls, Wis., Francis Kempe, Red Wing, Minn.
1912—Chicago, Ill., Lars Haugen, Chippewa Falls, Wis.
1913—Ironwood, Mich., Ragnar Omtvedt, Chicago, Ill.
1914—Virginia, Minn., Ragnar Omtvedt, Chicago, Ill.
1915—Duluth, Minn., Lars Haugen, Chippewa Falls, Wis.
1916—Glenwood, Minn., Henry Hall, Ishpeming, Mich.
1917—St. Paul, Minn., Ragnar Omtvedt, Chicago, Ill.
1918—Chicago, Ill., Lars Haugen, Chippewa Falls, Wis.
1920—Chippewa Falls, Wis., Anders Haugen, Steamboat Springs, Col.
1921—Denver, Col., Carl Hovelsen, Steamboat Springs, Col.
1922—Chicago, Ill., Lars Haugen, Chippewa Falls, Wis.
1923—Minneapolis, Minn., Anders Haugen, Minneapolis, Minn.
1924—Brattleboro, Vt., Lars Haugen, Canton, S. D.
1925—Canton, S. D., Alfred Orhn, Chicago, Ill.

Class B.

Since 1908 the class B championship has been won by the following skiers:

1908—Duluth, Minn., Rolf Volkmann, Eau Claire, Wis.
1909—Eau Claire, Wis., Ingolf Sand, Minneapolis, Minn.
1910—Coleraine, Minn., Barney Riley, Coleraine, Minn.
1911—Chippewa Falls, Wis., Barney Riley, Coleraine, Minn.
1912—Chicago, Ill., Carl Solberg, St. Paul, Minn.
1913—Ironwood, Mich., John Jobe, Ironwood, Mich.
1914—Virginia, Minn., Sig. Bergerson, Virginia, Minn.
1915—Duluth, Minn., Sig. Bergerson, Virginia, Minn.
1916—Glenwood, Minn., Andrew Olson, Iola, Wis.
1917—St. Paul, Minn., Ludwig Hoiby, Northfield, Minn.
1918—Chicago, Ill., Sverre Henrickson, Duluth, Minn.
1920—Chippewa Falls, Wis., Sverre Henrickson, Superior, Wis.
1921—Denver, Col., Einar Jensen, Chicago, Ill.
1922—Chicago, Ill., Ragnar Omtvedt, Chicago, Ill.

1923—Minneapolis, Minn., Werner Forsberg, Ironwood, Mich.
1924—Brattleboro, Vt., Tarald Hoidalen, Chicago, Ill.
1925—Canton, S. D., Halvor Bjorngaard, Red Wing, Minn.

NATIONAL SKI ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, INC.

Organized 1904.

President—Oscar T. Oyaas, Superior, Wis.
Vice-President—Ben Rasmussen, Duluth, Minn.
Executive Secretary—Gustave E. Lindboe, 4139 Kenneth avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Eastern Vice-President—Fred H. Harris, Brattleboro, Vt.
Treasurer—Ole Mangseth, Coleraine, Minn.

BICYCLING.

SIX-DAY RACES IN CHICAGO.

Bobby Walthour, Jr., and Reggie McNamara, an American team, won a six-day bicycle race in the Coliseum, Chicago, Feb. 8-15, 1925, with a total of 2,532 miles 9 laps and 447 points. The final standing of the teams that finished was:

Team.	Miles.	Laps.	Pts.
Walthour and McNamara	2,532	9	447
Stockelynch and Goosens	2,532	8	600
Horan and Madden	2,532	7	913
Belloni and DeGraeves	2,532	7	468
Kockler and Stockholm	2,532	7	389
DeClerck and Nefatti	2,532	7	293
Taylor and Hanley	2,532	7	249
Brocco and Buysee	2,532	7	180

Bobby Walthour and Fred Spencer of New Jersey won the second six-day bicycle race in the Coliseum, Chicago, Oct. 25-31, 1925, with a total of 1,148 points and a distance of 2,165 miles 9 laps. Final standing of the teams finishing:

Team.	Miles.	Laps.	Pts.
Walthour and F. Spencer	2,165	9	1,148
Horan and Horder	2,165	9	553
McNamara and Goosens	2,165	9	512
Stockholm and Kockler	2,165	9	227
Croley and Winter	2,165	8	395
Bello and Benezatto	2,165	8	374
Petri and Schneider	2,165	8	336

SIX-DAY RACE IN NEW YORK.

Bobby Walthour, Jr., and Eddie Spencer won a six-day bicycle team race in New York March 1-7, 1925, with a total of 2,397 miles and 937 points. Final standing of the teams finishing:

Team.	Miles.	Laps.	Pts.
Walthour and Spencer	2,397	0	937
McNamara and Horan	2,397	0	727
Stockelynch and Goosens	2,397	0	499
Brocco and Egg	2,396	9	288
Beckman and Benezatto	2,396	9	236
Kaiser and Stockholm	2,396	7	398
Grenda and McBeath	2,396	7	294
Gastman and Kockler	2,396	7	139
Lands and Thomas	2,396	6	116

WESTERN CHAMPIONSHIP.

Edward R. Merkner of the South Chicago Wheelmen won the western bicycle championship at Soldiers' field, Chicago, Sept. 27, 1925, with 20 points. H. Everts was second with 6 points and W. Bereszynski third with 5.

NATIONAL AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

The national amateur bicycle championship of the United States was taken by Edward R. Merkner of the South Chicago Wheelmen at a tournament in St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 5 and 6, 1925, with a total of 13 points. Charles Winter of New York, the 1924 champion, was second with 12 points. Merkner won the Illinois championship at Kewanee Aug. 2, this giving him the right to represent his state at the national meet.

CHICAGO CHAMPIONSHIPS.

In the Chicago amateur bicycle races held in Sherman park, Chicago, July 19, 1925, Edward R. Merkner of the South Chicago Wheelmen was first in the senior division with 13 points and Ray de Wageniere of the Belgian-American Cycle club led in the junior division with 15 points. Merkner also captured first honors in the Opal Athletic club meet, the Antlers' Sportsmen's club bicycle races and the Tribune bicycle tournament.

PROFESSIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Freddie Spencer won the professional bicycle championship of the United States at the Newark (N. J.) velodrome in September, 1925.

Hoevenaers of Belgium won the world's amateur road cycling championship at Amsterdam Aug. 2, 1925.

RACQUETS.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Clarence C. Pell of New York won the national racquets championship of the United States in New York, N. Y., Feb. 23, 1925, by defeating Stanley G. Mortimer, also of New York, by a score of 15-7, 15-7, 15-12.

Championship record:
1901—Quincy A. Shaw, Boston, Mass.
1902—C. H. Mackay, New York, N. Y.
1903—Payne Whitney, New York, N. Y.
1904—George A. Brooke, Philadelphia, Pa.
1905—Lawrence Waterbury, New York, N. Y.
1906—Percy D. Haughton, Boston, Mass.
1907—Reginald R. Fincke, New York, N. Y.
1908—Quincy A. Shaw, Boston, Mass.
1909—Harold F. McCormick, Chicago, Ill.
1910—Quincy A. Shaw, Boston, Mass.
1911—Reginald R. Fincke, New York, N. Y.
1912—Reginald R. Fincke, New York, N. Y.
1913—Lawrence Waterbury, New York, N. Y.
1914—Lawrence Waterbury, New York, N. Y.
1915—Clarence C. Pell, New York, N. Y.
1916—Stanley G. Mortimer, New York, N. Y.
1917—Clarence C. Pell, Tuxedo, N. Y.
1918-1919—No contests.
1920—Clarence C. Pell, New York, N. Y.
1921—Clarence C. Pell, New York, N. Y.
1922—Clarence C. Pell, New York, N. Y.
1923—Stanley G. Mortimer, New York, N. Y.
1924—Clarence C. Pell, New York, N. Y.
1925—Clarence C. Pell, New York, N. Y.

Gold Racquets Champions.

1911—J. Gordon Douglas, New York, N. Y.
1912—J. Gordon Douglas, New York, N. Y.
1913—Harold F. McCormick, Chicago, Ill.
1914—Clarence C. Pell, New York, N. Y.
1915—Clarence C. Pell, New York, N. Y.
1916—Clarence C. Pell, New York, N. Y.
1917—Clarence C. Pell, Tuxedo, N. Y.
1918-1919—No contests.
1920—Clarence C. Pell, New York, N. Y.
1921—Clarence C. Pell, New York, N. Y.
1922—Clarence C. Pell, New York, N. Y.
1923—Clarence C. Pell, New York, N. Y.
1924—Stanley G. Mortimer, New York, N. Y.
1925—Clarence C. Pell, New York, N. Y.

Championship in Doubles.

Stanley G. Mortimer and Clarence C. Pell of New York retained their national racquets doubles championship Feb. 7, 1925, by defeating Jay Gould and Stanley W. Pearson of Philadelphia in the final match of the tournament at the Philadelphia Racquets club. The scores were 15-5, 15-8, 3-15, 7-15, 15-12.

Canadian Championship.

R. A. Powers of Boston, Mass., won the Canadian squash racquets championship at the tournament held in Montreal, Que., ending Feb. 9, 1925, by defeating S. P. Clark of Philadelphia, Pa., in the final round 15-10, 15-9, 15-7.

ATHLETICS.

NATIONAL A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The annual championship contests of the National Amateur Athletic union took place in the Kezar Memorial stadium, San Francisco, Cal., July 3-5, 1925. In the junior contests the Hollywood (Cal.) Athletic club led with 58 points. The Los Angeles A. C. was second with 51 and the Olympic club of San Francisco was third with 47. In the senior events the New York Athletic club was first with 51½ points, the Illinois Athletic club second with 31 points and the Olympic club third with 20. Harold Osborne of the Illinois A. C. won the all-around championship with 7,706.36 points. Winners and time in senior events:

100-yard dash—Frank Hussey, New York A. C. Time, :09⅘.
220-yard dash—Jackson Scholz, New York A. C. Time, :20⅘.
440-yard run—Cecil G. Cook, Salem Crescent A. C., New York. Time, :49⅕. (New A. A. U. record.)
880-yard run—Allan Helffrich, New York A. C. Time, 1:56⅘.
1-mile run—Ray Buker, Illinois A. C. Time, 4:19⅘.
6-mile run—George Lermond, Boston A. A. Time, 31:34⅘.
120-yard hurdles—George Guthrie, Ohio State. Time, :14⅘. (New A. A. U. record.)
440-yard hurdles—F. M. Taylor, Illinois A. C. Time, :53⅘.
3-mile walk—Harry Hinkkle, Harlem Evening school, New York. Time, 22:08⅘.
Running broad jump—Dehart Hubbard, University of Michigan. Distance, 25 feet 4⅝ inches.
Running hop, step and jump—Homer Martin, Illinois Athletic club. Distance, 47 feet 11¼ inches. (New A. A. U. record.)
Pole vault—Harry Smith, Los Angeles A. C. Height, 12 feet 11½ inches.
16-pound shotput—Clarence Houser, Hollywood A. C. Distance, 51 feet 1 inch. (New A. A. U. record.)
16-pound hammer throw—Matt McGrath, New York A. C. Distance, 172 feet ½ inch.
56-pound weight throw—Matt McGrath, New York A. C. Distance, 36 feet 8⅝ inches.
Discus throw—Clarence Houser, Hollywood A. C. Distance, 156 feet 6 inches. (New A. A. U. record.)
Javelin throw—H. Y. Bonura, St. Stanislaus college. Distance, 213 feet 10½ inches. (New A. A. U. record.)
440-yard relay—New York A. C. Time, :41⅘. (New world's record.)
880-yard relay—New York A. C. Time, 1:27⅘. (Equals world's record.)
1-mile relay—New York A. C. Time, 3:20⅘.
2-mile relay—New York A. C. Time, 8:09⅘.
4-mile relay—New York A. C. Time, 19:39⅘.
All-around championship (decathlon)—Harold Osborne, Illinois A. C. Points, 7,706.36.

All-Around Championship Record.

Year.	Champion.	Points.
1884	W. R. Thompson, Montreal	5,304
1885	M. W. Ford, New York	5,045
1886	M. W. Ford, New York	5,899
1887	A. A. Jordan, New York	5,236
1888	M. W. Ford, New York	5,161
1889	A. A. Jordan, New York	5,520
1890	A. A. Jordan, New York	5,358
1891	A. A. Jordan, New York	6,189
1892	E. W. Goff, New York	5,232
1893	E. W. Goff, New York	4,860
1894	E. W. Goff, New York	5,748
1895	J. Cosgrove, Albany	4,406½
1896	L. P. Sheldon, Yale	5,380
1897	E. H. Clark, Boston	6,244½
1898	E. C. White, New York	5,243
1899	J. F. Powers, Worcester	6,203
1900	Harry Gill, Toronto	6,360½
1901	A. B. Gunn, Buffalo	5,739
1902	A. B. Gunn, Buffalo	6,260½
1903	E. H. Clark, Boston	6,318¼
1904	Thomas F. Kieley, Ireland	6,086
1905	Martin J. Sheridan, New York	6,820½
1906	Thomas F. Kieley, Ireland	6,274
1907	Martin J. Sheridan, New York	7,130½
1908	J. L. Bredemus, Princeton	5,809
1909	Martin J. Sheridan, New York	7,385
1910	F. C. Thomson, Los Angeles	6,991
1911	F. C. Thomson, Angeles	6,709
1912	James Thorpe, Carlisle	7,476
1913	F. C. Thomson, Los Angeles	7,411½
1914	Avery Brundage, Chicago	6,999
1915	Alma W. Richards, Chicago	6,858.8
1916	Avery Brundage, Chicago	6,468¾
1917	Harry Goelitz, Chicago	5,702
1918	Avery Brundage, Chicago	6,708½
1919	S. H. Thomson, Los Angeles	6,133½
1920	Brutus Hamilton, Missouri	7,022
1921	S. H. Thomson, Los Angeles	7,534
1922	S. H. Thomson, Los Angeles	6,892½
1923	Harold Osborne, Chicago	7,022.9
1924	A. J. Plansky, Georgetown	5,901.4
1925	Harold Osborne, Chicago	7,706.3

CENTRAL A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The annual outdoor track and field championships of the Central A. A. U. took place on Stagg field, Chicago, June 20, 1925. The Illinois Athletic club led with 154 points, the Chicago A. A. was second with 49 and the University of Illinois third with 7. Event winners and time:

100-yard dash—H. T. Evans, I. A. C. Time, :09.9.
220-yard dash—Bernard Otto, I. A. C. Time, :21.6.
440-yard run—V. W. Ascher, C. A. A. Time, :50.
880-yard run—R. B. Watson, I. A. C. Time, 1:58.
1-mile run—R. B. Buker, I. A. C. Time, 4:33.04.
5-mile run—H. P. Bourke, University of Chicago. Time, 26:45.
1-mile relay—C. A. A. first team. Time, 3:58.02.
3-mile walk—J. B. Tigerman, I. A. C. Time, 24:35.
120-yard high hurdles—Raymond Hass, I. A. C. Time, :15.2.
220-yard low hurdles—F. M. Taylor, I. A. C. Time, :24.8.
440-yard high hurdles—Raymond Hass, I. A. C. Time, :55.2.
Running high jump—Paul Jones, I. A. C. Height, 6 feet 3 inches.
Running broad jump—Paul Jones, I. A. C. Distance, 23 feet 9⅛ inches.
Running hop, step and jump—Homer Martin, I. A. C. Distance, 48 feet 3¼ inches.
Pole vault—E. E. Meyers, C. A. A. Height, 13 feet.
16-pound shotput—David Lyon, unattached. Distance, 43 feet 7½ inches.
16-pound hammer throw—W. T. Benson, C. A. A. Distance, 154 feet 4 inches.
56-pound weight throw—J. J. Shanahan, I. A. C. Distance, 33 feet 1 inch.
Discus throw—A. R. Pope, I. A. C. Distance, 148 feet 9 inches.
Javelin throw—H. G. Freida, I. A. C. Distance, 201 feet 11 inches.

WESTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Ohio State university stadium, Columbus, O., June 5-6, 1925. Winners in finals:
100-yard dash—Dehart Hubbard, Michigan. Time, :09.7.
220-yard dash—E. P. Alderman, Michigan A. C. Time, :21.12.

440-yard run—Herman Phillips, Butler. Time, :48.9.
880-yard run—C. A. Reinke, Michigan. Time, 1:54.84.
1-mile run—J. Cusack, Chicago. Time, 4:24.59.
2-mile run—Melvin Shimek, Marquette. Time, 9:32.61.
120-yard high hurdles—G. P. Guthrie, Ohio State. Time, :14.61.
220-yard low hurdles—D. C. Kinsey, Illinois. Time, :23.89.
1-mile relay—Michigan. Time, 3:21.81.
Running high jump—J. E. Russell, Chicago. Height, 6 feet 6 inches.
Running broad jump—Dehart Hubbard, Michigan. Distance, 25 feet 3½ inches. (New intercollegiate record.)
Pole vault—R. H. Bouschor, Northwestern. Height, 13 feet.
16-pound shotput—H. H. Schwarze, Wisconsin. Distance, 46 feet 7½ inches. (In exhibition trial, 48 feet 1¼ inches. New conference record.)
16-pound hammer throw—R. C. Bunker, Ohio State. Distance, 153 feet 6 inches.
Discus throw—J. W. Hancock, Iowa. Distance, 138 feet 2 inches.
Javelin throw—P. M. Northrup, Michigan. Distance, 201 feet 9½ inches. (New intercollegiate record.)

Standing by Points.

Michigan	45½	Butler	11
Wisconsin	31	Notre Dame	6½
Ohio State	30½	Michigan Aggie	5
Iowa	29	Marquette	5
Illinois	24½	Ohio Wesleyan	4
Chicago	14	Akron	3½
Northwestern	13	Purdue	2
Minnesota	11½		

Western Intercollegiate Records.
Made in annual championship meets.

100-yard dash—:09.7, W. D. Hayes, Notre Dame, 1922.
220-yard dash—:21⅘, E. C. Wilson, Iowa, 1923, and H. T. Evans, Illinois, 1924.
440-yard run—:47⅘, Binga Dismond, Chicago, 1916.
880-yard run—1:53⅗, Leroy Campbell, Chicago, 1915, and D. M. Scott, Mississippi Aggies, 1916.
1 mile run—4:15⅘, E. H. Fall, Oberlin, 1917.
2-mile run—9:27, Lloyd Rathbun, Ames, 1922.
120-yard high hurdles—:14⅘, R. Simpson, Missouri, 1916.
220-yard low hurdles—:23⅘, C. R. Brookins, Iowa, 1923.
Running high jump—6 feet 5 1-16 inches, H. Osborne, Illinois, and J. Murphy, Notre Dame, 1922.
Running broad jump—25 feet 3½ inches, Dehart Hubbard, Michigan, 1925.
Pole vault—13 feet 2 inches, D. G. Brownell, Illinois, 1923.
16-pound hammer throw—160 feet 4 inches, K. Shattuck, California, 1913.
16-pound shotput—48 feet 1¼ inches, H. H. Schwarze, Wisconsin, 1925.
Discus throw—155 feet 2 inches, Arlie Mucks, Wisconsin, 1916.
Javelin throw—201 feet 9½ inches, P. M. Northrup, Michigan, 1925.
1 mile relay—3:20, Illinois, 1923.

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Franklin field, Philadelphia, June 29-30, 1925.

Winners in the forty-ninth annual championship track and field meet of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America:
100-yard dash—Chester Bowman, Syracuse. Time, :09.9.
220-yard dash—H. A. Russell, Cornell. Time, :21.4.
440-yard run—J. P. Tierney, Holy Cross. Time, :47.9.
880-yard run—G. M. Marsters, Georgetown. Time, 1:53.5.
1-mile run—E. C. Haggerty, Harvard. Time, 4:25.7.
2-mile run—W. L. Tibbetts, Harvard. Time, 9:26.6.
120-yard hurdles—Leighton Dye, Southern California. Time, :14.8.
220-yard hurdles—K. L. Grumbles, Southern California. Time, :24.
Running broad jump—B. M. Norton, Yale. Distance, 23 feet 11 inches.
Shotput—R. G. Hills, Princeton. Distance, 49 feet 9⅝ inches. (New intercollegiate record.)
Javelin throw—E. C. Bench, Yale. Distance, 186 feet 8½ inches.
Pole vault—Nelson Sherrill, Pennsylvania. Height, 13 feet.
Running high jump—G. Blake, Princeton, and C. L. Hampton, California, tied at 6 feet 3⅛ inches.
Discus throw—C. L. Houser, Southern California. Distance, 150 feet 2¼ inches.
16-pound hammer throw—C. F. Gates, Princeton. Distance, 160 feet 10¾ inches.

Standing by Points.

South. California	33	Penn State	12
Princeton	29½	Syracuse	11
Yale	26½	Mass. Inst. Tech.	7
Georgetown	23	Holy Cross	5
Pennsylvania	22	Columbia	5
Cornell	16½	Bowdoin	4
U. of California	12½	Dartmouth	4
Harvard	12	Boston college	2

Eastern Intercollegiate Records.
Made in annual championship meets.

100-yard dash—:09.7, J. A. Leconey, Lafayette, 1922.
220-yard dash—:21⅘, B. J. Wefers, Georgetown, 1896; R. C. Craig, Michigan, 1910 and 1911, and Don Lippincott, Pennsylvania, 1913.
440-yard run—:47⅘, J. E. Meredith, Pennsylvania, 1916.
880-yard run—1:53, J. E. Meredith, Pennsylvania, 1916.
1-mile run—4:14⅘, J. P. Jones, Cornell, 1913.
2-mile run—9:22⅘, I. C. Dresser, Cornell, 1919.
120-yard high hurdles—:14⅘, Earl Thomson, Dartmouth, 1920.
220-yard hurdles—:23⅘, A. C. Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania, 1898, and J. Wendell, Wesleyan, 1913.
High jump—6 feet 4⅝ inches, L. T. Brown, Dartmouth, 1922.
Broad jump—24 feet 8 inches, W. A. Comins, Yale, 1924.
Pole vault—13 feet 1 inch, Robert Gardner, Yale, 1912.
16-pound hammer—181 feet 6½ inches, F. D. Tootell, Princeton, 1923.
16-pound shotput—49 feet 9⅝ inches, R. G. Hills, Princeton, 1925.
1-mile walk—6:45.4, W. B. Fetterman, Jr., Pennsylvania, 1898.
Discus—150 feet 2¼ inches, C. L. Houser, Southern California, 1925.
Javelin—199 feet 1 inch, C. H. Storrs, Yale, 1923.

PACIFIC COAST INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

University of Washington stadium, Seattle, May 30, 1925. Winners in finals:
100-yard dash—J. R. Sweet, Montana. Time, :09.9.
220-yard dash—J. R. Sweet, Montana. Time, :22.3.
440-yard dash—T. F. Miller, Leland Stanford. Time, :49.9.
880-yard run—J. M. Chateris, Washington. Time, 1:56.5.

1-mile run—D. F. Wilde, Washington. Time, 4:24.5.
2-mile run—W. J. Maginnis, Washington. Time, 9:37.5.
120-yard hurdles—Hugo Leistner, Leland Stanford. Time, :15.
220-yard low hurdles—Hugo Leistner, Leland Stanford. Time, :24.8.
1-mile relay—Leland Stanford. Time, 3:23.4.
Running high jump—T. A. Work, Leland Stanford. Height, 6 feet 7.20 inches.
Running broad jump—J. P. Flannagan, Oregon. Distance, 23 feet 5.8 inches.
Pole vault—A. C. Nardin, Washington, and Wistor Rosenbery, Oregon, tied at 12 feet.
16-pound shotput—S. G. Hartranft, Leland Stanford. Distance, 50 feet 1.3 in.
Discus throw—S. G. Hartranft, Leland Stanford. Distance, 151 feet 4 inches.
Javelin throw—W. H. Evers, Leland Stanford. Distance, 181 feet 8 inches.

Standing by Points.

Leland Stanford university.....63½
University of Washington.....46½
University of Montana.....15½
Oregon Agricultural college.....15
University of Oregon.....13
State College of Washington.....8½
University of Idaho.....3

FRANKLIN FIELD RELAY MEET.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 24-25, 1925.

Relay Events.

Distance college medley relay (first man to run ¼ mile, next man ½ mile, third ¾ and last man 1 mile)—Won by Boston college. Time, 10:27⅘.
College sprint medley relay (first man to run 440 yards, second and third men 220 yards and fourth man 880 yards)—Won by Georgetown. Time, 3:28. (New world's record.)
Interscholastic medley relay for high and preparatory schools (first man to run 440 yards, second 220 yards, third 660 yards, fourth 880 yards)—Won by Phillips Exeter academy. Time, 4:44⅘.
Interscholastic ¼-mile relay—Won by Mercersburg academy. Time, :43⅘.
¼-mile college relay—Won by Princeton. Time, :42⅘. (Equals world's record.)
1-mile relay, middle Atlantic states collegiate—Won by Rutgers. Time, 3:26⅕.
½-mile college relay—Won by Pennsylvania. Time, 1:28⅕. (New carnival record.)
1-mile college relay—Won by Georgetown. Time, 3:19.
2-mile college relay—Won by Georgetown. Time, 7:42. (New world's record.)
4-mile college relay—Won by Boston college. Time, 18:05⅕.
1-mile relay, freshmen—Won by Pennsylvania. Time, 3:24½.
1-mile relay, technical colleges—Won by Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Time, 3:29⅘.
2-mile relay, interscholastic—Won by Huntington school, Boston. Time, 8:23⅗.
1-mile relay, preparatory schools—Won by Mercersburg academy. Time, 3:28.
1-mile relay, school championship—Won by Lakewood, O. Time, 3:28⅘.
1-mile relay, class B, preparatory schools—Won by De LaSalle institute, New York. Time, 3:30⅕.

Individual Events.

Pentathlon—Won by A. J. Plansky, Georgetown. Score, 7,023.094.
100-yard dash—Won by De Hart Hubbard, Michigan. Time, :09⅘.
120-yard hurdles—Won by C. H. Moore, Pennsylvania. Time, :14⅘.
220-yard dash, international—Won by G. L. Hill, Pennsylvania. Time, :22.
400-meter hurdles, international—Won by Lord David Burghley, Cambridge university, England. Time, :54⅘.
2-mile run, international—Won by H. R. Phelps, Iowa State. Time, 9:27.
Running hop, step and jump—Won by L. N. Snyder, Ohio State. Distance, 44 feet 1 inch.
Running high jump—Won by T. W. Poor, Kansas. Height, 6 feet 3 inches.
Running broad jump—Won by G. B. Woods, Butler. Distance, 24 feet ¼ inch.
Pole vault—P. J. Harrington, Notre Dame; R. V. Bontecou, Cornell, and S. J. Bradley, Princeton, tied at 12 feet 6 inches.
Hammer throw—Won by G. L. Taylor, Pennsylvania. Distance, 163 feet 7½ inches.
16-pound shotput—Won by R. G. Hills, Princeton. Distance, 47 feet 1⅞ inches.
Discus throw—Won by Wellington Charles, Bowdoin. Distance, 135 feet 3⅜ inches.
Javelin throw—Won by Philip Northrup, Michigan. Distance, 193 feet 11⅜ inches.

DRAKE RELAY MEET.

Des Moines, Iowa, April 24-25, 1925.

Relay Events.

440-yard relay, first section—Won by Notre Dame. Time, 42:07.
440-yard relay, second section—Won by Kansas. Time, 42:05.
¼-mile relay—Won by Kansas. Time, 2:42½.
½-mile relay—Won by Michigan. Time, 1:27.5.
½-mile relay, colleges—Won by Butler. Time, 1:27.8.
1-mile relay—Won by Nebraska. Time, 3:19.8.
2-mile relay—Won by Michigan. Time, 7:51.4. (New record.)
4-mile relay—Won by Texas. Time, 17:58.3.
College medley relay (440, 220, 880 yards and 1 mile)—Won by Butler. Time, 7:43.9. (New Drake record.)
1-mile relay, colleges—Won by Butler. Time, 1:18.2.
1-mile relay for Iowa conference colleges—Won by Buena Vista. Time, 3:30.9. (New Drake record.)
2-mile relay, colleges—Won by Haskell. Time, 8:04.4. (New Drake record.)

Individual Events.

100-yard dash—Won by R. A. Locke, Nebraska Time, :09.8.
120-yard high hurdles—Won by G. P. Guthrie, Ohio. Time, :14.8.
Special 220-yard low hurdles—Won by C. R. Brookins, Iowa. Time, :24.2.
High jump—Won by J. E. Russell, Chicago. Height, 6 feet 3⅝ inches.
Broad jump—G. E. Graham, Kansas State Teachers' college, and Wallace, Illinois, tied for first at 22 feet 8¼ inches.
Hop, step and jump—Won by G. E. Graham, Kansas. Distance, 48 feet 8¾ inches.
Pole vault—Won by Earl McKeown, Kansas State Teachers' college. Height, 12 feet 9 inches.
Shotput—Won by H. H. Schwarze, Wisconsin. Distance, 146 feet 7¼ inches.
Javelin throw—Won by Cox, Oklahoma. Distance, 196 feet 3 inches.

University of Illinois Relay Carnival.

The eighth annual indoor relay, track and field games carnival of the University of Illinois took place in the armory at Champaign, Ill., Feb. 28, 1925. Eight new carnival records were established. Winners and time in relay races:
1-mile, university—Georgetown. Time, 3:25⅘. (New record.)
2-miles, university—Georgetown. Time, 7:56. (New record.)
2-miles, medley, university—Ames. Time, 8:14⅗. (New record.)
4-miles, university—Michigan. Time, 18:19⅘.
1-mile, college—Butler. Time, 3:28⅘. (New record.)

2-miles, college—Cornell. Time, 8:18⅘. (New record.)
2-miles, medley, college—Wabash. Time, 8:27⅘.
1-mile, high school—Cedar Rapids, Ia. Time, 3:39.

Winners and time in field and track games:

75-yard dash—Roland Locke, Nebraska. Time, :07⅘. (Ties carnival record.)
75-yard low hurdles—Dehart Hubbard, Michigan. Time, :08⅘.
75-yard high hurdles—Ray Haas, Georgetown. Time, :09⅘.
300-yard run—Roland Locke, Nebraska. Time, :31⅘. (Ties carnival record.)
1,000-yard run—Alva Martin, Northwestern. Time, 2:19⅘. (Ties carnival record.)
Running high jump—Tom Poor and Marvin Graham, Kansas, tied. Height, 6 feet 3 inches.
Running broad jump—Dehart Hubbard, Michigan. Distance, 23 feet 6⅝ inches.
Pole vault—James Brooker, Michigan. Height 12 feet 6¾ inches.
Shotput—Herbert Schwarz, Wisconsin. Distance, 47 feet 3¼ inches.
All-around championship—Emerson Norton, Georgetown. Points, 5,600. (New record.)

YALE-HARVARD VS. OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE.

Winners of Event.

1899—Oxford-Cambridge in London.....5 to 4
1901—Harvard-Yale in New York.....6 to 3
1904—Harvard-Yale in London.....6 to 3
1911—Oxford-Cambridge in London.....5 to 4
1921—Harvard-Yale in Cambridge.....8 to 2
1923—Oxford-Cambridge at Wembley, 6½ to 5½
1925—Yale-Harvard at Cambridge.....*6 to 6

*Yale-Harvard won under American system of scoring, 61 to 47, getting seven second places and the English team four, one second place being divided.

THE DAILY NEWS ROAD RACE.

Record of Winners.

June 21, 1919—Joie Ray, 6¾ miles. Time, 35:42.
July 3, 1920—Amasoli Patasoni, 4 miles. Time, 20:10⅘.
July 23, 1921—Joie Ray, 4 miles. Time, 20:14.
July 1, 1922—Joe Stout, 4 miles. Time, 20:45.
June 23, 1923—Schou Christensen, 4 miles. Time, 21:23.
June 14, 1924—Russell L. Perry, 4 miles. Time, 20:10⅘.
June 27, 1925—Russell Payne, 4 miles. Time, 19:38.

LONG DISTANCE RUNNING (1925).

March 28—Baltimore, Md.; marathon; Albert Michaelson, Cygnet A. C.; 2:43:57⅘.
April 4—Detroit, Mich.; marathon; Schou Christensen, Illinois A. C.; 2:37:45.
April 20—Boston, Mass.; marathon; Charles L. Mellor, Illinois A. C.; 2:33:00⅘.
June 27—Cambridge, Mass.; 15 miles; Clarence H. DeMar, Am. Legion; 1:26:18⅘.
Oct. 12—Port Chester, N. Y.; marathon; A. Michaelson; 2:27:01⅘.

CHICAGO POLICE GAMES.

Members of the traffic division of the Chicago police department carried off the honors in the annual athletic games in the Grant park stadium Aug. 29 and 30, 1925, with a total of 24 points. The 30th district was second with 20 points and the 28th district third with 18 points.

INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

National.

The National Amateur Athletic union's annual indoor track and field championship meet was held in Louisville, Ky., Feb. 28, 1925, and was won by the Illinois Athletic club with a total of 64 points. The Chicago Athletic association was second with 13 points and the Cincinnati Athletic club third with 11. Winners and time:

2-mile run—Paavo Nurmi, Finland. Time, 9:09⅘. (New A. A. U. record.)
600-yard run—Vincent Lally, St. Anselm A. C. Time, 1:15⅘.
1-mile walk—Alexander Zeller, Chicago A. C. Time, 7:04⅘.
70-yard high hurdles—H. M. Osborne, Illinois A. C. Time, :08⅘.
Standing high jump—H. M. Osborne, Illinois A. C. Height, 5 feet 2 inches.
2-mile steeplechase—Willie Ritola, Finnish-American A. C. Time, 9:59.
300-yard run—Sam Rosen, Illinois A. C. Time, :33⅘.
Running high jump—H. M. Osborne, Illinois A. C. Height, 6 feet 4½ inches. (New A. A. U. indoor record).
Pole vault—P. W. Jones, Illinois A. C. Height, 11 feet 2 inches.
60-yard dash—C. Coaffee, Illinois A. C. Time, :06½. (Equals world's record.)
Standing broad jump—H. M. Osborne, Illinois A. C. Distance, 10 feet 10¼ inches.
Shotput, 16 lbs.—D. C. Sinclair, Trenton Times A. C. Distance, 42 feet 3¾ inches.
1,000-yard run—Lloyd Hahn, Boston A. C. Time, 2:13⅘.
1-mile medley relay—Illinois A. C. Time, 7:46.

National A. A. U.—Junior.

The National Amateur Athletic union's annual junior indoor track and field championship tournament was held in Madison Square Garden, New York, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1924. Winners and time:

60-yard dash—Larry Rawlins, New York A. C. Time, :06⅘.
70-yard hurdles—Harry Beach, Stuyvesant high school, New York. Time, :09.
300-yard run—George Kinally, Georgetown. Time, :34⅘.
600-yard run—John Holden, Georgetown. Time, 1:15⅘.
2-mile run—Willie Goodwin, New York A. C. Time, 9:20⅘.
1-mile walk—W. J. Modin, Y. M. H. A., New York. Time, 7:04⅘.
Pole vault—Donald C. Foote, Baltimore. Height, 11 feet 3 inches.
Running high jump—Tom Halloran, New York A. C. Height, 6 feet 1¾ inches.
Standing high jump—Julius Reickert, New York A. C. Height, 5 feet 2¼ inches.
16-lb. shotput—Paul E. Jappe, New York A. C. Distance, 39 feet 7½ inches.
Standing broad jump—J. M. Lewis, Columbia university. Distance, 9 feet 11½ inches.

National A. A. U. Records.

100-yard dash—:09⅘, L. Paulu, Grinnell, 1922.
220-yard dash—:21⅘, L. Paulu, Grinnell, 1922.
440-yard dash—:49, F. J. Shea, Pittsburgh, 1921.
880-yard run—1:57⅘, E. W. Eby, Pennsylvania, 1921.
1-mile run—4:20⅘, M. Shields, Penn State, 1922.
2-mile run—9:09⅘, Paavo Nurmi, Finland, 1925.
120-yard high hurdles—:14⅘, E. J. Thompson, Dartmouth, 1921.
220-yard low hurdles—:23.9, C. Brookins, Iowa, 1923.
Running high jump—6 feet 4½ inches, H. M. Osborne, I. A. C., 1925.
Running broad jump—25 feet 2 inches, Dehart Hubbard, Michigan, 1923.
Pole vault—13 feet, E. T. McKown, Kansas State Teachers, and J. Brooker, Michigan, 1923.
Javelin throw—202 feet 3 inches, H. Hoffman, Michigan, 1922.
16-pound hammer throw—175 feet 4 inches, F. D. Tootell, Bowdoin, 1923.

16-pound shotput—46 feet 8 inches, N. Anderson, Southern California, 1923.
Discus throw—144 feet 2½ inches, Tom Lieb, Notre Dame, 1922.

Intercollegiate A. A. A.

Georgetown university won the fourth annual indoor championship track and field meet of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America at the 102d Engineers Regiment armory, New York, N. Y., March 7, 1925, with a total of 37 points. Harvard was second with 24¼ points, and Pennsylvania third with 22½. The other competitors finished as follows: Cornell, 10½; Yale, 10¼; Dartmouth, 9¼; Boston college, 9; Colby, 8; Columbia and Penn State, 7 each; Holy Cross, 5, and Syracuse, 2. The Georgetown relay team broke its own world's record for two miles by making the distance in 7:41⅘. Winners and time:

1-mile run—Leo Larrive, Colby. Time, 4:21.1.
70-yard high hurdles—Charles H. Moore, Penn State. Time, :08⅘.
2-mile run—Willard Tibbets, Harvard. Time, 9:36⅘.
70-yard dash—A. H. Miller, Harvard. Time, :07⅕.
1-mile relay—Georgetown. Time, 3:21⅕. (New intercollegiate indoor record.)
2-mile relay—Georgetown. Time, 7:41⅘. (New world's record.)
Freshman medley relay—Georgetown. Time, 7:49.5.
Running high jump—E. C. Norton, Georgetown. Height, 5 feet 11½ inches.
Running broad jump—W. A. Dowding, Georgetown. Distance, 23 feet 1⅝ inches. (New intercollegiate record.)
Pole vault—N. B. Sherrill, Pennsylvania. Height, 13 feet. (New world's record.)
16-lb shotput—R. G. Hills, Princeton. Distance, 47 feet 5⅝ inches. (New intercollegiate indoor record.)
35-lb. weight—K. L. Wentworth, Colby. Distance, 52 feet 4⅝ inches.

Central A. A. U.

The twenty-eighth annual indoor track and field meet of the Central Amateur Athletic union was held in the Broadway armory, Chicago, March 20, 1925, and was won by the Illinois Athletic club with a total of 87 points. The Chicago Athletic association was second with 46 points, while the University of Chicago and the Northwestern university were tied with 6 points each. Winners and time:

70-yard high hurdles—Clarence Brickman, Chicago university. Time, :08⅘. (Ties world's indoor record.)
300-yard run—H. Fitch, C. A. A. Time, :32⅘.
600-yard run—G. Graham, C. A. A. Time, 1:15.
1,000-yard run—Joie Ray, I. A. C. Time, 2:18.
1-mile walk—J. J. Tigerman, I. A. C. Time, 7:19.
2-mile run—Joie Ray, I. A. C. Time, 9:43.
2-mile steeplechase—Egil Krogh, I. A. C. Time, 10:41⅘.
1⅞-mile relay—I. A. C. first team. Time, 8:28⅘.
Shotput—A. R. Pope, I. A. C. Distance, 46 feet 9 inches.
Pole vault—E. E. Myers, C. A. A. Height, 12 feet 6 inches.
Running high jump—H. M. Osborne, I. A. C. Height, 6 feet 6⅞ inches. (New world's indoor record.)
Standing broad jump—H. M. Osborne, I. A. C. Distance, 10 feet 7½ inches.
Standing high jump—H. M. Osborne, I. A. C. Height, 5 feet 10 inches.

Women's Events.

70-yard low hurdles—Helen Filkey, unattached. Time, :10.
70-yard dash—Helen Filkey. Time, :08⅘.
Running high jump—M. Teichman, unattached. Height, 4 feet 9 inches.
⅛-mile relay—Midwest A. C. Time, 1:16⅘.

Western Conference.

Michigan won the fifteenth annual track and field meet of the Western Intercollegiate Athletic association in Patten gymnasium, Evanston, Ill., March 14, 1925, with a total of 22 points. The standing of the other competing schools was as follows: Wisconsin, 20; Chicago, 18; Illinois, 17½; Ohio State, 17; Iowa, 9; Northwestern, 6½. Minnesota, Purdue and Indiana failed to score. Two western conference records were broken and two tied. These are indicated in the following summary:

50-yard dash—Dehart Hubbard, Michigan. Time, :05⅘. (Ties conference record.)
60-yard high hurdles—G. P. Guthrie, Ohio State. Time, :07⅘. (Ties conference record.)
440-yard dash—R. B. MacFarlane, Chicago. Time, :51⅘.
880-yard run—C. A. Reinke, Michigan. Time, 1:56⅘. (New conference record.)
1-mile run—W. D. Arnold, Ohio State. Time, 4:31⅘.
2-mile run—H. R. Phelps, Iowa. Time, 9:32⅘. (New conference record.)
1-mile relay—University of Chicago. Time, 3:36⅘.
Running high jump—C. E. McGinnis, Wisconsin. Height, 6 feet 2½ inches.
Pole vault—R. G. Bouscher and J. K. Brooker tied. Height, 12 feet 8 inches.
16-lb. shotput—H. H. Schwarze, Wisconsin. Distance, 47 feet 2 inches.

Championship Record.

Winner.	Points.
1911—Chicago	36
1912—Illinois	31
1913—Wisconsin	33⅛
1914—Illinois	36
1915—Chicago	37¼
1916—Illinois	41¾
1917—Chicago	38
1918—Michigan	42
1919—Michigan	36½
1920—Illinois	37⅝
1921—Illinois	45
1922—Illinois	44 6-7
1923—Michigan	43⅛
1924—Illinois	38⅛
1925—Michigan	22

Conference Indoor Records.

50-yard dash—:05⅘; O. J. Murray, Ill., 1914; D. Knight, Chi., 1915; F. E. Pershing, Chi., 1916; C. Carroll, Ill., 1917; C. E. Johnson, Mich., 1918 and 1919; C. R. Brookings, Iowa, 1922; L. G. Wittman, Mich.; R. Ayres, Ill., and Dehart Hubbard, Mich., all in 1923. R. Ayres, Ill., and D. Hubbard, Mich., 1924 and 1925.
440-yard dash—50⅘; H. B. Dismond, Chicago, 1917.
880-yard run—1:56⅘; C. A. Reinke, Mich., 1925.
1-mile run—4:23⅘, M. E. Hall, Ill., 1924.
2-mile run—9:32⅘; H. R. Phelps, Iowa.
60-yard high hurdles—:07⅘; C. E. Johnson, Mich., 1920; A. J. Knollin, Wis., 1921; G. P. Guthrie, Ohio State, 1925.
1-mile relay—3:29; Illinois, 1920.
Running high jump—6 feet 4⅛ inches; D. Alberts, Ill., 1921.
16-pound shotput—48 feet 7½ inches; A. M. Mucks, Wis., 1916.
Pole vault—13 feet ⅝ inch; Dean Brownell, Ill., 1924.

PAAVO NURMI'S RECORDS.

Following are the indoor records made by Paavo Nurmi, the Finnish runner, while in

the United States in 1925. They are given in chronological order:

Jan. 6—1,500 meters 3:56⅕
1 mile 4:13⅗
5,000 meters 14:44⅗
Jan. 15—3,000 meters 8:26⅘
1⅞ miles 8:29
1¾ miles 7:55⅗
Jan. 16—1¾ miles 7:55⅘
Jan. 17—2,000 meters 5:33
Jan. 22—2¼ miles 10:42
2¾ miles 13:06⅗
Jan. 24—2,000 yards 5:07⅕
1⅛ miles 4:58
Jan. 27—¾ mile 3:03⅕
Jan. 28—1¼ miles 5:30⅕
1½ miles 6:39⅖
Feb. 3—2¼ miles 10:19
Feb. 4—4,000 yards 10:55
Feb. 12—2,000 yards 4:53⅖
2,000 meters 5:22⅖
1¼ miles 5:23⅘
Feb. 14—1¾ miles 7:51⅘
2 miles 8:58⅕
Feb. 24—3 miles 13:56⅗
5,000 meters 14:23⅕
March 2—1½ miles 6:39⅘
March 4—1⅛ miles 4:55⅘
2,000 yards 4:59⅘
March 7—1 mile 4:12
March 12—4,000 yards 10:31
4,000 meters 11:30⅕
2½ miles 11:36⅕

WILLIE RITOLA'S RECORDS.

Following are the indoor records made by Willie Ritola, the Finnish runner, in the United States in 1925:

Jan. 17—5 miles 24:21⅘
Jan. 24—5 000 meters 14:39⅗
2¼ miles 10:36⅗
2½ miles 11:48⅘
2¾ miles 13:01⅗
3 miles 14:11⅗
Jan. 27—2¼ miles 10:33⅘
2½ miles 11:45⅘
2¾ miles 12:57⅘
3 miles 14:04
Feb. 3—5,000 meters 14:31
2½ miles 11:45⅕
2¾ miles 12:56⅗
Feb. 12—2 miles 9:03⅘
Feb. 14—2½ miles 11:44
3 miles 14:01⅘
Feb. 24—3 miles 13:56⅕
5,000 meters 14:23⅕
March 9—4,000 yards 10:41⅕
2½ miles 11:40⅕
March 10—3¼ miles 15:58⅗

MODERN OLYMPIC GAMES.

The cities and years in which modern Olympic games have been held follow:

1896—Athens, Greece.
1900—Paris, France.
1904—St. Louis, Mo.
1906—Athens, Greece.*
1908—London, England.
1912—Stockholm, Sweden.
1920—Brussels, Belgium.
1924—Paris, France.
*Intermediate.

No Olympic games were held in 1916 on account of the world war.

OLYMPIC RECORDS.

60-meter dash—:07, A. C. Kraenzlein, Archie Hahn, W. Hogenson (1904).
100-meter dash—:10⅘, F. S. Lippincott (1912); H. Abrahams (1924).
200-meter dash—:21⅗, Archie Hahn (1904).
400-meter dash—:47⅘, E. H. Liddell (1924).
800-meter run—1:51.9, James E. Meredith (1912).
1,500-meter run—3:53⅗, P. Nurmi (1924).
5,000-meter run—14:31⅕, P. Nurmi (1924).
Marathon—2:32:35⅘. Hannes Kohlemainen (1920).
3,000-meter steeplechase—9:33⅗, Willie Ritola (1924).
3,000-meter team race—8:32, Finland (1924).
400-meter relay—:41, United States (1924).
1,600-meter relay—3:16, United States (1924).
110-meter hurdle race—:14⅘, Earl Thomson (1920).
200-meter hurdle race—:24⅘, H. Hillman (1904).
400-meter hurdle race—:52⅘, F. M. Taylor (1924).
Running broad jump—25 feet 5⅞ inches, Robert Legendre (1924).
Standing high jump—5 feet 4 inches, Platt Adams (1912).
Standing broad jump—11 feet 4⅞ inches, Ray C. Ewry (1904).
Standing triple jump—36 feet 1 inch, Peter O'Connor (1906).
Pole vault—13 feet 5⅛ inches, Frank Foss, United States (1920).
Running hop, skip and jump—48 feet 11¼ inches, Ahearne, England (1908).
Putting 16-pound shot—50 feet 4 inches, P. J. McDonald (1912).
Throwing 16-pound hammer—180 feet 5 inches, M. J. McGrath (1912).
Throwing discus (Greek style)—148 feet 1⅛ inches, A. R. Taipale (1912).
Throwing javelin (free style)—215 feet 8 inches, J. Myrra, Finland (1920).
Throwing javelin (middle)—179 feet 10½ inches, E. V. Lemming (1908).

WORLD'S ATHLETIC RECORDS.

Amateur record holders are designated by an asterisk (*) and professional by a dagger (†). Distance, name, year of performance and time are given in order.

60 yards—Loren Murchison,* 1923; :06⅕.
70 yards—Loren Murchison,* 1922; :07⅖.
100 yards—E. Donovan,† 1895; :09⅘.
100 yards—A. F. Duffy,* 1902; :09⅘.
100 yards—D. J. Kelly,* 1906, and DeHart Hubbard, 1925; :09⅘.
100 yards—H. P. Drew,* 1914; :09⅘.
100 yards—C. Paddock,* 1921; :09⅘.
120 yards—J. Donaldson,† 1911; :11¼.
120 yards—R. E. Walker,* 1909; :11⅗.
120 yards—H. P. Drew,* 1914; :11⅘.
125 yards—C. Paddock,* 1922; :12.
130 yards—J. Donaldson,† 1909; :12.
130 yards—R. Cloughen,*1909; :14⅘.
130 yards—H. P. Drew,* 1913; :14¼.
150 yards—C. Paddock,* 1922; :14⅕.
220 yards—B. J. Wefers,* 1896; :21⅕.
220 yards—D. J. Kelly,* 1906; :21⅘.
220 yards—R. C. Craig,* 1910-1911; :21⅗.
220 yards—D. F. Lippincott,* 1913; :21⅗.
220 yards—H. P. Drew,* 1914; :21⅘.
220 yards—C. Paddock,* 1921; :20⅘.
300 yards—H. Hutchens,† 1884; :30.
300 yards—B. J. Wefers,* 1896; :30⅘.
300 yards—C. Paddock,* 1921; :30⅕.
440 yards—M. W. Long,* 1900; :47.
440 yards—J. E. Meredith,* 1916; :47⅘.
500 yards—M. W. Sheppard,* 1910; :57⅘.
600 yards—M. W. Sheppard,* 1910; 1:10⅘.
880 yards—J. E. Meredith,* 1916; 1:52⅘.
1,000 yards—H. Cutbill,* 1922; 2:12.
1 mile—Paavo Nurmi,* 1925; 4:12.
1¼ miles—Paavo Nurmi,* 1925; 5:23⅘.
1½ miles—Paavo Nurmi,* 1925; 6:39⅘.
1¾ miles—Paavo Nurmi,* 1925; 7:51⅘.
2 miles—Paavo Nurmi,* 1925; 8:58⅕.
3 miles—W. Ritola* and P. Nurmi,* 1925; 13:56⅕.
4 miles—A. Shrubb,* 1904; 19:23⅘.
5 miles—P. Nurmi,* 1924; 24:06.1.
10 miles—A. Shrubb,* 1904; 50:40⅘.
50 miles—E. W. Lloyd,* 1913; 6:13:58.
100 miles—C. Rowell,† 1882; 13:26:35.
100 miles—J. Saunders,* 1882; 17:36:14.

120-yard high hurdles—E. Thomson,* 1920; :14⅘.
220-yard low hurdles—C. R. Brookins,* 1923; :23⅘.
Standing high jump—L. Goehring,* 1913; 5 feet 5¾ inches.
Running high jump—H. M. Osborne,* 1925; 6 feet 8 15-16 inches.
Standing broad jump—R. C. Ewry,* 1904; 11 feet 4⅞ inches.
Running broad jump—DeHart Hubbard,* 1925; 25 feet 10⅞ inches.
Pole vault—Charles Hoff,* 1922; 14 feet 4 inches.
Run, hop, step and jump—D. F. Ahearn,* 1911; 50 feet 11 inches.
Putting 16-pound shot—Ralph Rose,* 1909; 51 feet.
Throwing 16-pound hammer—Pat Ryan,* 1913; 189 feet 6½ inches.
Throwing discus—A. Mucks,* 1916; 155 feet 2 inches.

COLLEGE GYMNASTICS.

WESTERN.

The University of Minnesota's gymnastic team won the twenty-first annual championship of the Western Intercollegiate Gymnastic, Wrestling and Fencing association at Minneapolis, Minn., March 21, 1925, with a total of 1,224 points. The University of Chicago was second with 1,147 points. Purdue, Wisconsin, Iowa, Ohio Wesleyan, Illinois, Ohio State followed in the order named. Julius L. Perlt was the chief point winner for Minnesota. The all-around championship was taken by W. C. Schmidt of Wisconsin with a score of 374. The individual winners in the various events were:

Horizontal bar—J. L. Perlt, Minnesota.
Side horse—J. L. Perlt, Minnesota.
Flying rings—W. C. Schmidt, Wisconsin.
Parallel bars—J. L. Perlt, Minnesota.
Tumbling—Magne Skurdalsvold, Minnesota.
Indian clubs—R. Van Meter, Purdue.

EASTERN.

The United States Naval academy won the championship of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Gymnasts of America at Hanover, N. H., March 21, 1925, with 47 points. Dartmouth scored 12 points, Pennsylvania 6, Princeton 1 and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology 0. Stroop of Navy won the individual all-around championship with a score of 249.3. The name of the association was changed to the Eastern Intercollegiate Gymnastic league. Individual winners at the Hanover meet:

Horizontal bar—Newhardt, Navy.
Side horse—Clark, Navy.
Flying rings—Stroop, Navy.
Tumbling—Tullman and Zitzenwitz, Navy, tied.
Parallel bars—Forest, Navy.
Rope climbing—Wheeler and Durham, Navy, tied.

FENCING.

WESTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE.

The University of Chicago team won the championship in the twenty-first annual fencing tournament of the Western Intercollegiate Gymnastic, Wrestling and Fencing association at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, March 21, 1925, with 12½ points. The other teams scored as follows: Illinois, 8; Ohio State, 5.5; Purdue, 3.5; Iowa, 2.5; Wisconsin, 1. Individual first place winners:

Foils—R. Brooks, Illinois.
Dueling swords—Mandel Spivek, Chicago.
Sabers—Matthew Margolis, Chicago.

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE.

Representatives of Yale university won most of the eastern intercollegiate fencing championships for 1925. These included the team epee and sword titles. The foils team contest was taken by Annapolis. Individual winners:

Epee—Joseph Applebaum, Pennsylvania.
Saber—G. T. Wolf, Yale.
Foils—Daniel Stubbs, Annapolis.

Championship Record.

1894—Harvard.	1910—Annapolis.
1895—Harvard.	1911—Cornell.
1896—Harvard.	1912—West Point.
1897—Harvard.	1913—Columbia.
1898—Columbia.	1914—Columbia.
1899—Harvard.	1915—Annapolis.
1900—Harvard.	1916—Annapolis.
1901—Annapolis.	1917—Annapolis.
1902—West Point	1918—Columbia.
1903—West Point.	1919—Columbia.
1904—West Point.	1920—Annapolis.
1905—Annapolis.	1921—Annapolis.
1906—West Point.	1922—Annapolis.
1907—Annapolis.	1923—Harvard.
1908—West Point.	1924—Annapolis.
1909—West Point.	1925—Yale.

UNITED STATES CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The individual winners of United States fencing championships in 1925 were:

Epee—W. H. Russell, New York.
Foils—Lieut. G. C. Calnan, U. S. N.
Saber—Joseph Vince, New York.

The team championships were all taken by the Fencers' club of New York.

CHESS.

INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

An international chess masters' tournament held in Baden-Baden, Germany, and ending May 14, 1925, was won by A. A. Alekhine of Russia. The final standing of all the contestants was:

Player.	Won.	Lost.
Alekhine, Russia	16	4
Rubinstein, Poland	14½	5½
Saemisch, Germany	13½	6½
Bogoljubow, Russia	13	7
Marshall, United States	12½	7½
Tartakower, Austria	12½	7½
Rabinowitsch, Russia	12	8
Gruenfeld, Austria	11½	8½
Niemzowitsch, Denmark	11	9
Torre, United States	10½	9½
Reti, Czechoslovakia	10	10
Spielmann, Austria	10	10
Treybal, Czechoslovakia	10	10
Carls, Germany	9	11
Yates, England	8	12
Rosselli, Italy	7½	12½
Tarrasch, Germany	7½	12½
Colle, Belgium	7	13
Mieses, Germany	6½	13½
Thomas, England	6	14
Kolste, Holland	1½	18½

TOURNAMENT IN PARIS.

Alexander Alekhine, the Russian master, was declared the winner of the international chess tournament in Paris, France, which ended there Feb. 22, 1925. His score was 6½ points.

Dr. Tartakower, Austria, won second place with a score of 4½ points. The Russian player Snosko-Borowski and M. Opocenski were tied for third place, each having 4 points. The Belgian champion, M. Colle, scored only 1 point.

WESTERN TOURNAMENT.

Abraham Kupchik, New York city, won the twenty-seventh annual tournament of the Western Chess association, which ended at Cedar Point, O., Sept. 3, 1925. Samuel Factor, Chicago, was second and Charles Jaffe, New York city, third.

POLO.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

Teams representing the United States and British armies played two games for the in-

ternational championship at polo in London, England, June 20 and 24, 1925. The American team took both contests, the first by a score of 8 to 2 and the second by 6 to 4. The games were witnessed by King George and Queen Mary and large assemblages of noted personages. Winners of the international cup to date:

1886—Great Britain.	1913—United States.
1900—Great Britain.	1914—Great Britain.
1902—Great Britain.	1921—United States.
1909—United States.	1924—United States.
1911—United States.	1925—United States.

AMERICAN OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Orange county polo team won the American open polo championship at Westbury, L. I., Sept. 26, 1925, by defeating the Meadowbrook four by 11 goals to 6.

INTERCITY CHAMPIONSHIP.

Cincinnati won the intercity polo championship by beating the Chicago four 14 goals to 9½ in Chicago, Jan. 17, 1925.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Harvard won the 1925 intercollegiate polo championship by defeating the United States Military academy team on June 20 by a score of 8 to 3. Yale was the winner in 1923 and Princeton in 1924.

HOCKEY.

WORLD'S PROFESSIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

By defeating the Montreal Canadiens by six goals to one at Victoria, B. C., March 30, 1925, the Victoria Cougars won the Stanley cup, emblematic of the world's professional hockey championship.

Stanley Cup Winners.

Year. Winner.	W.	L.	Pct.
1913—Victoria	2	1	.666
1914—Toronto	3	0	1.000
1915—Vancouver	3	0	1.000
1916—Canadiens	3	2	.600
1917—Seattle	3	1	.750
1918—Toronto	3	2	.600
1919—•Tie	2	2	.500
1920—Ottawa	3	2	.600
1921—Ottawa	3	2	.600
1922—St. Patricks	3	2	.600
1923—Ottawa	5	1	.833
1924—Canadiens	2	0	1.000
1925—Victoria	6	1	.871

CURLING.

The International Gordon medal was won by Canadian curlers from United States curlers at Montreal Feb. 6, 1925, by a total score of 382 to 217 points. Only four of the seventeen games played were won by United States rinks.

The Stockton cup was won by the Utica Curling club rink No. 3 of Utica, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1925, at Brookline, Mass., when it defeated Brookline rink No. 2 by 17 to 9.

In the Northwestern Curling association bonspiel at Duluth, Minn., Jan. 24, 1925, George Labatt of Minneapolis took first in the finals of the St. Paul Jobbers' event. A. H. Reedal of Minneapolis won the finals in the Minneapolis event.

ROQUE.

The annual tournament of the American Roque league took place at Winona Lake, near Warsaw, Ind., Aug. 3-15, 1925. A. S. Denney of Long Beach, Cal., won the diamond medal emblematic of the championship in the first division. He took eleven games and lost only two, making a total of 392 points. Lester Clark of Chicago was second with 384 points and C. G. Carlson, Chicago, third with 368 points.

W. A. Rounds of Cleveland was elected president and W. L. Pierce of Warsaw, Ind., secretary. The 1926 tournament will be held at Winona Lake.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES IN 1925.

Jan. 1 to Nov. 6.

[From the Annalist, New York.]

Par.	Country.	Demand High.	Demand Low.	Cables High.	Cables Low.
4.8665	—London	4.86¼	4.74⅛	4.86⅝	4.74⅛
19.28	—Paris	5.44½	4.06¼	5.45¼	4.07
19.28	—Belgium	5.20½	4.33½	5.12	4.34
19.28	—Switzerland	19.50	19.20	19.51	19.22
19.28	—Italy	4.29	3.32¾	4.29¼	3.33
40.29	—Holland	40.59	39.79	40.63	39.83
19.30	—Greece	1.97	1.30¼	2.00	1.30¾
19.30	—Spain	14.68	13.97	14.70	13.99
26.28	—Denmark	25.28	17.66	25.28	17.68
26.80	—Sweden	26.96	26.72	26.99	26.74
26.80	—Norway	22.44	15.12	22.46	15.16
51.41	—Russia•	.09½	.04	.15	.12
48.66	—Calcutta	36.75	35.36	36.87	35.48
78.00	—Hongkong	60.38	54.125	60.50	54.125
....	—Peking	83.50	76.25	83.62	76.37
108.82	—Shanghai	79.63	73.13	79.75	73.25
49.83	—Kobe	42.13	38.25	42.25	38.37
50.00	—Manila	50.00	49.37	50.25	49.50
42.44	—Buenos Aires	41.43	37.50	41.55	37.62
33.35	—Rio	15.18	10.10	15.23	10.15
23.83	—Germany†	23.82	23.78	23.81	23.78
20.46	—Austria‡	14.125	14.125	14.125	14.125
19.30	—Poland	19.25	17.00	19.25	17.00
26.26	—Czechoslovakia	3.02	2.95½	3.02	2.95½
19.30	—Jugoslavia	1.82	1.54½	1.82	1.54½
19.30	—Finland	2.53	2.52	2.53	2.52
19.30	—Roumania	.53	.45	.53	.45
20.31	—Hungary	.0014⅛	.0013¾	.0014⅛	.0013¾

•The figures given under "demand" are offered and bid prices for 500-ruble notes, while under "cables" are the 100-ruble notes. †Quotations for new reichsmark. Trading began Nov. 7, 1924. ‡Price of one Austrian schilling, representing value of 10,000 Austrian crowns. Previous quotation for crown had been at rate of $14.12½ per million crowns.

RADIO PROGRESS IN 1925.

[By William S. Hedges, radio editor of The Chicago Daily News.]

During the year 1925 standardization seemed to be the keynote of the radio industry. There were very few radical changes, but there were many refinements and improvements to receiving sets. Nearly every circuit falls into one of four or five classes, but the method of handling each circuit was sufficiently different to give each set its own talking points. The only outstanding circuit change was the appearance of the "bridge-type" circuit, which was not unlike the Wheatstone bridge used in electrical work.

The industry rose to a new height and it is estimated that sales for the entire year were in excess of $600,000,000, thus marking an increase in five years from $1,000,000.

In broadcasting the transmission of the inaugural ceremonies when Calvin Coolidge was sworn in as president of the United States on March 4 was perhaps the most important of all events put on the air. Nearly twenty stations were linked together by long-distance telephone wire and the inaugural ceremonies as they took place on the capitol steps were heard throughout America, this being the first time that so great an audience had heard the president of the United States take the oath of office. In that chain of stations was The Daily News station WMAQ. Nearly 8,000 letters were received from radio fans who had listened in on WMAQ during the ceremonies. These letters were arranged according to states and cities and placed in a scrapbook which has been presented to President Coolidge.

CHAIN SYSTEM DEVELOPED.

The chain system of broadcasting programs through many stations from one central point was developed to a high point during 1925 and there were at the close of the year about a dozen stations which regularly broadcast programs presented in the studio of station WEAF in New York city.

Probably more work was done in the development of short-wave transmission during 1925 than in any previous year. The American Radio Relay league, co-operating with the navy on its cruise into Australian waters, carried on tests which were conducted for the navy by Lieut. F. H. Schnell, a member of the A. R. R. L. on temporary duty with the navy. Using a wave length of forty meters, communication was maintained with the fleet at Australia by American amateurs all over the United States. The short waves were also successfully used by the MacMillan arctic expedition during its trip to, sojourn at and return from Etah, Greenland, within 11 degrees of the north pole. The expedition communicated regularly with the United States navy and the National Geographic society at Washington and with 9XN, the experimental station at Arlington Heights, Ill. It was the contention of those connected with the expedition that communication would have been impossible without the use of short waves.

The year 1925 had no international test week in view of the postponement of the week to January, 1926. Reception at that time is expected to be at its best and international programs will be heard by greater numbers, it is expected.

POWER INCREASED.

During 1925 the power of many broadcasting stations was increased. The highest power used was fifty kilowatts (50,000 watts), which was used by WGY and WJY in experiments to test the effect of power on fading. The use of this high power was merely experimental. We had during 1925 193 broadcasting stations with power of 500 watts or more, which represents an increase of sixty-four stations over those using 500 watts or more power in 1924.

In 1924 there were 108 500-watt stations, 5 750-watt stations, 11 1,000-watt stations and 5 1,500-watt stations.

In 1925 there were 140 500-watt stations, 5 750-watt stations, 30 1,000-watt stations, 9 1,500-watt stations, 1 3,500-watt station and 8 5,000-watt stations.

Many of these high-power stations went into the lower wave bands, with the result that there was considerable interference with the lower powered, so-called "local" stations. Throughout the year it was becoming more and more apparent that something must be done to prevent further congestion of stations in certain districts and to prevent further interference between stations operating on the same wave lengths.

Accordingly it appeared necessary that legislation be enacted vesting sufficient power in a federal authority to control the situation. With this thought in mind Secretary of Commerce Hoover, under whose direction radio is now controlled, called the fourth annual radio conference, a report of which is given below.

FOURTH ANNUAL RADIO CONFERENCE.

[By Walter A. Strong, chairman radio committee American Newspaper Publishers' association.]

The fourth annual radio conference met in Washington Nov. 9, 10 and 11 in the United States Chamber of Commerce building, where all sessions and committee meetings were held. The meeting was attended by 356 registered delegates and an equal number of visitors and spectators, thus making it the largest of the annual radio conferences which have been held.

The conference is without authority in law and hence its conclusions can at best be nothing more than recommendations. However, in the absence of comprehensive laws governing radio the department of commerce under Secretary Hoover has found it satisfactory to permit radio industry to govern itself to a large extent by these conferences, where all the diversified interests with the common bond of radio have representation. The recommendations which the conference made and which are contained in the reports of the nine committees will be adhered to by the department of commerce in so far as is possible under the present laws, according to the statement of Secretary Hoover. Thus the findings of the conference are in reality effective.

There were nine committees appointed, as follows:

1. Committee on general allocation of frequency or wave-length bands.
2. Committee on advertising and publicity.
3. Committee on licenses and classification.
4. Committee on operating regulations.
5. Committee on marine problems.
6. Committee on amateur matters.
7. Committee on interference.
8. Committee on legislation.
9. Committee on copyright relations to broadcasting.

The work of each committee is summarized as follows:

1. General Allocation of Frequency or Wave-Length Bands—This committee recommended that the broadcast band remain from 200 to 545 meters. Only a few revisions in wave allocation were made and those outside of broadcast frequencies. Each of these was made in the interest of improving government service in radio.

2. Advertising and Publicity—While recognizing that the public is benefiting by many fine

programs which are put out by those seeking publicity or advertising, the committee deprecated the use of radio for direct sales effort or for special appeal for the broadcaster's products. However, the conference declared itself opposed to censorship in any form and expressed the belief that the interested radio public could handle these problems itself.

3. Licenses and Classification—The division between classes "A" and "B" as applied to broadcasting stations was recommended removed. This was done in order that stations of 500 watts or more might be licensed for broadcasting in the lower wave bands. This committee also recommended that authority must be secured from the secretary of commerce for the construction of new stations. A license fee was also recommended, but it is improbable that this fee can be collected without enactment of law.

4. Operating Regulations — This committee recommended that regulations regarding operating remain unchanged; that no further time division be required; that rebroadcasting be prohibited except with the permission of the originating station; that the department of commerce discriminate in favor of stations located outside of congested localities in licensing new stations, in renewing licenses of existing stations; that the number of stations be limited and that no stations be licensed until through discontinuance the number of stations is reduced and until it shall be in the interest of public service to add new stations.

5. Marine Problems—The report of this committee covered subjects dealing largely with marine problems. One or two recommendations affect the broadcast listeners, chief among which is that arrangement be effected either through treaty or conference with foreign nations so that vessels under flags of those countries will not use frequencies in the broadcast band within 250 miles of the coast of the United States.

6. Amateur Matters—The committee on amateur matters recommended to the department that it no longer license the use of spark transmitters in amateur bands, thus removing many a neighborhood pest. The other recommendations were for maintaining a status quo so far as the amateur is concerned.

7. Interference — The outstanding recommendation of the committee on interference was that the radiating receivers be discontinued. This elimination for the time being should take the form of persuasion rather than coercion and at the same time in the future it is recommended that the manufacture and sale of all radiating receivers be discontinued.

8. Legislation — The responsibility devolved upon this committee to prepare a legislative program which could receive the indorsement of the entire conference. The fact that this committee's recommendations concerning legislation were unanimously carried bespeaks the merit of its endeavor. The committee, pointing with pride to the fact that the radio industry has been to a large extent self-regulating, expressed the opinion that this self-regulation should be pursued to the greatest extent possible, but that with the widespread network of stations, each a potential destroyer of the other's signals, some regulations should be imposed by a central authority, the federal government, which through the issuance of licenses, control of power, assignment of wave lengths and through proposed measures could regulate broadcasting.

It was the opinion of the committee and the indorsement of the conference that existing statutes were inadequate; that public interest requires the enactment of legislation and therefore that congress must be required to provide such legislation.

Accordingly its recommendations are briefly:

(a) That the administration of radio legislation should be vested in the secretary of commerce.

(b) That those engaged in radio communication should not be required to devote their property to public use and therefore their properties are not public utilities.

(c) That no monopoly in radio communication should be permitted.

(d) That an appeal from the decision of the secretary of commerce may be made to an appropriate court designated in the law.

(e) That the secretary should be empowered to classify all stations, to fix and assign call letters, wave lengths, power allocations, time of operation, character of emission and duration of license.

(f) That during the life of a license the broadcaster should have a property right in his call letters, wave length, time of operation, etc., unless public necessity requires changes. Assignment of licenses may also be made with the approval of the secretary of commerce.

(g) That the duration of the license should not exceed five years, with the privilege of renewal for a like period.

(h) That permits be required for the construction of a station and that those permits shall not be issued except to those who in the opinion of the secretary of commerce will render a benefit to the public.

(i) That the secretary shall have the power of revocation of license in event of violation of terms of the license, regulations of the secretary, federal law or international treaty.

(j) That capital now invested in radio enterprises will receive reasonable protection and that a reasonable time will be given to conform to the provisions of the proposed act.

9. Copyright Relations to Broadcasting—The committee on copyrights confined itself to a recommendation for legislation, declaring that there could be no progress in broadcasting unless music copyrights were made available to broadcasters upon a fair, equitable and assured basis. It was put in the record that music is an essential part of radio programs and that all efforts by the organized broadcasters to secure equitable settlement of their claims with the organized proprietors of music copyrights had failed. The committee recommended in view of these circumstances that a change be made in the present copyright law amending the so-called mechanical section in which a specified sum is stipulated to be paid for the use of copyright numbers by record makers, piano-roll makers, etc., so that reproduction of music by radio be included in this section. It was the statement of the committee that music copyright owners should have the sole and complete right to withhold their property from all broadcasting if they so desire, but if the copyright owner decides to release his copyright to any one or more broadcasters it shall become available to all broadcasters. The proposals of the committee would protect the copyright interests of the small copyright owner as well as of the large.

UNITED STATES BROADCASTING STATIONS.

Corrected to Nov. 9, 1925.

Call signal.	Location.	Name.	Wave length.	Power (watts).
KDKA	East Pittsburgh, Pa.	Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Co.	309.1	*
KDLR	Devils Lake, N. D.	Radio Electric Co. & Wilson Insurance Agency.	231	5
KDPM	Cleveland, O.	Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Co.	250	500

Call signal. Location.	Name.	Wave length.	Power (watts).
KDYL—Salt Lake City, Utah	Newhouse Hotel	246	50
KDZB—Bakersfield, Cal.	Frank E. Siefert	209.7	100
KFAB—Lincoln, Neb.	Nebraska Buick Auto Company	340.7	1000
KFAD—Phoenix, Ariz.	McArthur Bros. Co. and Electrical Equip. Co.	273	100
KFAF—San Jose, Cal.	Alfred E. Fowler	217.3	50
KFAJ—Boulder, Col.	University of Colorado	261	100
KFAU—Boise, Idaho	Boise High School	282.8	500
KFAW—Santa Ana, Cal.	The Radio Den	214.2	10
KFBB—Havre, Mont.	F. A. Buttrey Company	275	50
KFBC—San Diego, Cal.	W. K. Azbill	224	10
KFBG—Tacoma, Wash.	First Presbyterian Church	250	50
KFBK—Sacramento, Cal.	Kimball-Upson Company	248	100
KFBL—Everett, Wash.	Leese Brothers	224	100
KFBS—Trinidad, Col.	School District No. 1	238	15
KFBU—Laramie, Wyo.	The Cathedral	270	500
KFCB—Phoenix, Ariz.	Nielsen Radio Supply Company	238	50
KFCF—Walla Walla, Wash.	Frank A. Moore	256	100
KFDD—Boise, Idaho	St. Michael's Cathedral	278	50
KFDH—Tucson, Ariz.	University of Arizona	258	50
KFDJ—Corvallis, Ore.	Oregon Agricultural College	254	500
KFDM—Beaumont, Tex.	Magnolia Petroleum Company	315.6	500
KFDX—Shreveport, La.	First Baptist Church	250	100
KFDY—Brookings, S. D.	S. D. State College of Agric. and Mech. Arts.	273	100
KFDZ—Minneapolis, Minn.	Harry O. Iverson	231	10
KFEC—Portland, Ore.	Meier & Frank Company	248	50
KFEL—Denver, Col.	W. L. Winner Radio Shop	254	50
KFEQ—Oak, Neb.	Scroggin & Co., Bank	268	500
KFEY—Kellogg, Idaho	Bunker Hill & Sullivan Min. & Concentrating Co.	233	10
KFFP—Moberly, Mo.	First Baptist Church	242	50
KFFV—Lamoni, Iowa	Graceland College	250	100
KFFY—Alexandria, La.	Louisiana College	275	50
KFGC—Baton Rouge, La.	Louisiana State University	268	100
KFGH—Stanford U., Cal.	Leland Stanford, Jr., University	270	500
KFGQ—Boone, Iowa	Crary Hardware Company	226	10
KFGX—Orange, Tex.	First Presbyterian Church	250	500
KFHA—Gunnison, Col.	West. State College of Colorado	252	50
KFHL—Oskaloosa, Iowa	Penn College	240	10
KFI—Los Angeles, Cal.	Earle C. Anthony (Inc.)	268.5	3000
KFIF—Portland, Ore.	Benson Polytechnic Institute	248	100
KFIO—Spokane, Wash.	North Central High School	266	100
KFIQ—Yakima, Wash.	First Methodist Church	256	100
KFIU—Juneau, Alaska	Alaska Electric Light & Power Co	226	10
KFIZ—Fond du Lac, Wis.	Daily Commonwealth & Wis. Radio Sales (Inc.)	273	100
KFJB—Marshalltown, Iowa	Marshall Electric Company	248	10
KFJC—Junction City, Kas.	Episcopal Church	218.8	10
KFJF—Oklahoma, Okla.	National Radio Manufacturing Company	261	225
KFJI—Astoria, Ore.	Liberty Theater	246	10
KFJM—Grand Forks, N. D.	University of North Dakota	278	100
KFJR—Portland, Ore.	Ashley C. Dixon & Son	303	50
KFJX—Cedar Falls, Iowa	Iowa State Teachers' College	258	50
KFJY—Fort Dodge, Iowa	Tunwall Radio Company	246	50
KFKA—Greeley, Col.	Colorado State Teachers' College	273	50
KFKQ—Conway, Ark.	Conway Radio Laboratories	250	100
KFKU—Lawrence, Kas.	University of Kansas	275	500
KFKX—Hastings, Neb.	Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Co.	288.3	2000
KFKZ—Kirksville, Mo.	F. M. Henry	226	5
KFLR—Albuquerque, N. M.	University of New Mexico	254	100
KFLU—San Benito, Tex.	San Benito Radio Club	236	10
KFLV—Rockford, Ill.	Swedish Evangelical Mission Church	229	100
KFLX—Galveston, Tex.	George R. Clough	240	10
KFLZ—Atlantic, Iowa	Atlantic Automobile Company	273	100
KFMQ—Fayetteville, Ark.	University of Arkansas	299.8	750
KFMR—Sioux City, Iowa	Morningside College	261	100
KFMW—Houghton, Mich.	M. G. Sateren	263	50
KFMX—Northfield, Minn.	Carleton College	336.9	500
KFNF—Shenandoah, Iowa	Henry Field Seed Company	266	500
KFNV—Santa Rosa, Cal.	Drake Battery & Radio Supply Shop	229	50
KFOA—Seattle, Wash.	Rhodes Department Store	454.3	1000
KFOJ—Moberly, Mo.	Moberly High School	242	10
KFON—Long Beach, Cal.	Echophone Radio Shop	233	100
KFOO—Salt Lake City, Utah	Latter-Day Saints' University	236	250
KFOR—David City, Neb.	D. C. Tire & Electric Company	226	100
KFOT—Wichita, Kas.	College Hill Radio Club	231	50
KFOX—Omaha, Neb.	Technical High School	248	100
KFOY—St. Paul, Minn.	Beacon Radio Service	252	50
KFPL—Dublin, Tex.	C. C. Baxter	252	15
KFPM—Greenville, Tex.	New Furniture Company	242	10
KFPR—Los Angeles, Cal.	Los Angeles County Forestry Department	231	500
KFPW—Carterville, Mo.	St. John's M. E. Church, South	258	20
KFPY—Spokane, Wash.	Symons Investment Company	266	100
KFQA—St. Louis, Mo.	The Principia	261	100
KFQB—Fort Worth, Tex.	Searchlight Publishing Company	263	150
KFQC—Taft, Cal.	Kidd Bros. Radio Shop	231	100
KFQH—Burlingame, Cal.	Burlingame Chamber of Commerce	220	50

Call signal. Location.	Name.	Wave length.	Power (watts).
KFQP—Iowa City, Iowa	George S. Carson, Jr.	224	10
KFQT—Denison, Tex.	Texas National Guard, 36th Signal Corps	252	10
KFQU—Holy City, Cal.	W. E. Riker	222	100
KFQW—North Bend, Wash.	Carl F. Knierim	215.7	50
KFQZ—Hollywood, Cal.	Taft Products Company	226	250
KFRB—Beeville, Tex.	Hall Brothers	248	250
KFRC—San Francisco, Cal.	City of Paris Dry Goods Company	268	50
KFRM—Fort Sill, Okla.	J. P. Boland, Lieutenant U. S. A.	242	50
KFRW—Olympia, Wash.	United Church of Olympia	218.8	50
KFRX—Pullman, Wash.	J. Gordon Klemgard	217.3	10
KFRY—State College, N. M.	New Mexico Coll. of Agric. and Mechanic Arts	266	50
KFRZ—Hartington, Neb.	The Electric Shop	222	15
KFSG—Los Angeles, Cal.	Echo Park Evangelical Association	275	500
KFUJ—Breckenridge, Minn.	Hoppert Plbg. and Htg. Co. and F. H. Rettig	242	50
KFUL—Galveston, Tex.	T. Goggan & Bros. Mercantile Company	258	50
KFUM—Colorado Springs, Col.	W. D. Pyle	242	100
KFUO—St. Louis, Mo.	Concordia Seminary	545.1	500
KFUP—Denver, Col.	Fitzsimons General Hospital	234	50
KFUR—Ogden, Utah	Peery Building Company	224	50
KFUS—Oakland, Cal.	Louis L. Sherman	234	50
KFUU—San Leandro, Cal.	Colburn Radio Laboratories	224	50
KFVD—San Pedro, Cal.	McWhinnie Electric Company	205.4	50
KFVE—St. Louis, Mo.	Film Corporation of America	240	500
KFVG—Independence, Kas.	First Methodist Episcopal Church	236	10
KFVH—Manhattan, Kas.	Whan Radio Shop	218.8	10
KFVI—Houston, Tex.	56th Cavalry Brigade, Headquarters Troop	240	10
KFVN—Welcome, Minn.	Carl E. Bagley	227	10
KFVR—Denver, Col.	Eugene Rossi	244	50
KFVS—Cape Girardeau, Mo.	Cape Girardeau Battery Station	224	50
KFVU—Eureka, Cal.	Standard Publishing Company	209.7	5
KFVW—San Diego, Cal.	Airfan Radio Corporation	246	500
KFVX—Bentonville, Ark.	The Radio Shop	236	10
KFVY—Albuquerque, N. M.	Radio Supply Company	250	10
KFWA—Ogden, Utah	Browning Bros. Company	261	100
KFWB—Hollywood, Cal.	Warner Bros. Pictures (Inc.)	252	500
KFWC—Upland, Cal.	L. E. Wall	211.1	50
KFWF—St. Louis, Mo.	St. Louis Truth Center	214.2	250
KFWH—Chico, Cal.	F. Wellington Morse, Jr.	254	100
KFWI—South San Francisco, Cal.	Radio Entertainments (Inc.)	220	500
KFWM—Oakland, Cal.	Oakland Education Society	206.8	500
KFWO—Avalon, Cal.	Lawrence Mott	211.1	250
KFWP—Brownsville, Tex.	Rio Grande Radio Supply House	214.2	10
KFWU—Pineville, La.	Louisiana College	238	100
KFWV—Portland, Ore.	Wilbur Jerman	212.6	5
KFXB—Big Bear Lake, Cal.	Bertram O. Heller	202.6	10
KFXC—Santa Maria, Cal.	Santa Maria Valley Railroad Company	209.7	100
KFXD—Logan, Utah	L. H. Strong	205.4	10
KFXE—Waterloo, Iowa	Electrical Research & Manufacturing Company	236	10
KFXF—Colorado Springs, Col.	Pikes Peak Broadcasting Company	250	500
KFXH—El Paso, Tex.	Bledsoe Radio Company	242	50
KFXJ—Denver, Col. (portable)	Mountain States Radio Distributors (Inc.)	215.7	10
KFXM—Beaumont, Tex.	Neches Electric Company	227	10
KFXY—Flagstaff, Ariz.	Mary M. Costigan	205.4	50
KFYT—Oxnard, Cal.	Carl's Radio Den	205.4	10
KFYJ—Houston, Tex.	Houston Chronicle Publishing Company	238	10
KGB—Tacoma, Wash.	Tacoma Daily Ledger	250	100
KGO—Oakland, Cal.	General Electric Company	361.2	4000
KGTT—San Francisco, Cal.	Glad Tidings Tabernacle	234	50
KGU—Honolulu, Hawaii	Marian A. Mulrony	270	500
KGW—Portland, Ore.	Portland Morning Oregonian	491.5	500
KGY—Lacey, Wash.	St. Martin's College	246	5
KHJ—Los Angeles, Cal.	Times-Mirror Company	405.2	500
KHQ—Seattle and Spokane, Wash.	Louis Wasmer	273	100
KJBS—San Francisco, Cal.	J. Brunton & Sons Company	236	5
KJR—Seattle, Wash.	Northwest Radio Service Company	384.4	1000
KLDS—Independence, Mo.	Church of Latter-Day Saints	440.9	1000
KLS—Oakland, Cal.	Warner Bros. Radio Supply Company	242	250
KLX—Oakland, Cal.	Oakland Tribune	508.2	500
KLZ—Denver, Col.	Reynolds Radio Company	266	250
KMA—Shenandoah, Iowa	May Seed and Nursery Company	252	500
KMJ—Fresno, Cal.	Fresno Bee	234	50
KMO—Tacoma, Wash.	Love Electric Company	250	100
KMTR—Los Angeles, Cal.	Garretson & Turner Radio Corporation	238	250
KNRC—Hollywood, Cal.	Clarence B. Juneau	208.2	50
KNX—Los Angeles, Cal.	Los Angeles Evening Express	336.9	500
KOA—Denver, Col.	General Electric Company	322.4	5000
KOB—State College, N. M.	New Mexico Coll. of Agric. and Mechanic Arts	348.6	1000
KOCH—Omaha, Neb.	Omaha Central High School	258	100
KOCW—Chickasha, Okla.	Oklahoma College for Women	252	200
KOIL—Council Bluffs, Iowa	Monarch Manufacturing Company	278	500
KOP—Detroit, Mich.	Detroit Police Department	278	500
KPO—San Francisco, Cal.	Hale Brothers	428.3	500
KPPC—Pasadena, Cal.	Pasadena Presbyterian Church	229	50
KPRC—Houston, Tex.	Post-Dispatch	296.9	500

Call signal.	Location.	Name.	Wave length.	Power (watts).
KPSN	Pasadena, Cal.	Pasadena Star-News	315.6	1000
KQP	Portland, Ore.	H. B. Read	212.6	100
KQV	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Doubleday-Hill Electric Company	275	50
KQW	San Jose, Cal.	First Baptist Church	226	50
KRE	Berkeley, Cal.	Berkeley Daily Gazette	258	100
KSAC	Manhattan, Kas.	Kansas State Agricultural College	340.7	500
KSD	St. Louis, Mo.	Post-Dispatch	545.1	750
KSL	Salt Lake City, Utah	Radio Service Corporation of Utah	299.8	1000
KSO	Clarinda, Iowa	A. A. Ferry Seed Company	242	500
KTAB	Oakland, Cal.	Tenth Avenue Baptist Church	240	500
KTBI	Los Angeles, Cal.	Bible Institute	293.9	750
KTBR	Portland, Ore.	Brown's Radio Shop	263	50
KTCL	Seattle, Wash.	American Radio Telegraph Company	305.9	1000
KTHS	Hot Springs, Ark.	New Arlington Hotel Company	374.8	500
KTNT	Muscatine, Iowa	N. Baker	256	500
KTW	Seattle, Wash.	First Presbyterian Church	454.3	1000
KUO	San Francisco, Cal.	Examiner Printing Company	246	150
KUOM	Missoula, Mont.	University of Montana	244	250
KUSD	Vermilion, S. D.	University of South Dakota	278	100
KUT	Austin, Tex.	University of Texas	231	500
KWCR	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	H. F. Paar	278	500
KWG	Stockton, Cal.	Portable Wireless Telegraph Company	248	50
KWKC	Kansas City, Mo.	Wilson Duncan Studios	236	100
KWKH	Kennonwood, La.	W. G. Patterson	261	500
KWSC	Pullman, Wash.	State College of Washington	348.6	500
KWUC	LeMars, Iowa	Western Union College	252	50
KWWG	Brownsville, Tex.	Brownsville Board of City Development	278	500
KYW	Chicago, Ill.	Westinghouse Electrical Manufacturing Co.	535.4	2000
KZKZ	Manila, P. I.	Electrical Supply Company	270	100
KZM	Oakland, Cal.	Preston D. Allen	242	100
KZRQ	Manila, P. I.	Far Eastern Radio (Inc.)	222	500
KZUY	Baguio, P. I.	F. Johnson Elser	360	500
NAA	Arlington, Va.	United States Navy	434.5	1000
WAAB	New Orleans, La.	Valdemar Jensen	268	100
WAAC	New Orleans, La.	Tulane University	275	100
WAAD	Cincinnati, O.	Ohio Mechanics Institute	258	25
WAAF	Chicago, Ill.	Chicago Daily Drovers Journal	278	200
WAAM	Newark, N. J.	I. R. Nelson Company	263	500
WAAW	Omaha, Neb.	Omaha Grain Exchange	278	500
WABC	Asheville, N. C.	Asheville Battery Company	254	20
WABI	Bangor, Me.	First Universalist Church	240	100
WABO	Rochester, N. Y.	Lake Ave. Baptist Church (Hickson Elec. Co.)	278	100
WABQ	Haverford, Pa.	Haverford College Radio Club	261	50
WABR	Toledo, O.	Scott High School	263	50
WABW	Wooster, O.	College of Wooster	206.8	50
WABX	Mount Clemens, Mich.	Henry B. Joy	248	150
WABY	Philadelphia, Pa.	John Magaldi, Jr.	242	50
WABZ	New Orleans, La.	Coliseum Pl. Baptist Church	275	50
WADC	Akron, O.	Allen Theater	258	500
WAFD	Port Huron, Mich.	Albert B. Parfet Company	275	500
WAHG	Richmond Hill, N. Y.	A. H. Grebe & Co.	315.6	500
WAIT	Taunton, Mass.	A. H. Waite & Co.	229	10
WAMD	Minneapolis, Minn.	Hubbard & Co.	244	500
WAPI	Auburn, Ala.	Alabama Polytechnic Institute	248	500
WARC	Medford House, Mass.	American Radio & Research Corporation	261	100
WBAA	West LaFayette, Ind.	Purdue University	273	250
WBAK	Harrisburg, Pa.	Pennsylvania State Police	275	500
WBAO	Decatur, Ill.	James Millikin University	270	100
WBAP	Fort Worth, Tex.	Star-Telegram	475.9	1500
WBAV	Columbus, O.	Erner & Hopkins Company	293.9	500
WBAX	Wilkesbarre, Pa.	John H. Stenger, Jr.	256	100
WBBA	Newark, O.	Plymouth Congregational Church	226	20
WBBG	Mattapoisett, Mass.	Irving Vermilya	248	100
WBBL	Richmond, Va.	Grace Covenant Presbyterian Church	229	150
WBBM	Chicago, Ill.	Atlass Investment Company	226	1500
WBBP	Petoskey, Mich.	Petoskey High School	238	200
WBBR	Rossville, N. Y.	People's Pulpit Association	273	500
WBBS	New Orleans, La.	First Baptist Church	252	50
WBBU	Monmouth, Ill.	Jenks Motor Sales Company	224	10
WBBW	Norfolk, Va.	Ruffner Junior High School	222	50
WBBY	Charleston, S. C.	Washington Light Infantry	268	10
WBBZ	Chicago, Ill.	C. L. Carrell (portable)	215.7	50
WBCN	Chicago, Ill.	Foster & McDonnell	266	500
WBDC	Grand Rapids, Mich.	Baxter Laundry Company	256	50
WBES	Takoma Park, Md.	Bliss Electrical School	222	100
WBNY	New York, N. Y.	Shirley Katz	209.7	500
WBOQ	Richmond Hill, N. Y.	A. H. Grebe & Co.	236	100
WBRC	Birmingham, Ala.	Bell Radio Corporation	248	10
WBRE	Wilkesbarre, Pa.	Baltimore Radio Exchange	231	100
WBZ	Springfield, Mass.	Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Co.	331.1	2000
WBZA	Boston, Mass.	Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Co.	242	250
WCAC	Mansfield, Conn.	Connecticut Agricultural College	275	500
WCAD	Canton, N. Y.	St. Lawrence University	263	250
WCAE	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Kaufmann & Baer Company	461.3	500

Call signal. Location.	Name.	Wave length.	Power (watts).
WCAG—New Orleans, La.	Clyde R. Randall	268	50
WCAH—Columbus, O.	Entrekin Electric Company	266	500
WCAJ—University Place, Neb.	Nebraska Wesleyan University	254	500
WCAL—Northfield, Minn.	St. Olaf College	336.9	500
WCAO—Baltimore, Md.	A. A. & A. S. Brager	275	100
WCAP—Washington, D. C.	Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company	468.5	500
WCAR—San Antonio, Tex.	Southern Radio Corporation of Texas	263	100
WCAT—Rapid City, S. D.	South Dakota State School of Mines	240	50
WCAU—Philadelphia, Pa.	Durham & Co. and Universal Broadcasting Co.	278	500
WCAX—Burlington, Vt.	University of Vermont	250	100
WCAZ—Carthage, Ill.	Carthage College	246	50
WCBA—Allentown, Pa.	Charles W. Heimbach	254	15
WCBD—Zion, Ill.	Wilbur G. Voliva	344.6	5000
WCBE—New Orleans, La.	Uhalt Bros. Radio Company	263	5
WCBG—Pascagoula, Miss. (portable)	Howard S. Williams	268	10
WCBH—Oxford, Miss. (near)	University of Mississippi	242	50
WCBM—Baltimore, Md.	Hotel Chateau (C. Schwarz)	229	50
WCBQ—Nashville, Tenn.	First Baptist Church	236	100
WCBR—Providence, R. I. (portable)	Charles H. Messter	205.4	30
WCCO—St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn.	Washburn-Crosby Company	416.4	5000
WCEE—Elgin, Ill. (near)	Liberty Magazine	275	1000
WCLO—Camp Lake, Wis.	C. E. Whitmore	231	50
WCLS—Joliet, Ill.	Harold M. Couch	214.2	150
WCM—Austin, Tex.	Texas Markets and Warehouse Department	268	250
WCSH—Portland, Me.	Congress Square Hotel Company	256	500
WCSO—Springfield, O.	Wittenberg College	248	100
WCUW—Worcester, Mass.	Clark University	238	250
WCWS—Providence, R. I.	C. W. Selen (portable)	209.7	100
WCX—Pontiac, Mich.	Det. Free Press & Jewett Co. comb. with WJR	516.9	5000
WDAD—Nashville, Tenn.	Dad's Auto Accessory (Inc.)	226	150
WDAE—Tampa, Fla.	Daily Times	273	250
WDAF—Kansas City, Mo.	Kansas City Star	365.6	500
WDAG—Amarillo, Tex.	J. Laurance Martin	263	100
WDAY—Fargo, N. D.	Radio Equipment Corporation	261	50
WDBC—Lancaster, Pa.	Kirk-Johnson Company	258	50
WDBE—Atlanta, Ga.	Gilhan-Schoen Electric Company	278	100
WDBJ—Roanoke, Va.	Richardson-Wayland Electric Corporation	229	50
WDBK—Cleveland, O.	Broz Furniture-Hardware Radio Store	227	100
WDBO—Winter Park, Fla.	Rollins College	240	100
WDBQ—Salem, N. J.	Morton Radio Supply Company	234	10
WDBR—Boston, Mass.	Tremont Temple Baptist Church	261	100
WDBZ—Kingston, N. Y.	Boy Scouts of America (Ulster County Council)	233	10
WDCH—Hanover, N. H.	Dartmouth College	256	100
WDOD—Chattanooga, Tenn.	Chattanooga Radio Company	256	50
WDRC—New Haven, Conn.	Doolittle Radio Corporation	268	100
WDWF—Cranston, R. I.	Dutee W. Flint	440.9	500
WDZ—Tuscola, Ill.	James L. Bush	278	10-100
WEAF—New York, N. Y.	American Telegraph & Telephone Company	491.5	5000
WEAH—Wichita, Kas.	Hotel Lassen	268	50
WEAI—Ithaca, N. Y.	Cornell University	254	500
WEAM—North Plainfield, N. J.	Borough of North Plainfield	261	250
WEAN—Providence, R. I.	Shepard Company	270	500
WEAO—Columbus, O.	Ohio State University	293.9	500
WEAR—Cleveland, O.	Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company	389.4	750
WEAU—Sioux City, Iowa	Davidson Bros. Company	275	100
WEBA—Highland Park, N. J.	The Electric Shop	233	15
WEBC—Superior, Wis.	Walter C. Bridges	242	100
WEBD—Anderson, Ind.	Electric Equipment and Service Company	246	15
WEBE—Cambridge, O.	Roy W. Waller	234	10
WEBH—Chicago, Ill.	Edgewater Beach Hotel Company	370.2	1500
WEBJ—New York, N. Y.	Third Avenue Railway Company	273	500
WEBK—Grand Rapids, Mich.	Grand Rapids Radio Company	242	100
WEBL—U. S. (portable)	Radio Corporation of America	226	100
WEBM—U. S. (portable)	Radio Corporation of America	226	100
WEBQ—Harrisburg, Ill.	Joseph R. Tate	236	10
WEBR—Buffalo, N. Y.	H. H. Howell	244	50
WEBT—Dayton, O.	Dayton Co-Operative Independent High School	256	5
WEBW—Beloit, Wis.	Beloit College	268	500
WEBZ—Savannah, Ga.	Savannah Radio Corporation	263	5
WEEI—Boston, Mass.	Edison Electric Illinois Company of Boston	475.9	500
WEHS—Evanston, Ill.	Evanston Township High School	202.6	20
WEMC—Berrien Springs, Mich.	Emmanuel Mission College	285.5	500
WENR—Chicago, Ill.	All-American Radio Corporation	266	1000
WEW—St. Louis, Mo.	St. Louis University	248	100
WFAA—Dallas, Tex.	Dallas News and Dallas Journal	475.9	500
WFAM—St. Cloud, Minn.	Times Publishing Company	273	10
WFAV—Lincoln, Neb.	University of Nebraska	275	500
WFBC—Knoxville, Tenn.	First Baptist Church	250	50
WFBD—Philadelphia, Pa.	Gethsemane Baptist Church	234	5
WFBE—Seymour, Ind.	Van De Walle M. & Radio Company	226	10
WFBG—Altoona, Pa.	William F. Gable Company	278	100
WFBH—New York, N. Y.	Concourse Radio Corporation	273	500
WFBI—Camden, N. J.	Galvin Radio Supply Company	236	250
WFBJ—Collegeville, Minn.	St. John's University	236	50

Call signal.	Location.	Name.	Wave length.	Power (watts).
WFBL	Syracuse, N. Y.	Onondaga Hotel Company	252	100
WFBM	Indianapolis, Ind.	Merchants' Heat and Light Company	268	250
WFBN	Bridgewater, Mass.	Radio Sales and Service Company	226	10
WFBR	Baltimore, Md.	5th Infantry Maryland National Guard	254	100
WFBZ	Galesburg, Ill.	Knox College	254	20
WFDF	Flint, Mich.	Frank D. Fallain	234	100
WFI	Philadelphia, Pa.	Strawbridge & Clothier	394.5	500
WFKB	Chicago, Ill.	Francis K. Bridgman	217.3	500
WFRL	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Flatbush Radio Laboratories	205.4	100
WGAL	Lancaster, Pa.	Lancaster Electrical Supply and Consumers Co.	248	10
WGBB	Freeport, N. Y.	Harry H. Carman	244	100
WGBC	Memphis, Tenn.	First Baptist Church	266	10
WGBF	Evansville, Ind.	Finke Furniture Company	236	100
WGBI	Scranton, Pa.	Frank S. Megargee	240	10
WGBK	Johnstown, Pa.	Lawrence W. Campbell	248	5
WGBM	Providence, R. I.	Theodore N. Saaty	234	30
WGBQ	Menomonie, Wis.	Stout Institute	234	100
WGBR	Marshfield, Wis.	George S. Ives	229	10
WGBS	New York, N. Y.	Gimbel Bros.	315.6	500
WGBU	Fulford-by-the-Sea	Florida Cities Finance Company	278	500
WGBW	Spring Valley, Ill.	Valley Theater	256	10
WGBX	Orono, Me.	University of Maine	252	100
WGCP	Newark, N. J.	D. W. May (Inc.)	252	500
WGES	Oak Park, Ill.	Oak Leaves Broadcasting Sta. (Coyne El. Sch.)	250	500
WGHB	Clearwater, Fla.	G. H. Bowls Developments	266	500
WGHP	Detroit, Mich.	George H. Phelps	270	500
WGMU	Richm'd Hill, N. Y. (port.)	A. H. Grebe & Co	236	100
WGN	Chicago, Ill.	The Tribune (Drake Hotel)	370.2	1000
WGR	Buffalo, N. Y.	Federal Telephone Manufacturing Company	319	750
WGST	Atlanta, Ga.	Georgia School of Technology	270	500
WGY	Schenectady, N. Y.	General Electric Company	379.5	4000
WHA	Madison, Wis.	University of Wisconsin	535.4	750
WHAD	Milwaukee, Wis.	Marquette University and Milwaukee Journal	275	500
WHAG	Cincinnati, O.	University of Cincinnati	233	100
WHAM	Rochester, N. Y.	University of Rochester	278	100
WHAP	Brooklyn, N. Y.	William Taylor Finance Corporation	240	100
WHAR	Atlantic City, N. J.	Seaside Hotel	275	500
WHAS	Louisville, Ky.	Courier-Journal and Louisville Times	399.8	500
WHAT	Minneapolis, Minn.	George W. Young	263	500
WHAV	Wilmington, Del.	Wilmington Electrical Supply Company	266	100
WHAZ	Troy, N. Y.	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	379.5	500
WHB	Kansas City, Mo.	Sweeney School Company	365.6	500
WHBA	Oil City, Pa.	Shaffer Music House	250	10
WHBC	Canton, O.	Rev. E. P. Graham	254	10
WHBD	Bellefontaine, O.	Charles W. Howard	222	20
WHBF	Rock Island, Ill.	Beardsley Specialty Company	222	100
WHBG	Harrisburg, Pa.	John S. Skane	231	20
WHBH	Culver, Ind.	Culver Military Academy	222	100
WHBJ	Fort Wayne, Ind.	Lauer Auto Company	234	50
WHBK	Ellsworth, Me.	Franklin Street Garage	231	10
WHBL	Logansport, Ind.	James H. Slusser	215.7	50
WHBM	Chicago, Ill. (portable)	C. L. Carrell	233	20
WHBN	St. Petersburg, Fla.	First Avenue Methodist Church	238	10
WHBP	Johnstown, Pa.	Johnstown Auto Company	256	100
WHBQ	Memphis, Tenn.	St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, South	233	50
WHBR	Cincinnati, O.	Scientific Electric and Manufacturing Co	215.7	20
WHBU	Anderson, Ind.	Rivera Theater and Bing's Clothiers	218.8	10
WHBW	Philadelphia, Pa.	D. R. Kienzle	215.7	100
WHBY	West De Pere, Wis.	St. Norbert's College	250	50
WHDI	Minneapolis, Minn.	Dunwoody Industrial Institute	278	500
WHEC	Rochester, N. Y.	Hickson Electric Company	258	100
WHK	Cleveland, O.	The Radio Air Service Corporation	273	250
WHN	New York, N. Y.	George Schubel	361.2	500
WHO	Des Moines, Iowa	Bankers' Life Company	526	5000
WHT	Deerfield, Ill.	Radiophone Broadcasting Corporation	238	2000
WIAD	Philadelphia, Pa.	Howard R. Miller	250	100
WIAS	Burlington, Iowa	Home Electric Company	254	100
WIBA	Madison, Wis.	Capital Times Studio	236	100
WIBC	St. Petersburg, Fla.	Tate Post No. 39, Veterans of Foreign Wars	222	100
WIBG	Elkins Park, Pa.	St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church	222	50
WIBH	New Bedford, Mass.	Elite Radio Stores	209.7	5
WIBI	Flushing, N. Y.	Frederick B. Zittell, Jr.	218.8	5
WIBJ	Chicago, Ill. (portable)	C. L. Carrell	215.7	50
WIBM	Chicago, Ill. (portable)	Billy Maine	215.7	10
WIBO	Chicago, Ill.	Nelson Brothers	226	1000
WIBQ	Farina, Ill.	F. M. Schmidt	205.4	5
WIBR	Weirton, W. Va.	Thurman A. Owings	246	50
WIBS	Elizabeth, N. J. (portable)	New Jersey Nat. Guard, 57th Infantry Brigade	202.6	20
WIBU	Poynette, Wis.	The Electric Farm	222	20
WIBV	Henderson, N. C.	Jewell Radio Company	263	25
WIBW	Logansport, Ind.	L. L. Dill	220	100
WIBX	Utica, N. Y.	Grid-Leak (Inc.)	205.4	5
WIBZ	Montgomery, Ala.	Powell Electric Company	231	10
WIL	St. Louis, Mo.	St. Louis Star and Benson Radio Company	273	250

Call signal.	Location.	Name.	Wave length.	Power (watts).
WIP	Philadelphia, Pa.	Gimbel Bros.	508.2	500
WJAD	Waco, Tex.	Frank P. Jackson	352.7	500
WJAG	Norfolk, Neb.	Daily News	270	200
WJAK	Greentown, Ind.	Rev. Clifford L. White	254	100
WJAM	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	D. M. Perham	268	100
WJAR	Providence, R. I.	The Outlet Company	305.9	500
WJAS	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Pittsburgh Radio Supply House	275	500
WJAZ	Mount Prospect, Ill.	Zenith Radio Corporation	322.4	1500
WJBA	Joliet, Ill.	D. H. Lentz, Jr.	206.8	50
WJBB	St. Petersburg, Fla.	L. W. McClung	254	10
WJBC	LaSalle, Ill.	Hummer Furniture Company	234	100
WJBG	Charlotte, N. C.	Interstate Radio (Inc.)	224	10
WJBI	Red Bank, N. J.	Robert S. Johnson	218.8	250
WJBK	Ypsilanti, Mich.	Ernest F. Goodwin	233	10
WJBL	Decatur, Ill.	W. Gushard Dry Goods Company	270	500
WJBN	Sycamore, Ill.	St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church	256	10
WJBP	Buffalo, N. Y.	Seneca Vocational School	218.8	50
WJD	Granville, O.	Denison University	217.3	10
WJJD	Mooseheart, Ill.	Supreme Lodge, Loyal Order of Moose	302.8	500
WJR	Pontiac, Mich.	Jewett Radio & Phon. Co. and Det. Free Press†	516.9	5000
WJY	New York, N. Y.	Radio Corporation of America	405.2	1000
WJZ	New York, N. Y.	Radio Corporation of America	454.3	1000
WKAD	East Providence, R. I.	C. Looff (Crescent Park)	240	20
WKAF	Milwaukee, Wis.	WKAF Broadcasting Company	261	250
WKAP	Cranston, R. I.	Dutee W. Flint	234	50
WKAQ	San Juan, P. R.	Radio Corporation of America	340.7	500
WKAR	East Lansing, Mich.	Michigan Agricultural College	285.5	1000
WKAV	Laconia, N. H.	Laconia Radio Club (portable)	224	50
WKBB	Joliet, Ill.	Sanders Brothers	214.2	100
WKBE	Webster, Mass.	K. & B. Electric Company	231	100
WKBG	Chicago, Ill. (portable)	C. L. Carrell	215.7	100
WKRC	Cincinnati, O.	Kodel Radio Corporation	325.9	1000
			422.3	1000
WKY	Oklahoma, Okla.	E. Hull & H. Richards	275	100
WLAL	Tulsa, Okla.	First Christian Church	250	150
WLAP	Louisville, Ky.	W. V. Jordon	275	20
WLAX	Greencastle, Ind.	Greencastle Commercial Broadcasting Station	231	10
WLB	Minneapolis, Minn.	University of Minnesota	278	500
WLBL	Stevens Point, Wis.	Wisconsin Department of Markets	278	500
WLIB	Elgin, Ill.	Liberty Magazine	302	2500
WLIT	Philadelphia, Pa.	Lit Brothers	394	500
WLS	Chicago, Ill.	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	344	500
WLTS	Chicago, Ill.	Lane Technical High School	258	100
WLW	Harrison, O.	Crosley Radio Corporation	422.3	5000
WLW	Cincinnati, O.	Crosley Radio Corporation	422.3	500
WLWL	New York, N. Y.	Mission Society of St. Paul the Apostle	288.3	1500
WMAC	Cazenovia, N. Y.	Clive B. Meredith	275	100
WMAF	Dartmouth, Mass.	Round Hills Radio Corporation	440.9	1000
WMAK	Lockport, N. Y.	Norton Laboratories	266	500
WMAL	Washington, D. C.	M. A. Leese Optical Company	212.6	15
WMAN	Columbus, O.	W. E. Heskett (First Baptist Church)	278	50
WMAQ	**THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS**		**447.5**	**1000**
WMAY	St. Louis, Mo.	Kings Highway Presbyterian Church	248	100
WMAZ	Macon, Ga.	Mercer University	261	500
WMBB	Chicago, Ill.	American Bond and Mortgage Company	250	500
WMBC	Detroit, Mich.	Michigan Broadcasting Company	256	100
WMBF	Miami Beach, Fla.	Fleetwood Hotel Corporation	384.4	500
WMC	Memphis, Tenn.	Commercial-Appeal	499.7	500
WMCA	Hoboken, N. J.	Hotel McAlpin	340.7	500
WMU	Washington, D. C.	Doubleday-Hill Electric Company	261	50
WNAB	Boston, Mass.	Shepard Stores	250	100
WNAC	Boston, Mass.	Shepard Stores	280.2	500
WNAD	Norman, Okla.	University of Oklahoma	254	250
WNAL	Omaha, Neb.	Omaha Central High School	258	50
WNAR	Butler, Mo.	First Christian Church	231	20
WNAT	Philadelphia, Pa.	Lennig Bros. Company	250	100
WNAX	Yankton, S. D.	Dakota Radio Apparatus Company	244	100
WNBH	New Bedford, Mass.	New Bedford Hotel	248	250
WNJ	Newark, N. J.	Radio Shop of Newark	252	100
WNOX	Knoxville, Tenn.	Peoples Tel. & Tel.	268	500
WNYC	New York, N. Y.	City of New York Dept. of Plant and Structures	526	1000
WOAC	Lima, O.	Page Organ Company	261	50
WOAI	San Antonio, Tex.	Southern Equipment Company	394.5	1500
WOAN	Lawrenceberg, Tenn.	James D. Vaughn	282.8	500
WOAW	Omaha, Neb.	Woodmen of the World	526	1000
WOAX	Trenton, N. J.	Franklyn J. Wolff	240	500
WOC	Davenport, Iowa	Palmer School of Chiropractors	483.6	5000
WOCG	Sycamore, Ill.	Triple Alliance Radio Station	205.4	10
WOCL	Jamestown, N. Y.	Hotel Jamestown	275	15
WODA	Paterson, N. J.	Temple of Music	224	100
WOI	Ames, Iowa	Iowa State College	270	750
WOK	Homewood, Ill.	Neutrowound Radio Manufacturing Company	217.3	5000
WOKO	New York, N. Y.	Otto Baur	233	50
WCO	Philadelphia, Pa.	John Wanamaker	508.2	500

Call signal.	Location.	Name.	Wave length.	Power (watts).
WOQ	Kansas City, Mo.	Unity School of Christianity	278	1000
WOR	Newark, N. J.	L. Bamberger & Co.	405.2	500
WORD	Batavia, Ill.	People's Pulpit Association	275	5000
WOS	Jefferson City, Mo.	Missouri State Marketing Bureau	440.9	500
WOWL	New Orleans, La.	Owl Battery Company	270	100
WOWO	Fort Wayne, Ind.	Main Auto Supply Company	227	500
WPAK	Agricultural College, N. D.	North Dakota Agricultural College	275	50
WPCC	Chicago, Ill.	North Shore Congregational Church	258	500
WPDQ	Buffalo, N. Y.	Hiram L. Turner	205.4	50
WPG	Atlantic City, N. J.	Municipality of Atlantic City	299.8	500
WPRC	Harrisburg, Pa.	Wilson Printing and Radio Company	215.7	100
WPSC	State College, Pa.	Pennsylvania State College	261	500
WQAA	Parkesburg, Pa.	Horace A. Beale, Jr.	220	500
WQAC	Amarillo, Tex.	Gish Radio Service	234	100
WQAE	Springfield, Vt.	Moore Radio News Station	246	50
WQAM	Miami, Fla.	Electrical Equipment Company	263	100
WQAN	Scranton, Pa.	Scranton Times	250	100
WQAO	New York, N. Y.	Calvary Baptist Church	360	100
WQJ	Chicago, Ill.	Calumet-Rainbo Broadcasting Company	447.5	500
WRAF	Laporte, Ind.	The Radio Club (Inc.)	224	100
WRAK	Escanaba, Mich.	Economy Light Company	256	100
WRAM	Galesburg, Ill.	Lombard College	244	100
WRAV	Yellow Springs, O.	Antioch College	263	100
WRAW	Reading, Pa.	Avenue Radio and Electric Shop	238	10
WRAX	Gloucester Court, N. J.	Flexon's Garage	268	500
WRBC	Valparaiso, Ind.	Immanuel Lutheran Church	278	50
WRC	Washington, D. C.	Radio Corporation of America	468.5	1000
WRCO	Raleigh, N. C.	Wynne Radio Company	252	100
WREC	Coldwater, Miss.	Wooten's Radio and Electric Company	254	10
WREO	Lansing, Mich.	Reo Motor Car Company	285.5	500
WRHF	Washington, D. C.	Washington Radio Hospital Fund	256	50
WRHM	Minneapolis, Minn.	Rosedale Hospital	252	50
WRK	Hamilton, O.	Doron Bros.' Electric Company	270	100
WRM	Urbana, Ill.	University of Illinois	273	500
WRMU	Richmond Hill, N. Y.	A. H. Grebe & Co.	236	100
WRNY	New York, N. Y.	Experimenter Publishing Company	258	500
WRR	Dallas, Tex.	City of Dallas	261	350
WRST	Bay Shore, N. Y.	Radiotel Manufacturing Company	215.7	250
WRW	Tarrytown, N. Y.	Tarrytown Radio Research Laboratory	273	500
WSAI	Mason, Cincinnati, O.	U. S. Playing Card Company	325.9	{ 500 / { 5000
WSAJ	Grove City, Pa.	Grove City College	229	250
WSAN	Allentown, Pa.	Allentown Call Publishing Company	229	100
WSAR	Fall River, Mass.	Doughty & Welch Electric Company	254	100
WSAX	Chicago, Ill.	Zenith (portable)	268	100
WSAZ	Pomeroy, O.	Chase Electric Shop	244	50
WSB	Atlanta, Ga.	Atlanta Journal	428.3	1000
WSBC	Chicago, Ill.	World Battery Company	209.7	200
WSBF	St. Louis, Mo.	Stix, Baer & Fuller	273	250
WSBT	South Bend, Ind.	South Bend Tribune	275	250
WSDA	New York, N. Y.	The City Temple	263	250
WSKC	Bay City, Mich.	World's Star Knitting Company	261	100
WSM	Nashville, Tenn.	National Life and Accident Company	282.8	1000
WSMB	New Orleans, La.	Saenger Amusement Co. & Maison Blanche Co.	319	500
WSMH	Owosso, Mich.	Shattuck Music House	240	20
WSMK	Dayton, O.	S. M. K. Radio Corporation	275	500
WSOE	Milwaukee, Wis.	School of Engineering of Milwaukee	246	500
WSRE	Broadlands, Ill.	Harden Sales and Service	233	10
WSRO	Hamilton, O.	The Radio Company	252	100
WSUI	Iowa City, Iowa	State University of Iowa	483.6	500
WTAB	Fall River, Mass.	Fall River Daily Herald	266	100
WTAC	Johnstown, Pa.	Penn Traffic Company	268	100
WTAD	Carthage, Ill.	Robert E. Compton	236	50
WTAG	Worcester, Mass.	Worcester Telegram Publishing Company	268	500
WTAL	Toledo, O.	Toledo Radio and Electric Company	252	10
WTAM	Cleveland, O.	Willard Storage Battery Company	389.4	3500
WTAP	Cambridge, Ill.	Cambridge Radio and Electric Company	242	50
WTAQ	Osseo, Wis.	S. H. Van Gordon & Son	254	100
WTAR	Norfolk, Va.	Reliance Electric Company	261	100
WTAT	Boston, Mass. (portable)	Edison Electric Illinois Company of Boston	244	100
WTAW	College Station, Tex.	Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas	270	500
WTAX	Streator, Ill.	Williams Hardware Company	231	50
WTAZ	Lambertville, N. J.	Thomas J. McGuire	261	15
WTG	Manhattan, Kas.	Kansas State Agricultural College	273	50
WTIC	Hartford, Conn.	Travelers Insurance Company	348.6	500
WWAD	Philadelphia, Pa.	Wright & Wright (Inc.)	250	250
WWAE	Plainfield, Ill.	Electric Park	242	500
WWAO	Houghton, Mich.	Michigan College of Mines	263	250
WWGL	Richmond Hill, N. Y.	Radio Engineering Corporation	212.6	500
WWI	Dearborn, Mich.	Ford Motor Company	266	500
WWJ	Detroit, Mich.	Detroit News	352.7	1000
WWL	New Orleans, La.	Loyola University	275	100

*Variable. †Combined with WCX.

CANADIAN BROADCASTING STATIONS.

Call signal. Location.	Name.	Wave length.	Power (watts).
CFAC—Calgary, Alta.	The Calgary Herald	434.5	500
CFCA—Toronto, Ont.	Star Publishing and Printing Company	356.9	500
CFCF—Montreal, Que.	Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. of Canada, Ltd.	410.7	1650
CFCH—Iroquois Falls, Ont.	Abitibi Power and Paper Company, Ltd.	499.7	250
CFCK—Edmonton, Alta.	Radio Supply Company, Ltd.	516.9	100
CFCN—Calgary, Alta.	W. W. Grant Radio, Ltd.	434.5	1800
CFCQ—Vancouver, B. C.	Radio Specialties, Ltd.	410.7	5
CFCT—Victoria, B. C.	The Victoria City Temple	329.5	500
CFCU—Hamilton, Ont.	Jack V. Elliot, Ltd.	340.7	500
CFCY—Charlottetown, P. E. I.	Island Radio Company	312.3	50
CFKC—Thorold, Ont.	D. J. Fendell	247.8	75
CFMC—Kingston, Ont.	Monarch Battery Company	267.7	20
CFQC—Saskatoon, Sask.	The Electric Shop, Ltd.	329.5	500
CFRC—Kingston, Ont.	Queen's University	267.7	500
CFXC—New Westminster, B. C.	Westminster Trust Company	291.1	20
CFYC—Burnaby, B. C.	Commercial Radio, Ltd.	410.7	500
CHCS—Hamilton, Ont.	The Hamilton Spectator	340.7	10
CHIC—Toronto, Ont.	Northern Electric Company, Ltd.	356.9	500
CHNC—Toronto, Ont.	Toronto Radio Research Society	356.9	500
CHSC—Unity, Sask.	Horace N. Stovin	356.9	250
CHUC—Saskatoon, Sask.	International Bible Students' Association	329.5	50
CHXC—Ottawa, Ont.	J. R. Booth, Jr.	434.5	250
CHYC—Montreal, Que.	Northern Electric Company, Ltd.	410.7	850
CJBC—Toronto, Ont.	Jarvis Street Baptist Church	356.9	n.p.
CJCA—Edmonton, Alta.	Edmonton Journal, Ltd.	516.9	500
CJCD—Toronto, Ont.	The T. Eaton Company, Ltd.	356.9	50
CJGC—London, Ont.	London Free Press Printing Company	329.5	50
CJKC—Burnaby, B. C.	Pyramid Temple Society	410.7	500
CJSC—Toronto, Ont.	The Evening Telegram	356.9	500
CJWC—Saskatoon, Sask.	Wheaton Electric Company, Ltd.	329.5	250
CJYC—Scarboro Station, Ont.	DeForest Radio Corporation, Ltd.	291.1	500
CKAC—Montreal, Que.	LaPresse Publishing Company, Ltd.	410.7	1200
CKCD—Vancouver, B. C.	Vancouver Daily Province	410.7	1000
CKCK—Regina, Sask.	Leader Publishing Company, Ltd.	312.3	500
CKCL—Toronto, Ont.	The Dominion Battery Company, Ltd.	356.9	500
CKCO—Ottawa, Ont.	Dr. G. M. Geldert	434.5	100
CKCW—Burketon Junction, Ont.	Canadian Broadcasting Corporation	329.5	5000
CKFC—Vancouver, B. C.	First Congregational Church	410.7	50
CKNC—Toronto, Ont.	Canadian National Carbon Company, Ltd.	356.9	500
CKOC—Hamilton, Ont.	Wentworth Radio Supply Company, Ltd.	340.7	50
CKY—Winnipeg, Man.	Manitoba Telegraph System	384.4	500
CNRA—Moncton, N. B.	Canadian National Railways	312.3	500
CNRC—Calgary, Alta.	Canadian National Railways	434.5	500 / 750
CNRE—Edmonton, Alta.	Canadian National Railways	516.9	500
CNRM—Montreal, Que.	Canadian National Railways	410.7	1000 / 1650
CNRO—Ottawa, Ont.	Canadian National Railways	434.5	500
CNRR—Regina, Sask.	Canadian National Railways	312.3	500
CNRS—Saskatoon, Sask.	Canadian National Railways	329.5	500
CNRT—Toronto, Ont.	Canadian National Railways	356.9	500
CNRV—Vancouver, B. C.	Canadian National Railways	291.1	500
CNRW—Winnipeg, Man.	Canadian National Railways	384.4	500

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP IN CONGRESS.

According to a survey made by the board of temperance, prohibition and public morals of the Methodist Episcopal church the denominational affiliations of the members of the house and senate in 1925 were as follows:

Denomination.	House.	Sen.
Methodist	90	27
Presbyterian	63	11
Episcopal	57	22
Baptist	48	5
Congregational	32	6
Christian Disciple	21	1
Lutheran	17	2
Quaker	3	1
United Brethren	2	0
Reformed	3	0
Mennonite	1	0
Mormon	1	2
Universalist	2	0
Unitarian	4	2
Christian Scientist	1	0
Roman Catholic	32	4
Hebrew	8	0
Protestant	7	0
None	35	10
Vacancies	1	0
Unknown	7	3
Total	435	96

CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAWS.

The Interparliamentary union at its session in Washington, D. C., Oct. 1-7, 1925, passed a resolution indorsing the efforts of the league of nations and the Pan-American union to codify the international laws. The resolution was drafted by Elihu Root, who also presented a paper on the subject, which was read by Representative Theodore Burton of Ohio. The letter urged "a general and constructive plan for such codification, with a view to defining the fundamental conditions of the regime of peace to be instituted between the nations." It also would provide a plan for the juridical settlement of disputes "which constitute a threat to that regime and to the application, if necessary, of methods of execution and of sanction."

WAR DEBT SETTLEMENTS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

ITALIAN.

Italy and the United States reached an agreement Nov. 12, 1925, on the terms for funding the Italian war debt of some $2,000,000,000. The negotiations began in Washington, D. C., Nov. 2, Italy being represented by a commission headed by Count Giuseppe Volpi, minister of finance. The United States loaned Italy a total of $1,648,000,000. Under the terms of settlement Italy will pay 4¼ per cent interest on this amount up to Dec. 16, 1922, the date of the British settlement, and 3 per cent from that date until June 15, 1925, identical with the British funding. From this latter date Italy will pay no interest for the first five years and in the sixth year interest will begin at one-eighth of 1 per cent.

In the sixty-two years Italy will pay the United States a total of $2,407,000,000. In the first five years Italy will pay $5,000,000 annually, in the next ten years from $14,000,000 to $18,000,000 annually, in the next decade $20,000,000 to $26,000,000 annually, in the next decade $31,000,000 to $38,000,000, the next decade $43,000,000 to $52,000,000, the next decade $56,000,000 to $67,000,000, and finally, from the fifty-fifth to the sixty-second year inclusive, $73,000,000 to $80,000,000 annually.

In announcing the settlement the American commission issued a statement which said:

"The amount to be funded, as of June 15, 1925, is the original indebtedness of $1,648,000,000, plus accrued interest to date, as in other recent settlements. The Italian government agrees to the repayment of this amount of $2,042,000,000 upon proportionately the same schedule of annual installments over sixty-two years as in the agreement with Great Britain, except that during the first five years the payments are to be $5,000,000 annually and the balance of these payments is spread over the subsequent years.

"After the first five years interest is fixed at ⅛ of 1 per cent for ten years and then increases for successive ten-year periods to ¼ of 1 per cent, ⅛ of 1 per cent, ¾ of 1 per cent, and 1 per cent, and the last seven years are at 2 per cent.

"Under this arrangement the total annual payments begin at $5,000,000 and reach $80,000,000 in the last year. For an original debt of $1,648,000,000 the United States will receive during the period of the agreement a total of $2,407,000,000."

The final agreement on the terms of settlement was signed by Secretary Mellon, Count Volpi and President Coolidge Nov. 14.

BELGIAN.

The world war foreign debt commission of the United States and a debt funding commission representing Belgium reached an agreement in Washington, D. C., Aug. 18, 1925, on the terms of the payment of the debt incurred by Belgium to the United States during and after the world war. The total of the debt was fixed at $417,780,000 as of June 15, 1925. Under the terms of the agreement the $171,780,000 loaned while the fighting was in progress is to be paid free of all accrued or future interest. The interest on the post-war debt of $246,000,000 was fixed at the rate of 3½ per cent. The United States agreed to forego a part of the interest on this amount for the first ten years and arbitrary amounts were established, bringing a reduction of nearly $50,000,000.

Of the prearmistice debt Belgium is to pay $1,000,000 in 1926 and the same amount in 1927, with increases in each of the next four years until 1932, when the annual payment becomes $2,900,000. This will be the amount payable until 1987, when a final payment of $2,280,000 will be due.

Concerning the postarmistice loan, the settlement provides that Belgium shall pay $1,740,000 as interest and $1,100,000 for the first year. The second year the total payment will be $3,100,000, of which $2,000,000 will be interest. The payment for interest will increase each succeeding year and the payment on the principal will decrease until the end of the ten-year period. In the eleventh year Belgium will pay $8,172,000 interest and $1,600,000 principal. Thereafter the payments will remain in excess of $9,000,000 a year until the debt has been liquidated.

The Belgian debt funding commission consisted of Georges Theunis, former premier; Baron de Cartier, Emile Francqui and Felicien Cattier. The American commission was headed by Andrew W. Mellon, secretary of the treasury.

CZECHOSLOVAKIAN.

Commissions representing Czechoslovakia and the United States met in Washington, D. C., Oct. 9, 1925, to arrange for the funding of the former country's war debt to the American republic. Vilem Pospisil was at the head of the visiting commission and Secretary of the Treasury Mellon headed the American commission. The negotiations were brief and an agreement was reached Oct. 9. Secretary Mellon accepted an offer of $115,000,000 as the capital sum of the debt to date from June 15, 1925, and to be funded on the following terms:

1. The principal to be paid in installments over a period of sixty-two years, with interest at the rate of 3 per cent for the first ten years and 3½ per cent thereafter.

2. In the first eighteen years the total annual amount to be paid is fixed at $3,000,000. After that the United States will receive about $6,000,000 annually. The total amount for the sixty-two years, including the interest, will be more than $300,000,000.

FRANCO-AMERICAN NEGOTIATIONS.

In July, 1925, the French chamber of deputies voted to send a commission to Washington to effect a settlement of the French war debt to the United States. Joseph Caillaux, French minister of finance, headed this commission, which on Sept. 24 met the American debt commissioners in Washington and began negotiations for the refunding of the $4,200,000,000 borrowed by France at the time of the world war. The parley continued until Oct. 1, when it was suspended indefinitely. No agreement was reached. M. Caillaux's maximum offer being the payment of $1,700,000,000, while Secretary Mellon held out for a principal payment of $2,800,000,000. The final American proposition was that France should pay to the United States $40,000,000 annually for the next five years, representing approximately 1 per cent of the total French debt to the United States. Within that period new negotiations or a permanent settlement might be started at any time. This proposition, which was in the nature of a truce, was taken back to Paris by the French debt commission, but owing to cabinet changes and other difficulties no action had been taken up to the middle of November.

WAR DEBTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Country. Nov. 15, 1924.	Debt.
Armenia	$14,861,000
Austria	29,829,000
Belgium	471,824,000
Czechoslovakia	115,528,000
Esthonia	17,489,000
Finland	8,955,000
France	4,137,224,000
Great Britain	4,577,000,000
Greece	17,250,000

Country.	Debt.
Hungary	1,954,000
Italy	2,097,347,000
Jugoslavia	64,139,000
Latvia	6,289,000
Liberia	32,000
Lithuania	6,030,000
Nicaragua	141,000
Poland	178,560,000
Roumania	45,605,000
Russia	251,383,000
Total	12,041,441,000

REFUNDING AGREEMENTS MADE.

Up to Nov. 15, 1925, arrangements had been concluded with the following nations to refund their war debts to the United States:

Great Britain. | Poland. | Belgium.
Finland. | Lithuania. | Czechoslovakia.
Hungary.

Negotiations for a settlement were in progress with Roumania, France and other countries and it was anticipated that agreements would be reached with all the debtor nations except Armenia and Russia.

THE MONROE AND DRAGO DOCTRINES.

The "Monroe doctrine" was enunciated by President Monroe in his message to congress Dec. 2, 1823. Referring to steps taken to arrange the respective rights of Russia, Great Britain and the United States on the northwest coast of this continent, the president went on to say:

"In the discussions to which this interest has given rise, and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the occasion has been deemed proper for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power. * * * We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintain it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

DRAGO DOCTRINE.

When in the winter of 1902-03 Germany, Britain and Italy blockaded the ports of Venezuela in attempt to make the latter country settle up its debts Dr. L. F. Drago, a noted jurist of Argentina, maintained that force cannot be used by one power to collect money owing to its citizens by another power. Prominence was given to the contention by the fact that it was officially upheld by Argentina and favored by other South American republics. The principle embodied has become generally known as the "Drago doctrine."

LODGE RESOLUTION.

In connection with the reported attempt of Japan to obtain land for the establishment of a naval base in Magdalena bay, on the western coast of Mexico, the senate of the United States adopted the following resolution Aug. 2, 1912:

"Resolved, That when any harbor or other place in the American continents is so situated that the occupation thereof for naval or military purposes might threaten the communications or the safety of the United States, the government of the United States could not see without grave concern the possession of such harbor or other place by any corporation or association which has such relation to another government, not American, as to give that government practical power of control for national purposes."

EARTHQUAKE AT SANTA BARBARA, CAL.

The city of Santa Barbara on the Pacific coast of California was visited by a series of violent earthquake shocks on the morning of June 29, 1925. Eleven lives were lost and property to the value of $10,000,000 was destroyed. The heaviest shock occurred at 6:45 a. m. and was followed at brief intervals by 100 other tremors in the next few days. These quakes, however, did not increase the damage materially. The number of buildings destroyed was seventy-four, while some 250 others were damaged. Most of the destruction was caused in the business district, the residential portion of the city remaining virtually intact. The famous old Franciscan mission building was damaged, but not beyond repair. Funds for the rebuilding of Santa Barbara were furnished by financial institutions in California and no call was made for assistance.

OTHER EARTHQUAKES IN 1925.

Eastern United States.

Earth tremors extending from the Mississippi valley to the Alantic seaboard occurred about 8:25 p. m., Feb. 28. No appreciable damage was caused except in Quebec, Canada, and vicinity, where seven deaths were caused by falling chimneys. The quake was felt most severely in the St. Lawrence river valley and in the northeastern part of the United States.

Yunnan Province, China.

Six thousand five hundred persons were killed by an earthquake at Talifu, Yunnan province, China, March 16. The shocks lasted an hour, wrecking nearly every house in the city. The number of persons made destitute was estimated at 100,000.

State of Durango, Mexico.

Six earthquakes in succession were felt in Chalchihuites, state of Durango, Mexico, April 4. Ten thousand persons were made homeless.

In Japan.

Earthquakes on May 23 caused many deaths and heavy losses of property in the district around Osaka, Kobe and Kyoto, Japan. The city of Toyooka suffered severely from the shocks and succeeding fires. The same was the case with Kinosaki, a seaside health resort on the north coast.

In Montana.

Parts of Montana, Wyoming, Idaho and South Dakota experienced earth shocks of considerable severity June 27 and 28. Some damage to property was caused, but no loss of life was reported. Traffic on the transcontinental railroads was impeded by rock avalanches and in some cases passenger trains were blocked for several hours.

COOLIDGE ON COMMERCE AND GOVERNMENT.

The following speech was made by President Coolidge before the New York State Chamber of Commerce in New York city Nov. 19, 1925:

Mr. President and Members of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York:

This time and place naturally suggest some consideration of commerce in its relation to government and society. We are finishing a year which can justly be said to surpass all others in the overwhelming success of general business. We are met not only in the greatest American metropolis but in the greatest center of population and business that the world has ever known. If any one wishes to gauge the power which is represented by the genius of the American spirit, let him contemplate the wonders which have been wrought in this region in the short space of 200 years. Not only does it stand unequaled by any other place on earth, but it is impossible to conceive of any other place where it could be equaled.

The foundation of this enormous development rests upon commerce. New York is an imperial city, but it is not a seat of government. The empire over which it rules is not political, but commercial. The great cities of the ancient world were the seats of both government and industrial power. The middle ages furnished a few exceptions. The great capitals of former times were not only seats of government but they actually governed. In the modern world government is inclined to be merely a tenant of the city. Political life and industrial life flow on side by side, but practically separated from each other. When we contemplate the enormous power, autocratic and uncontrolled, which would have been created by joining the authority of government with the influence of business, we can better appreciate the wisdom of the fathers in their wise dispensation which made Washington the political center of the country and left New York to develop into its business center. They wrought mightily for freedom.

MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING IS URGED.

The great advantages of this arrangement seem to me to be obvious. The only disadvantages which appear lie in the possibility that otherwise business and government might have had a better understanding of each other and been less likely to develop mutual misapprehensions and suspicions. If a contest could be held to determine how much those who are really prominent in our government life know about business, and how much those who are really prominent in our business life know about government, it is my firm conviction that the prize would be awarded to those who are in government life. This is as it ought to be, for those who have the greater authority ought to have the greater knowledge. But it is my even firmer conviction that the general welfare of our country could be very much advanced through a better knowledge by both of those parties of the multifold problems with which each has to deal. While our system gives an opportunity for great benefit by encouraging detachment and breadth of vision which ought not to be sacrificed, it does not have the advantages which could be secured if each had a better conception of their mutual requirements.

While I have spoken of what I believed would be the advantages of a more sympathetic understanding, I should put an even stronger emphasis on the desirability of the largest possible independence between government and business. Each ought to be sovereign in its own sphere. When government comes unduly under the influence of business the tendency is to develop an administration which closes the door of opportunity, becomes narrow and selfish in its outlook and results in an oligarchy. When government enters the field of business with its great resources it has a tendency to extravagance and inefficiency, but, having the power to crush all competitors, likewise closes the door of opportunity and results in monopoly.

It is always a problem in a republic to maintain on the one side that efficiency which comes only from trained and skillful management without running into fossilization and autocracy, and to maintain on the other that equality of opportunity which is the result of political and economic liberty without running into dissolution and anarchy. The general results in our country, our freedom and prosperity, warrant the assertion that our system of institutions has been advancing in the right direction in the attempt to solve these problems. We have order, opportunity, wealth and progress.

While there has been in the past and will be in the future a considerable effort in this country of different business interests to attempt to run the government in such a way as to set up a system of privilege, and while there have been and will be those who are constantly seeking to commit the government to a policy of infringing upon the domain of private business, both of these efforts have been very largely discredited, and with reasonable vigilance on the part of the people to preserve their freedom do not now appear to be dangerous.

WORK OF THE WORLD.

When I have been referring to business I have used the word in its all-inclusive sense to denote alike the employer and employe, the production of agriculture and industry, the distribution of transportation and commerce and the service of finance and banking. It is the work of the world. In modern life, with all its intricacies, business has come to hold a very dominant position in the thoughts of all enlightened peoples. Rightly understood, this is not a criticism, but a compliment. In its great economic organization it does not represent, as some have hastily concluded, a mere desire to minister to selfishness.

The New York Chamber of Commerce is not made up of men merely animated with a purpose to get the better of each other. It is something far more important than a sordid desire for gain. It could not successively succeed on that basis. It is dominated by a more worthy impulse; it rests on a higher law. True business represents the mutual organized effort of society to minister to the economic requirements of civilization. It is an effort by which men provide for the material needs of each other. While it is not an end in itself, it is the important means for the attainment of a supreme end. It rests squarely on the law of service. It has for its main reliance truth and faith and justice. In its larger sense it is one of the greatest contributing forces to the moral and spiritual advancement of the race.

It is the important and righteous position that business holds in relation to life which gives warrant to the great interest which the national government constantly exercises for the promotion of its success. This is not exercised, as has been the autocratic practice abroad of directly supporting and financing different business projects, except in case of great emergency, but we have rather held to a democratic policy of cherishing the general structure of business while holding its avenues open to the widest competition, in order that its opportunities and its benefits might be given the broadest possible participation.

While it is true that the government ought not to be and is not committed to certain methods of acquisition which, while partaking of the nature of unfair practices, try to mas-

querade under the guise of business, the government is and ought to be thoroughly committed to every endeavor of production and distribution which is entitled to be designated as true business. Those who are so engaged, instead of regarding the government as their opponent and enemy, ought to regard it as their vigilant supporter and friend.

It is only in exceptional instances that this means a change on the part of the national administration so much as it means a change on the part of trade. Except for the requirements of safety, health and taxation, the law enters very little into the work of production. It is mostly when we come to the problems of distribution that we meet the more rigid exactions of legislation. The main reason why certain practices in this direction have been denounced is because they are a species of unfair competition on the one hand or tend to monopoly and restraint of trade on the other. The whole policy of the government in its system of opposition to monopoly, and its public regulation of transportation and trade, has been animated by a desire to have business remain business. We are a politically free people and must be an economically free people.

BUSINESS SHOULD BE FREE.

It is my belief that the whole material development of our country has been enormously stimulated by reason of the general insistence on the part of the public authorities that economic effort ought not to partake of privilege, and that business should be unhampered and free. This could never have been done under a system of freight-rate discriminations or monopolistic trade associations. These might have enriched a few for a limited period, but they never would have enriched the country, while on the firmer foundation of justice we have achieved even more ample individual fortunes and a perfectly unprecedented era of general prosperity. This has resulted in no small part from the general acceptance on the part of those who own and control the wealth of the nation that it is to be used not to oppress but to serve. It is that policy, sometimes perhaps imperfectly expressed and clumsily administered, that has animated the national government. In its observance there is unlimited opportunity for progress and prosperity.

It would be difficult, if not impossible, to estimate the contribution which government makes to business. It is notorious that where the government is bad business is bad. The mere fundamental precepts of the administration of justice, the providing of order and security, are priceless. The prime element in the value of all property is the knowledge that its peaceful enjoyment will be publicly defended. If disorder should break out in your city, if there should be a conviction extending over any length of time that the rights of persons and property could no longer be protected by law, the value of your tall buildings would shrink to about the price of what are now waterfronts of old Carthage or what are now corner lots in ancient Babylon. It is really the extension of these fundamental rights that the government is constantly attempting to apply to modern business. It wants its rightful possessors to rest in security, it wants any wrongs that they may suffer to have a legal remedy, and it is all the time striving through administrative machinery to prevent in advance the infliction of injustice.

These undoubtedly represent policies which are wise and sound and necessary. That they have often been misapplied and many times run into excesses nobody can deny. Regulation has often become restriction and inspection has too frequently been little less than obstruction. This was the natural result of those times in the past when there were practices in business which warranted severe disapprobation. It was only natural that when these abuses were reformed by an aroused public opinion a great deal of prejudice which ought to have been discriminating and directed only at certain evil practices came to include almost the whole domain of business, especially where it had been gathered into large units. After the abuses had been discontinued the prejudice remained to produce a large amount of legislation which, however well meant in its application to trade, undoubtedly hampered but did not improve.

It is this misconception and misapplication, disturbing and wasteful in their results, which the national government is attempting to avoid. Proper regulation and control are disagreeable and expensive. They represent the suffering that the just must endore because of the unjust. They are a part of the price which must be paid to promote the cause of economic justice.

Undoubtedly, if public vigilance were relaxed, the generation to come might suffer a relapse. But the present generation of business almost universally throughout its responsible organization and management has shown every disposition to correct its own abuses with as little intervention of the government as possible. This position is recognized by the public, and, due to the appreciation of the needs which the country has for great units of production in time of war and to the better understanding of the service which they perform in time of peace, resulting very largely from the discussion of our tax problems, a new attitude of the public mind is distinctly discernible toward great aggregations of capital. Their prosperity goes very far to insure the prosperity of all the country. The contending elements have each learned a most profitable lesson.

ECONOMY AND CONSTRUCTION.

This development has left the government free to advance from the problems of reform and repression to those of economy and construction. A very large progress is being made in these directions. Our country is in a state of unexampled and apparently sound and well distributed prosperity. It did not gain wealth, as some might hastily conclude, as a result of the war. Here and there individuals may have profited greatly, but the country as a whole was a heavy loser. Forty billions of the wealth of the nation was directly exhausted, while the indirect expenditure and depreciation cannot be estimated. The government appreciated that the only method of regeneration lay in economy and production. It has followed a policy of economy in national expenditures. By an enormous reduction in taxation it has released great amounts of capital for use in productive effort. It has sought to stimulate domestic production by a moderate application of the system of protective tariff duties. The results of these efforts are known to all the world.

Another phase of this progress is not so well understood, but upon its continuance depends our future ability to meet the competition of the lower standards of living in foreign countries. During the last five years the department of commerce has unceasingly directed attention to the necessity for the elimination of waste. This effort has been directed toward better co-operation to improve efficiency in the use of labor and materials in all branches of business. This has been sought by the necessary co-operative action among individual concerns within industrial groups, and between producers and consumers. This does not imply any diminution of fair competition or any violation of the laws against restraint of trade. In fact, these proposals have been a protection to

the smaller units of business and a most valuable asset alike to the producer, wage earner and consumer.

The result of the realization of these wastes and the large co-operative effort that has been instituted in the community to cure them, whether with the assistance of the government departments or by independent action of the groups, has been the most profound factor in this recovery made in the last five years. There can be no question that great wastes have been eliminated by these activities in the business community through such actions as the abolition of car shortages; by improved equipment and methods of management of our railways; the co-operation with shippers to save delays; the remarkable advance in electrification of the country, with all of its economies in labor and coal; the provision of better economic and statistical information as to production, stocks and consumption of all commodities in order that producers and consumers may better adjust supply to demand, thereby eliminating speculation and loss; the great progress made in the technology of standardizing quality and dimensions in heavy manufactured products, like building materials and commodities generally which do not involve problems of style or individuality; the reduction of seasonal employment in the construction and other industries and of losses through fire and through traffic accidents; advancement of commercial arbitration; development of farmers' co-operatives for the more economical and stable marketing of farm produce, and in general the elimination of waste due to lost motion and material throughout our whole economic fabric.

All this represents a movement as important as that of twenty years ago for the regulation of corporations and conservation of our natural resources. This effort for conservation of use of materials and conservation of energy in which our whole country has engaged during these five years has been in no small part responsible for the rich reward in the increasing comfort and living standards of the people. But in addition to bringing about a condition in which the government debt is being rapidly liquidated while at the same time taxes are greatly reduced, capital has become abundant and prosperity reigns. The most remarkable results of economy and the elimination of waste are shown in the wage and commodity indexes.

WAGES AND PRICES.

In 1920 wages were about 100 per cent above the prewar rates and the average wholesale price of commodities was about 120 per cent above the prewar rates. A steady increase in the wage index took place, so that during the last year it was 120 per cent above the prewar rate. As the cost of our production is so largely a matter of wages, and as tax returns show that for the last year profits were ample, it would naturally have been expected that the prices of commodities would have increased. Yet during this period the average wholesale price level of commodities declined from 120 per cent above the prewar level that it was in 1920 to only 57 per cent above the prewar level in 1925. Thus, as a result of greater economy and efficiency and the elimination of waste in the conduct of the national government and of the business of the country, prices went down while wages went up. The wage earner receives more, while the dollar of the consumer will purchase more. The significance and importance of this result cannot be overestimated.

This is real and solid progress. No one can deny that it represents an increase in national efficiency. It must be maintained. Great as the accomplishments have been, they are yet but partly completed. We need further improvements in transportation facilities by development of inland waterways; we need railroad consolidations; we need further improvement of our railway terminals for more economical distribution of commodities in the great congested centers; we need reorganization of government departments; we need still larger extension of electrification; in general, we need still further effort against all the various categories of waste which the department of commerce has enumerated and so actively attacked, for in this direction lies not only increased economic progress but the maintenance of that progress against foreign competition. There is still plenty of work for business to do.

By these wise policies, pursued with tremendous economic effort, our country has reached its present prosperous condition. The people have been willing to work because they have had something to work for. The per capita production has greatly increased. Out of our surplus savings we have been able to advance great sums for refinancing the old world and developing the new. While Europe has attracted more public attention, Latin America, Japan and even Australia have been very large participators in these loans.

If rightly directed they ought to be of benefit to both lender and borrower. If used to establish industry and support commerce abroad, through adding to the wealth and productive capacity of those countries, they create their own security and increase consuming power to the probable advantage of our trade. But when used in ways that are not productive, like the maintenance of great military establishments or to meet municipal expenditures which should either be eliminated by government economy or supplied by taxation, they do not appear to serve a useful purpose and ought to be discouraged. Our bankers have a great deal of responsibility in relation to the soundness of these loans, as they undertake to invest the savings of our country abroad. I should regret very much to see our possession of resources which are available to meet needs in other countries be the cause of any sentiment of envy or unfriendliness toward us. It ought everywhere to be welcomed with rejoicing and considered as a part of the good fortune of the entire world that such an economic reservoir exists here which can be made available in case of need.

SAVED EUROPE FROM RUIN.

Every one knows that it was our resources that saved Europe from a complete collapse immediately following the armistice. Without the benefit of our credit an appalling famine would have prevailed over great areas. In accordance with the light of all past history, disorder and revolution, with the utter breaking down of all legal restraints and the loosing of all the passions which had been aroused by four years of conflict, would have rapidly followed. Others did what they could, and no doubt made larger proportionate sacrifices, but it was the credits and food which we supplied that saved the situation.

When the work of restoring the fiscal condition of Europe began it was accomplished again with our assistance. When Austria determined to put her financial house in order we furnished a part of the capital. When Germany sought to establish a sound fiscal condition we again contributed a large proportion of the necessary gold loan. Without this the reparations plan would have utterly failed. Germany could not otherwise have paid. The armies of occupation would have gone on increasing international irritation and ill will. It was our large guaranty of credit that assisted Great Britain to return to a gold basis.

What we have done for France, Italy, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Poland and other coun-

tries is all a piece of the same endeavor. These efforts and accomplishments, whether they be appreciated at home or received with gratitude abroad, which have been brought about by the business interests of our country, constitute an enormous world service. Others have made plans and adopted agreements for future action which hold a rank of great importance. But when we come to the consideration of what has been done, when we turn aside from what has been promised, to examine what has been performed, no positive and constructive accomplishment of the last five years compares with the support which America has contributed to the financial stability of the world. It clearly marks a new epoch.

This holds a distinctly higher rank than a mere barter and sale. It reaches above the ordinary business transaction into a broader realm. America has disbanded her huge armies and reduced her powerful fleet, but in attempting to deal justly through the sharing of our financial resources we have done more for peace than we could have done with all our military power. Peace, we know, rests to a great extent upon justice, but it is very difficult for the public mind to divorce justice from economic opportunity. The problem for which we have been attempting a solution is in the first instance to place the people of the earth back into avenues of profitable employment. It was necessary to restore hope, to renew courage. A great contribution to this end has been made with American money. The work is not all done yet. No doubt it will develop that this has not been accomplished without some mistakes, but the important fact remains that when the world needed to be revived we did respond. As nations see their way to a safer economic existence they will see their way to a more peaceful existence. Possessed of the means to meet personal and public obligations, people are re-establishing their self-respect. The financial strength of America has contributed to the spiritual restoration of the world. It has risen into the domain of true business.

WAR DEBTS SETTLED.

Accompanying these efforts to assist in rehabilitation have lately come the negotiations for the settlement of our foreign debts. Ten nations have already made settlements for $6,383,411,669 of these debts, exclusive of accrued interest. The principal sums and interest which have been funded and are to be paid to the United States aggregate $15,056,486,000. There remain nine nations, with debts in the principal amount of $3,673,342,362, which have not yet been settled. Of the nine nations France represents $3,340,000,000, Greece $15,000,000 and Jugoslavia $51,000,000. Of the remaining six Roumania is now negotiating a settlement, Nicaragua is paying currently, and a moratorium for twenty years has been granted Austria by act of congress. Armenia has ceased to exist as a nation, the government of Russia has not been recognized and Liberia owes but $26,000.

It has been the belief of the government that no permanent stabilization of European finances and European currency can be accomplished without a definite adjustment of these obligations. While we realize that it is for our advantage to have these debts paid, it is also realized that it is greatly for the advantage of our debtors to have them finally liquidated. We created these values and sent them abroad in a period of about two years. We are extending the time for their return over a term of sixty-two years. While settlements already made and ratified by congress and those which will be presented for ratification are very generous. I believe they will be alike beneficial to ourselves and the countries concerned. They maintain the principle of the integrity of international obligations. They help foreign governments to re-establish their fiscal operations and will contribute to the economic recovery of their people. They will assist both in the continuance of friendly relations, which are always jeopardized by unsettled differences, and the mutual improvement of trade opportunities by increasing the prosperity of the countries involved.

The working out of these problems of regulation—government economy, the elimination of waste in the use of human effort and of materials, conservation and the proper investment of our savings both at home and abroad—is all a part of the mighty task which was imposed upon mankind of subduing the earth. America must either perform her full share in the accomplishment of this great world destiny or fail. For almost three centuries we were intent upon our domestic development. We sought the help of the people and the wealth of other lands by which to increase our numerical strength and augment our national fortune. We have grown exceedingly great in population and in riches. This power and this prosperity we can continue for ourselves if we will but proceed with moderation. If our people will but use those resources which have been intrusted to them, whether of command over large numbers of men or of command over large investments of capital, not selfishly but generously, not to exploit others but to serve others, there will be no doubt of an increasing production and distribution of wealth.

All of these efforts represent the processes of reducing our domestic and foreign relations to a system of law. They consist of a determination of clear and definite rules of action. It is a civilizing and humanizing method adopted by means of conference, discussion, deliberation and determination. If it is to have any continuing success or any permanent value it will be because it has not been brought about by one will compelling another by force, but has resulted from men reasoning together. It has sought to remove compulsion from the business life of the country and from our relationship with other nations. It has sought to bestow a greater freedom upon our own people and upon the people of the world. We have worshiped the ideals of force long enough. We have turned to worship at the true shrine of understanding and reason.

ENTRY INTO WORLD COURT URGED.

In our domestic affairs we have adopted practical methods for the accomplishment of our ideals. We have translated our aspirations into appropriate actions. We have followed the declaration that we believe in justice by establishing tribunals that would insure the administration of justice. What we have been able to do in this respect in relation to the different states of our union we ought to encourage and support in its proper application in relation to the different nations of the world. With our already enormous and constantly increasing interests abroad there are constantly accumulating reasons why we should signify our adherence to the permanent court of international justice. Mindful of our determination to avoid all interference in the political affairs, which do not concern us, of other nations, I can think of no more reassuring action than the declaration of America that it will whole-heartedly join with others in the support of the tribunal for the administration of international justice which they have created. I can conceive of nothing that we could do which involves assuming so few obligations on our part that would be likely to prove of so much value to the world. Beyond its practical effect, which might be somewhat small, it would have a sentimental ef-

fect which would be tremendous. It would be public notice that the enormous influences of our country were to be cast upon the side of the enlightening processes of civilization. It would be the beginning of a new world spirit.

This is the land of George Washington. We can do no less than work toward the realization of his hope. It ought to be our ambition to see the institutions which he founded grow in the blessings which they bestow upon our own citizens and increase in the good which their influence casts upon all the world. He did not hesitate to meet peril or encounter danger or make sacrifices. There is no cause which can be supported by any other methods. We cannot listen to the counsels of perfection; we cannot pursue a timorous policy; we cannot avoid the obligations of a common humanity. We must meet our perils; we must encounter our dangers; we must make our sacrifices; or history will recount that the works of Washington have failed. I do not believe the future is to be dismayed by that record. The truth and faith and justice of the ancient days have not departed from us.

POSTMASTERS OF LARGE CITIES (1925).

Akron, O.—C. Nelson Sparks.
Albany, N. Y.—Pearla S. Kling.
Atlanta, Ga.—Edwin K. Large.
Baltimore, Md.—Benjamin F. Woelper, Jr.
Boston, Mass.—Roland M. Baker.
Bridgeport, Conn.—Arthur F. Conner.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Robert W. Gallagher.
Cambridge, Mass.—Thomas N. Dennott.
Camden, N. J.—Charles H. Ellis.
Charleston, S. C.—J. H. Jennings.
Chicago, Ill.—Arthur C. Lueder.
Cincinnati, O.—A. L. Behymer.
Cleveland, O.—Henry F. Taylor.
Columbus, O.—Fred H. Tibbetts.
Dayton, O.—L. C. Weimer.
Denver, Col.—Frank J. Dodge.
Des Moines, Iowa—Edwin J. Frisk.
Detroit, Mich.—Charles C. Kellogg.
Duluth, Minn.—Thomas F. Considine.
Fall River, Mass.—G. de Tonnancour.
Fort Wayne, Ind.—Harry W. Baals.
Fort Worth, Tex.—W. N. Moore.
Galveston, Tex.—O. S. York.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—Robert Hill.
Hartford, Conn.—Harry K. Taylor.
Houston, Tex.—Roy B. Nichols.
Indianapolis, Ind.—Robert H. Bryson.
Jersey City, N. J.—John Rotherham.
Kansas City, Kas.—W. B. Trembly.
Kansas City, Mo.—William E. Morton.
Lincoln, Neb.—William H. McClay.
Los Angeles, Cal.—P. P. O'Brien.
Louisville, Ky.—Ludlow F. Petty.
Lowell, Mass.—Xavier A. Delisle.
Memphis, Tenn.—Sol Seches.
Milwaukee, Wis.—Peter Piasecki.
Minneapolis, Minn.—Arch. B. Coleman.
Nashville, Tenn.—W. J. O'Callahan.
Newark, N. J.—Frank J. Bock.
New Haven, Conn.—Charles W. Birely.
New Orleans, La.—Charles Janvier.
New York, N. Y.—Edward M. Morgan.
Oakland, Cal.—John F. Conners.
Oklahoma City, Okla.—W. G. Johnston.
Omaha, Neb.—Charles E. Black.
Paterson, N. J.—Harry J. Corwin.
Peoria, Ill.—Byron C. Colburn.
Philadelphia, Pa.—George E. Kemp
Pittsburgh, Pa.—George W. Gosser.
Portland, Me.—Charles A. Robinson
Portland, Ore.—John M. Jones.
Providence, R. I.—Walter A. Kilton.
Reading, Pa.—Horace H. Hammer.
Richmond, Va.—Joseph W. Stewart.
Rochester, N. Y.—John B. Mullan.
St. Joseph, Mo.—Elliott Marshall.
St. Louis, Mo.—Louis Alt.
St. Paul, Minn.—Charles J. Moos.
Salt Lake City, Utah—Ralph Guthrie.
San Antonio, Tex.—P. G. Lucas.
San Diego, Cal.—E. W. Dort.
San Francisco, Cal.—James E. Power.
Schenectady, N. Y.—Edwin G. Conde.
Scranton, Pa.—Milton W. Lowry.
Seattle, Wash.—C. M. Perkins.
Spokane, Wash.—Thomas Smith.
Springfield, Ill.—William H. Conkling.
Springfield, Mass.—William K. Kaynor.
Syracuse, N. Y.—James McLusky.
Toledo, O.—George W. Lathrop.
Trenton, N. J.—Charles H. Updyke.
Troy, N. Y.—C. V. Collins.
Washington, D. C.—Merritt O. Chance.
Wilmington, Del.—Leroy W. Hickman.
Worcester, Mass.—James F. Healy.
Youngstown, O.—Edward B. Westwood.

POLITICAL LEADERS IN SOVIET RUSSIA.

Following are the men who directed the affairs of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic through the greater part of 1925:

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
(All-Russia.)

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(Council.)

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P. A. Bogdanov, chairman of the supreme council of national economy.
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M. K. Vladimirov—Finance.
A. M. Bakhmutov—Labor.
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D. I. Kursky—Justice.
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N. A. Semashko—Health.
V. G. Yakovenko—Social welfare.
N. Shvernik—Workers' and peasants' inspection.
G. Tchitcherin—Foreign affairs.
Clement Voroshilov—Army and navy.
L. Krassin—Foreign trade.
Y. K. Rudzutak—Transport.
I. N. Smirnov—Posts and telegraphs.
M. Sheinman—Internal trade.
G. Sokolnikov—Finances.

GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION IN NEW JERSEY.

A. Harry Moore, democrat and commissioner of Jersey City, was elected governor of New Jersey Nov. 3, 1925. Moore, who ran on a "wet" platform, defeated State Senator Arthur Whitney, who declared for the enforcement of the Volstead act and also the New Jersey enforcement act. The vote was: Moore, 454,581; Whitney, 413,168.

DEATH OF CLARA MORRIS.

Clara Morris, who was Mrs. Frederick C. Harriot in private life, died in New Canaan, Conn., Nov. 20, 1925, at the age of 79. For many years she was one of the best known actresses on the American stage, especially as an interpreter of emotional roles. She retired permanently from the stage in 1894. Her home was at Tuckahoe, N. Y.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND LETTERS.

Founded in 1904; incorporated by act of congress April 17, 1916.

President—William M. Sloane. Chancellor—Nicholas Murray Butler. Treasurer—Thomas Hastings. Secretary—Robert Underwood Johnson. 633 West 155th street, New York.

The board of directors is composed of these four officers and Hamlin Garland, Cass Gilbert, Archer M. Huntington, Brander Matthews and Augustus Thomas.

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William Rutherford Mead.
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Bliss Perry.
Francis Davis Millet.*
Abbott Lawrence Lowell.
James Whitcomb Riley.*
Nicholas Murray Butler.
Paul Wayland Bartlett.
George Browne Post.*
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Herbert Adams.
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Julian Alden Weir.*
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Paul Elmer More.
George Lockhart Rives.*
Barrett Wendell.*
Gari Melchers.
Elihu Root.
Brand Whitlock.
Hamlin Garland.
Paul Shorey.
Charles Adams Platt.
Maurice Francis Egan.*
Archer M. Huntington.
Childe Hassam.
David Jayne Hill.
Lorado Taft.
Booth Tarkington.
Henry Bacon.*
Charles Dana Gibson.
Joseph Pennell.
Stuart Pratt Sherman.
John Charles Van Dyke.

*Deceased.

The names of members are given in the order of election. Group 1 was chosen by ballot of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. Thereafter each group was chosen by the preceding members. After group 4 the selections were by the full Academy of thirty, then increased to fifty, since which time the elections are individually made as vacancies occur. Membership in the academy is limited to fifty. The members are chosen from the National Institute of Arts and Letters, which consists of 250.

The academy awards three medals, for which its members are not eligible: One for special distinction in literature, art or music; one for fiction, given in the name of William Dean Howells, and one for good diction on the stage. It gives public receptions, addresses and exhibitions and has a bureau for the promotion of the establishment by local endowment of museums of art in states where none exist. The seat of the academy is in its new building at 633 West 155th street, New York, N. Y.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND LETTERS.

Organized 1898; incorporated by act of congress.

President—Dr. John C. Van Dyke, New Brunswick, N. J.
Secretary—John H. Finley, New York Times, New York city.
Treasurer—Arnold W. Brunner, New York, N. Y.

DEPT. OF LITERATURE.

Adams, Brooks.
Adams, James T.
Ade, George.
Aldrich, Richard.
Allen, James Lane.
Babbitt, Irving.
Bacheller, Irving.
Baker, George Pierce.
Baker, Ray S.
Baldwin, Simeon E.
Bassett, John S.
Berenson, Bernard.
Bishop, James B.
Bishop, Wm. Henry.
Bradford, Gamaliel.
Bridges, Robert.
Brownell, W. C.
Burton, Richard.
Butler, Nicholas M.
Cable, George W.
Chambers, R. W.
Channing, Edward.
Chatfield-Taylor, H. C.
Cheney, John Vance.
Connolly, James B.
Cortissoz, Royal.
Croly, Herbert.
Cross, Wilbur L.
Crothers, Samuel McChord.
Davis, Owen.
de Kay, Charles.
Dunne, Finley Peter.
Eaton, Walter Prichard.
Edwards, Harry Stillwell.
Erskine, John.
Fernald, Chester B.
Finley, John Houston.
Firkins, O. W.
Fletcher, Jefferson B.
Forbes, James.
Ford, Worthington C.
Frost, Robert.
Furness, Horace H., Jr.
Garland, Hamlin.
Giddings, Franklin H.
Gillette, William.
Gilman, Lawrence.
Gordon, George A.
Grant, Robert.
Greenslet, Ferris.
Griffis, William E.
Hadley, Arthur T.
Hagedorn, Hermann.
Hamilton, Clayton.
Hardy, Arthur S.
Harper, Geo. McLean.
Harrison, Henry S.
Hazen Charles Downer.
Henderson, Wm. J.
Herford, Oliver.
Hergesheimer, Joseph.
Herrick, Robert.
Hibben, John G.
Hill, David Jayne.
Hooker, Brian.
Howe, M. A. De Wolfe.
Hughes, Hatcher.
Huntington, Archer M.
Johnson, Owen.
Johnson, Robert U.
Kendrick, Burton J.
Lefevre, Edwin
Lindsay, Nicholas Vachel.
Lloyd, Nelson.
Long, John Luther.
Lovett, Robert M.
Lowell, Abbott L.
Lummis, Charles F.
Mackaye, Percy.
Markham, Edwin.
Marquis, Don.
Martin, Edward S.
Masters, Edgar Lee.
Mather, Frank J.

Matthews, Brander.
McMaster, John Bach.
Mitchell, Langdon E.
Moore, Charles.
More, Paul Elmer.
Morris, Harrison S.
Nicholson, Meredith.
Ogden, Rollo.
O'Neil, Eugene G.
Paine, Albert Bigelow.
Payne, Will.
Perry, Bliss.
Phelps, William L.
Pier, A. S.
Poole, Ernest.
Rhodes, James Ford.
Roberts, Charles G. D.
Robinson, Edwin A.
Root, Elihu.
Schelling, Felix E.
Scollard, Clinton.
Sedgwick, Ellery.
Sedgwick, Henry D.
Seton, Ernest Thompson.
Sheldon, Edward B.
Sherman, Stuart P.
Shorey, Paul.
Sloane, William M.
Street, Julian.
Tarkington, Booth.
Taylor, Henry Osborn.
Thomas, Augustus.
Thomas, A. E.
Thorndike, Ashley H.
Tooker, Frank L.
Torrence, Ridgely.
Townsend, E. W.
Train, Arthur.
Trent, William P.
van Dyke, Henry.
Van Dyke, John C.
White, Stewart Edw.
White, William Allen.
Whitlock, Brand.
Williams, Jesse Lynch.
Wilson, Harry Leon.
Wister, Owen.
Woodberry, George E.

DEPT. OF ART.

Adams, Herbert.
Aitken, Robert.
Ballin, Hugo.
Barnard, Geo. Gray.
Bartlett, Frederic C.
Bartlett, Paul W.
Beach, Chester.
Beal, Gifford.
Benson, Frank W.
Betts, Louis.
Blashfield, Edwin H.
Brown, Glenn.
Brunner, Arnold W.
Brush, Geo. de Forest.
Butler, Howard Russell
Calder, Alexander S.
Carlsen, Emil.
Clarkson, Ralph.
Cole, Timothy.
Cram, Ralph Adams.
Dallin, Cyrus E.
Dannat, William T.
Dewey, Charles M.
Dielman, Frederick W.
Donaldson, John M.
Dougherty, Paul.
Du Mond, Frank V.
Faulkner, Barry.
Flannagan, John.
Foster, Ben.
Fraser, James E.
French, Daniel C.
Gay, Walter.
Gibson, Charles Dana.
Gilbert, Cass.
Grafly, Charles.
Griffin, Walter.
Guerin, Jules.
Harrison, Alexander.
Harrison, Birge.
Hassam, Childe.
Hastings, Thomas.
Hawthorne, Charles W.
Henri, Robert.
Howard, John Galen.
Howe, William Henry.
Howells, J. M.
Jaegers, Albert.
Jones, Francis C.
Jones, H. Bolton.
Kendall, W. Mitchell.
Kendall, W. Sergeant.
LaFarge, Bancel.
Lawson, Ernest.
Low, Will H.
Macmonnies, Frederick
MacEwen, Walter.
MacNeil, H. A.
Manship, Paul.
Marr, Carl.
McCartan, Edward.
Mead, William R.
Meichers, Gari.
Metcalf, Willard L.
Mowbray, H. Siddons.
Niehaus, Charles H.
Ochtman, Leonard.
O'Connor, Andrew.
Olmsted, Frederick L.
Pennell, Joseph.
Platt, Charles A.
Pond, I. K.
Pope, John Russell.
Proctor, A. Phimister.
Quinn, Edmond T.
Redfield, Edward W.
Reid, Robert.
Roth, F. G. R.
Ruckstull, Fred W.
Sargent, John S.
Schofield, W. E.
Symons, Gardner.
Taft, Lorado.
Tarbell, Edmund C.
Trowbridge, Breck P.
Tryon, D. W.
Volk, Douglas.
Walden, Lionel.
Walker, Henry O.
Walker, Horatio.
Warren, Whitney.
Weinman, Adolph A.
Wiles, Irving R.

DEPT. OF MUSIC.

Bird, Arthur.
Breckway, Howard.
Carpenter, John Alden.
Chadwick, G. W.
Converse, F. S.
Damrosch, Walter.
Foote, Arthur.
Hadley, Henry K.
Herbert, Victor.
Hill, Edward Burlingame.
Kelley, Edgar S.
Kroeger, Ernest R.
Loeffler, Charles M.
Oldberg, Arne.
Powell, John.
Schelling, Ernest.
Shelley, Harry Rowe.
Smith, David S.
Stock, Frederick A.
Taylor, Deems.
Van der Stucken, F.
Whiting, Arthur.

The purposes of the corporation are the furtherance of the interests of literature and the fine arts. The organization is limited to 250 regular members. It is authorized to receive bequests and donations and to hold the same in trust for the furtherance of the interests of literature and the fine arts.

COMMUNIST DISORDERS IN BULGARIA.

Bulgaria was the scene of much internal strife in 1925, resulting in assassinations, bombings and other outrages, some of them involving heavy loss of life. One of the first instances was the killing in the streets of Sofia on the evening of Feb. 13 of Prof. Nicolas Milev, minister-designate to the United States. The crime was laid to communists whom he had always opposed in the columns of the Slovo, of which he was editor. On the night of Feb. 17 Teodor Stracdimirov, a communist deputy, was killed in one of the principal streets of the capital presumably out of revenge for the murder of Prof. Milev. About the same time the chief of police of Philippopolis and a companion were shot down.

On Feb. 21 Premier Alexander Zankov declared the country to be under martial law owing to the numerous clashes between communists and Macedonians and the operations of lawless men in various districts leading to killings and robberies especially near the Serbo-Bulgar frontiers. The communists were said to be aided by the peasants belonging to the old Stamboulisky party. On March 9 H. Stoyanov, a communist deputy, was killed. A period of comparative quiet followed and the reign of martial law was discontinued.

On April 14 King Boris of Bulgaria was motoring from Orchanie to Sofia when an attempt was made to assassinate him. His car was fired upon by men in ambush, with the result that two of his companions were killed, while a bullet grazed his upper lip. The king displayed coolness and courage and returned the fire of the assassins, who were supposed to be communists, and then continued on his trip to Sofia, where he arrived safely. One of the men in his car who was killed was M. Iltchev, a young naturalist, occupying the position of director of the national museum. The other man killed was one of the king's personal attendants. On the same day when this attempt to assassinate King Boris was made Gen. Georghiev, one of the leaders who overthrew the Stamboulisky government on June 9, 1923, was killed in the streets of Sofia.

The funeral services over Gen. Georghiev were in progress in the Cathedral of Sveti Kral on April 16 when a bomb explosion occurred in the church, causing the death of 140 persons and the wounding of about 200 others. Among the killed were twenty women and ten children. Premier Zankov was slightly wounded. The dead included six generals and thirty other officers, the chief of police and many prominent citizens.

Following this outrage the Bulgarians arrested communists and anarchists in all parts of the country and it was reported that many of these were summarily executed. The men and women actually taking part in the cathedral plot were arrested, tried and either executed or sentenced to long terms in prison.

NATIONAL WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

President, Mrs. Ella A. Boole; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frances P. Parks; treasurer, Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, Evanston, Ill.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE ON WASHINGTON.

Speech delivered at Cambridge, Mass., on July 3, 1925, on the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Washington's taking command of the continental army.

After 150 anniversaries repeatedly observed, followed during the last three months by intensive celebration, in this neighborhood where it had its beginnings, the American revolution should be fairly well understood. If it needs any justification, if it needs any praise, it is enough to say that its product is America. It ought to be unnecessary on this occasion to dwell very much on that event and its yet more remarkable results.

But no great movement in the progress of mankind has ever been accomplished without the guidance of an inspired leadership. Of this accepted truth there is no more pre-eminent example than that which was revealed by the war which made this country independent. Wherever men love liberty, wherever they believe in patriotism, wherever they exalt high character, by universal consent they turn to the name of George Washington.

No occasion could be conceived more worthy, more truly and comprehensively American, than that which is chosen to commemorate this divinely appointed captain. The contemplation of his life and work will forever strengthen our faith in our country and in our country's God.

FIRST LAY CITIZEN OF WORLD.

Those men who have taken great parts in the world are commonly ranked by posterity according to their accomplishments while living and the permanent worth of the monuments representing their achievements which remain after they are gone. By this standard I think we may regard George Washington as the first lay citizen of the world of all time.

He was one in whom the elements of greatness were so evenly blended, so accurately proportioned, that his character has well-nigh defied analysis. Others have created wider commotion and deeper impression in the hour of their eminence. But we shall hardly find one who in his own day achieved so much as Washington and left his work so firmly established that posterity, generation after generation, can only increase its tributes to his ability, his wisdom, his patriotism and his rounded perfection in the character of a Christian citizen.

No figure in profane history has inspired so many testimonies of admiration. The highest eloquence, the most profound sincerity have been invoked to picture him as the very sum of public capacities and civic virtues. No pride of race or country has even attempted to set up rivals to him.

ENVY AND MALICE REBUKED.

Envy and malice have stood rebuked in the presence of his towering form. There is no language of literature and culture which does not boast among its adornments noble eulogies of the work and character of Washington. Although, as history reckons its periods, it is but a little time since he passed from the stage of life, he has been claimed, wherever men struggle and aspire, as the possession of all humanity, the first citizen of all the ages.

So he must be a strangely bold and self-confident eulogist who would attempt even on such an occasion as this to add anything to the total of affection, admiration and reverence which has been reared as the true memorial of Washington. It is impossible for us to add to or take from the estimate which has been fixed by the generations of the world.

But if the pre-eminent place of Washington is thus established beyond possibility of change at our hands it is only the more desirable that on this anniversary we should come here to do our reverence and to seek replenishment of the inspiration which is always to be drawn from consideration of his life and works. To the people of the republic whose existence is due to his leadership his life is the full and finished teaching of citizenship.

To others, who may claim him only by virtue of the right of humanity to be heir to all the ages, his story is replete with example and admonition peculiarly applicable to the problems of the world and its peoples in these times.

MORE THAN SOLDIER.

We have come here because this day a century and a half ago, and in this place, Washington formally assumed command of the armies of the colonies. His feet trod this soil. Here was his headquarters. Here was his place of worship. Our first view, therefore, is of Washington the soldier. But he was indeed so much more than the soldier; his talents were so many and so perfectly proportioned that it is impossible to study him in any one of his capacities to the exclusion of the others. In him we find also a marvelous instinct for statecraft, supporting and sustaining an equal genius for camp and field.

We see, moreover, the qualities of a great man of business, which he brings to serve the vast task of organizing and equipping his armies. We find him on one day writing a noble and eloquent rebuke to a commander of the king's forces who was bent on waiving the laws of civilized warfare; and on another, addressing compelling counsels of patriotism, energy and executive sense to the continental congress and the provincial legislatures.

In everything he was called to be the leader. In everything his leadership wrought results which completely vindicated the confidence reposed in him.

TURNS TO HUMAN SIDE.

The complaint has been many times uttered that Washington was so nearly a paragon of abilities and virtues that it is impossible to see through the aura of perfections to the real, simple, human man. But there is a phase of Washington's career which, fully studied and understood, will give us the picture of him as one of the most human men in history. To inform ourselves of this human side we need only to know of the long years of arduous preparation which preceded the historic event which took place here 150 years ago to-day.

From his earliest manhood Washington's life had been a part of great affairs. Many of those affairs were vastly greater and more significant than he himself, or indeed anybody else, could possibly have realized at the time.

He had come up through a schooling of strangely mingled adversities and successes. He had devoted hard and disappointing years to activities which resulted, aside from the training which he derived, in little more than hopeless futilities. Nobody can know the real Washington, the man Washington, without studying closely his services to the Virginia colony and the British crown during the years immediately preceding and covering the old French war.

Here we see him as a young man, in whom the combination of rare and remarkable parts is most easily discerned. We find him, at times, hot-headed and impetuous, always intensely impatient with incompetency in places of authority.

SPECIAL GENIUS FOR COMMAND.

From the beginning we discover a special genius for commanding the respect and attention of older men. When hardly more than a boy he was chosen for a responsible and diffi-

cult mission to the French on the western frontier.

This mission brought him in contact with an important French officer who reported to his government that this young man was likely to make more trouble for French interests in America than any fifty other people. That observation was more profound than its maker could have realized.

Washington had been sent with a small force, as the emissary of Gov. Dinwiddie of Virginia, to notify the French that their aggressions in the upper Ohio territory were occasion of deep concern to the British colonies and must cease. It was the wish of Washington and his superiors that the message be delivered without bringing about any clash at arms. But events decreed otherwise, and a skirmish took place in the wilderness in which a number of men were killed, among them a French officer of some rank and importance.

It is deeply suggestive of the destiny which had marked Washington that this backwoods brush at arms should have occasioned the first bloodshed in that long series of wars which was to drench the western world for near two generations and did not end until the downfall of Napoleon.

From the day of that clash in the western forests of Pennsylvania, precipitated by the determination of Washington to execute his mission, the seven years' war was a foregone conclusion.

ASSAILED IN FRANCE.

Washington was denounced in France as a murderer, a man-eating freebooter of the wilds. In England his boldness and determination won him a good deal of reputation. In the colonies there was much difference of opinion, for the time being, whether his course was justified or had brought the country face to face with the possibility of a disastrous struggle.

At any rate, from that day until the downfall of Napoleon at Waterloo there was no peace in either Europe or America save for brief periods which represented little more than temporary truces. Doubtless that long and fearful series of conflicts was inevitable. Whether it was or not, the facts of history show Washington, a youth of 22, as the commander whose order proved the torch to set a world on fire.

From that hour responsible men in both Britain and France realized that there could be no lasting peace until those countries had fought the duel which should determine the supremacy of one or the other in the new world. There was not room for both.

So came the seven years' war and the establishment of British domination in North America. A little later came the American revolution, the French revolution and the Napoleonic wars. One can but wonder what might have been the reflections of Washington, if he could have imagined on that July morning of 1754, when he resolved that he must fight, if he could have known the train of events that would follow upon his determination. But such conjecture is of little value.

To us there is more of immediate interest in the curious coincidence that the skirmish for possession of Fort Necessity took place on July 3, 1754, exactly twenty-one years before the day when Washington in this place assumed command of the continental army.

MADE HIM A MARKED MAN.

And those twenty-one years, as Washington lived them, constituted a fitting probation for the career that awaited him. The echoes of the little battle of Fort Necessity reverberated throughout the American colonies and the European courts as if it had been an engagement of Titans. Its political effects were tremendous. It made Washington a marked man throughout the colonies and gave him a real European reputation.

His part in the Braddock expedition, though vastly better known, probably had less effect in forming his character or directing his career than this expedition to Fort Necessity. Nevertheless his reputation was further increased by his conduct in the Braddock campaign.

But that heroic episode was followed by a long and disappointing experience as head of the Virginia forces defending the western frontier. He saw little of satisfying service during this period. But he learned the supreme importance of organization and preparation in connection with military operations.

In the end it was his privilege to lead his Virginians to the occupation of Fort Pitt, when it was finally surrendered by the French. But the real campaign for control of the Ohio valley was made from the north by Gen. Wolfe on the Plains of Abraham rather than from Virginia, and Washington found his part in it disappointingly small.

QUALITIES EARLY APPARENT.

Not only the Braddock campaign of 1755 but his earlier operations, both diplomatic and military, on the upper Ohio marked him as a man of caution, sagacity and wisdom in planning and conducting military operations. At the same time they showed him as the intrepid and fearless fighting soldier in the hours of action.

One thing that Washington learned during the French war must have contributed greatly to form his opinions about relations between Britain and the colonies. He was brought to realize that the form of colonial government, with which bitter experience made him so familiar, could not long satisfy the people of the larger, wealthier and fast-growing colonies.

With Washington the idea of substantial freedom long preceded that of independence. Like most of the colonial youth, he hoped that a more enlightened policy in London and a more sympathetic execution of it by the royal governors might compose the growing differences.

FORESEES GREAT CONTEST.

During the troublous epoch between the French war and the revolution he thought deeply of these matters, and his correspondence gives evidence of the growing impression that a contest must come. He followed the development of events in Massachusetts with a close, understanding concern. His writing and occasional public pronouncements during this period show him acutely anxious that the colonies should present a united front when the test came.

One in his position of leadership, authority and independent fortune, living as a Virginia gentleman, might easily have felt that the troubles of the Massachusetts Bay colony had small concern for him. High churchman, conformist in most things, enjoying excellent repute in England and with English officials in America, his influence might logically enough have been thrown to the royalists. Yet, as early as the spring of 1769, he wrote, declaring:

"Our lordly masters in Great Britain will be satisfied with nothing less than the deprivation of American freedom * * * ."

And, inquiring what could be done to avert such a calamity, he added: "That no man should scruple or hesitate a moment to use arms in defense of so valuable a blessing is clearly my opinion. Yet arms, I would beg to add, should be the last recourse." A little later in that same year Washington, at a public meeting, offered a nonimportation resolution and secured its adoption.

KEPT PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN STEP.

In short, it is plain that he was anxious to keep the sentiment of the southern colonies fully in step and sympathy with the attitude of the New England patriots, who at the moment were bearing the brunt of the struggle for colonial rights. Seemingly, the Boston port bill convinced him that the colonies must prepare for the harshest eventualities.

At a meeting of the citizens of his county he helped draft a petition and remonstrance to the king, which concluded with the ominous words: "From our sovereign there can be but one appeal." Such a declaration, coming from one whose repute was high in all the colonies, and who was beginning to speak with the voice of something like authority for the southern communities, could not fail to strengthen the arm and purpose of the New Englanders.

The selection of Washington to command the continental armies has, I think, been too much attributed to his high military repute and too little to the fact that he had long taken the view of a true statesman regarding the impending crisis. The fact is that he had all along seen the struggle as a continental and national one. He realized that Massachusetts could not win alone, nor could New England.

In helping to set up the committee of correspondence, in molding the sentiment of Virginia, in his service as member of the continental congress, the ideal of a firm and wholehearted union of all the colonies was plainly fundamental.

Repeatedly in his writings, even long before the struggle had seriously suggested the possibility of war, he used the phrase, "our country," giving it an application vastly broader than the domain or concerns of any single colony. He was among the first to see the vision of an American nation. No other man so early grasped certain physical and geographic arguments which urged nationality as inevitable.

CLEAR VISION OF DEFENSE.

In this his engineering training, together with his intimate knowledge of the topography of the Ohio and Potomac valleys, had an important part. As a young surveyor he realized the importance of that break through the Allegheny system which these two valleys mark. Many years later he pointed out its strategic importance in connection with the defense and unity of the colonies fronting the Atlantic. Before the Ohio was much more than a myth to most people, even in Virginia, Washington saw that the Ohio basin must be controlled by the colonies if they were to be secure.

Thus it was that a complete and clear vision of all the arguments for national unity was due to the many-sidedness of the Washington mind. He saw it as politician, as statesman, as military man, as engineer. Without such a grasp of all the elements he could not have taken the statesmanly and essentially national view of the problem before hostilities began.

Nor could he have dealt effectively with its military aspects during the war. He possessed one of those rarely endowed minds which not only recognize all the factors but assign to each its proper weight.

GREAT AS POLITICIAN.

He was in truth a consummate politician. When he went to the sittings of the continental congress, wearing his Virginia uniform of buff and blue, some were inclined to ridicule the display of military predilection. They accused him of swashbuckling, and pointed to his uniform as equivalent to announcement of his candidacy for commander in chief.

In the first, they were utterly wrong; in the second, quite probably right. That uniform, when he presided over the committees on military preparation, could hardly have been construed as meaning anything other than that its wearer realized what was ahead and was willing to force some part of that realization on others.

I suppose if we were to pick any two men out of that gathering to be set down as something other than politicians, Washington and sturdy old John Adams would be well toward the top of the polling. Though they approached the matter from utterly different angles they were both led by the sagacity of great politicians to the same conclusion.

To both the crisis was essentially national. A nation must be created to deal with it. The army before Boston must be taken over by the congress as a national army. There must be a commander in chief, supreme in the military field. All this we look back upon as illuminated statesmanship.

JOHN ADAMS SHOWS WISDOM.

But statesmanship is nothing more than good, sound politics tested and proved. That is what it was when John Adams conceived the great strategy of calling a man of the south to the chief command. A more provincial man might have dreamed of Massachusetts, aided by the other colonies, taking and holding the lead and garnering the lion's share of glory.

But Adams was planning in terms of a nation, not of provinces; and Washington had for years been writing of "our country." So Washington put on his uniform in testimony of his readiness for whatever might happen, and Adams, after some period of misgivings, set about convincing the delegates from New England and the middle colonies that there must be a nation, and a national army with a commander in chief, and that must be Washington.

It was a stroke of political genius that Adams, soul of puritanic idealism, should have moved the adoption of the army by congress and the selection of Washington as commander in chief. The selection was made without a dissenting vote, though it is not true to say that Washington was unanimously preferred. Already there were clashing ambitions and divergent community interests.

UNDERSTOOD WASHINGTON'S REASONS.

But Adams saw, and made others see, the peculiar reasons that urged Washington. The middle colonies, dominated by their landed aristocracies, had much in common with the social and economic system of the south. To them Washington meant the enlistment of property, substance and eminent respectability.

In presenting his name to the congress Adams described him in terms which seem prophetic and which we can hardly improve: "A gentleman, whose skill and experience as an officer, whose independent fortune, great talents and excellent universal character would command the approbation of all America and unite the cordial exertions of all the colonies better than any other person in the union."

Let it ever be set down to the glory of Masschusetts that John Adams made George Washington commander in chief of the continental armies and John Marshall chief justice of the United States. Destiny could have done no more.

Immediately after his selection Washington set out from Philadelphia for Boston. On the way he received first tidings of the battle of Bunker Hill, which had been fought two days after he was named for commander. He inquired eagerly about the behavior of the continental troops, and when he learned how splendidly they had fought against the British

regulars he quietly declared that the liberties of the country were safe.

In that anxious hour the battle of twenty years earlier in the Pennsylvania woods, wherein his Virginia militia had saved Braddock's regulars from destruction, no doubt, was near the top of his mind. To be assured that the raw levies of New England were capable of behaving just as well in 1775 as his Virginians had done in 1755 must have been intensely reassuring.

CRISIS FOR NATION.

Knowing the story of the revolution as we do we cannot doubt that the historic event which took place here 150 years ago to-day marked one of its crises. Even with Washington the struggle was well-nigh lost at several periods. Of course the ultimate separation of the colonies from the mother country was inevitable. Had the revolution of 1775 failed, as it must have failed without Washington, there would have been harsh and vindictive reprisals.

Nobody can read the arrogant pronouncements of Lord North's government or the still more arrogant letters of Gen. Gage to Washington and avoid conviction that the British government and its American military representatives would have vied with each other in efforts to estrange the colonies. Such a policy would have established traditions of animosity that would have kept the struggle alive even after a nominal peace.

In the end separation would have come. But it might have been delayed through many recurrences of turbulence and struggle. It was vastly to the good of both the mother country and the colonies that, the conflict being once begun, it was brought to a decisive conclusion.

There is another reason why the final victory of the colonies was important to the world. It was just as necessary for the maintenance of the British empire as for the proper development of the American community. I believe this view is now generally accepted by British students as well as Americans.

PAYS TRIBUTE TO CHATHAM.

We may be sure that it was in the mind of the great Chatham, who had laid the foundations of the British empire in the seven years' war. If there was a man in all that realm who might well have been given attention when the American crisis was developing, that man was Chatham. He had found Britain weak and had built it into strength. He had well nigh made the whole North American continent British. He had re-established the empire and extended it in many directions.

Yet Chatham knew that Lord North's policies would surely cost the loss of the American dominion. Emerging from a long political retirement, defying the doctors he hated and the king he had served, the grand old man hurried down to the house of lords to pronounce his allegiance to the cause of the colonies.

"When your lordships," said he, "look at the papers transmitted to us from America; when you consider their decency, their firmness, their wisdom, you cannot but respect their cause and wish to make it your own." That decency, firmness and wisdom were in no small part George Washington.

Chatham knew what it had been to build an empire; he would not see it thrown away without having his protest heard. He spoke the voice of liberalism in England, but the king and his ministers had no ear for such counsels. They had fixed their course and could not be swerved.

GIVES CAUSE NATIONAL CHARACTER.

Washington's assumption of the command gave the colonial cause an effective national character. Had he not possessed the genius and the power to impress others with that conception it is hardly conceivable that disaster could long have been postponed.

He found himself in command of an unorganized, undisciplined, unprovisioned and unmunitioned body of some 14,000 militia opposing an army of 11,000 regulars shut up in Boston and supported by a naval power that completely commanded the seas.

Washington was called first to make an army, then to drive his enemy out of Boston and then to meet attack at whatever point along the coast the enemy might choose. Where many others, quite as sincere in their patriotism, fondly imagined that the evacuation of Boston would move the London government to make peace he was convinced that it would be little more than the beginning.

For the long struggle he foresaw he had to prepare, not only by creating an army but by convincing the civil authority and the people that he must have the utmost measure of their support and co-operation. So we find him, immediately upon assuming his command, dividing his time between military tasks and the writing of endless letters to the leaders of the congress, to the provincial assemblies, to men of importance everywhere, designed to impress them with the enormity of the coming struggle.

GREATNESS AS SOLDIER.

This is not the time or place for a review of Washington's military career. Yet there are phases of that career which I am never able to pass over without a word of wonder and admiration because of some of the exploits which it includes.

It is recorded that a few evenings after the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown a banquet was given by Washington and his staff to the British commander and his staff. One likes to contemplate the sportsmanship of that function. Amiabilities and good wishes were duly exchanged, and finally Lord Cornwallis rose to present his compliments to Washington.

There had been much talk of past campaigning experiences, and Cornwallis, turning to Washington, expressed the judgment that when history's verdict was made up "the brightest garlands for your excellency will be gathered not from the shores of the Chesapeake, but from the banks of the Delaware." We may fairly assume that Cornwallis, in the fullness of a very personal experience, was qualified to judge. Washington had outgeneraled and defeated him both on the banks of the Delaware and the shores of the Chesapeake.

In giving the laurels to the Trenton-Princeton campaign he expressed not only his own judgment but the estimate which was afterward pronounced by Frederick the Great, who declared that the Trenton-Princeton campaign was the most brilliant military performance of the century.

For myself, without pretense of military wisdom, the lightninglike stroke of Trenton and Princeton in its supreme audacity and ideal execution has always seemed the most perfectly timed combination of military genius and political wisdom that we find in the records of warfare.

REVIEWS YORKTOWN CAMPAIGN.

On the other hand, much can be urged to support the claim that Yorktown was the most brilliant campaign of Washington. With an army on the point of disintegration he was almost utterly unable to get supplies and transport. Yet he managed to withdraw his forces from before New York and get them well on the way to Virginia before his enemy seriously suspected his design.

It was a miracle of military skill, diplomacy and determination to effect on the Virginia peninsula that consolidation of forces from

south and north, along with the French army and fleet, at precisely the right moment. The essence of strategy is to divide the forces of the enemy and defeat them in detail—and there are few campaigns which show a commander accomplishing this through operations covering so extended a territory and involving so many difficulties.

In the Yorktown campaign we see all the varied elements of Washington's genius at work. He had to deal at once with an inert congress that was threatening at this critical moment actually to reduce the army. He had to find supplies and money or get along without them. In part he did one, in part the other. He had to effect a junction of widely separated forces and to maintain secrecy to the last moment.

Everything must be done within a period of time so short that it might well have made success appear utterly impossible, because he could not count on the co-operation of the French for a longer period. All these things he accomplished. Accomplishing them, he won the war, as in the campaign of Trenton and Princeton he had saved the revolution. No man could have rendered his service to the revolution who was not both a soldier and a statesman. He understood and he never underestimated the political bearings of every move.

RETURNS TO MOUNT VERNON.

When he retired to Mount Vernon Washington entered upon a new phase of his career. He had won the war, but he was a man of peace. His experience as commander in chief had completely convinced him that the form of government under the confederation could not possibly serve the necessities of the country. It is not possible here to outline the discouragements which threatened the country with all manner of disasters.

Washington, as the most influential citizen, was the inevitable leader in preparing for the constitutional convention of 1787 and the establishment of a real nation. That task he took up early, and to it he devoted an energy and a wisdom that were alike amazing.

It was quite natural that he should be chosen to preside over the constitutional convention. When its work was done his influence was one of the chief forces to bring about ratification. After that there was none to question that he must be the first president under the new regime.

BIOGRAPHERS FAIL.

Perhaps no character in history has been subjected to more close study or sympathetic analysis than that of Washington. The volume of his writings which have been left to us is enormous. Moreover, from earliest manhood his life was lived almost continuously under intense public observation. It is, therefore, remarkable that biographers and eulogists should be so generally accused of failing to give us a satisfying picture of him.

The fault, however, is not his but theirs. The explanation is that no biographer has possessed, and probably none ever will possess, the full-rounded measure of qualification to appreciate, to understand, to apportion and to weigh all the elements that made this man. Unfortunately, a vast myth was early built around Washington, difficult to avoid, and not even yet entirely dissipated.

Among his biographers and eulogists some have seen first and most admiringly the great soldier. Some have been most engaged with him as the statesman-politician, dealing with great affairs from day to day as circumstances demanded. Others have devoted themselves particularly to portraying him as the constructive student of government and builder of institutions. Still others have found their first inspiration in his work as a wise, firm and discriminating administrator.

WASHINGTON AS AN AGRICULTURIST.

Volumes have been written, and they are exceedingly interesting volumes, on Washington as a pioneer of modern scientific agriculture. It is interesting to recall that in their tastes for agriculture Washington and his great antagonist, King George III., stood on a common ground. Whoever cares to familiarize himself with this particular detail in the careers of Washington and the king will find that these two might in other circumstances have been the best of friends. For both were devoted admirers and supporters of Arthur Young, the famous English traveler and agricultural authority.

In the last year or two before the beginning of the French revolution Young traveled extensively throughout France. He kept a journal of his observations and experiences that has since been invaluable to whoever wished to know conditions in the France of that time.

Besides all this Arthur Young was almost the founder of the modern science and technique of advanced agriculture. He wrote and published voluminously on such subjects as rotation of crops, scientific stabilization, farm drainage, the breeding of live stock, the growing of plants and many other subjects which are now commonplace. King George became interested in his work and turned over to him some farms of the royal domain to be conducted as the earliest agricultural experiment stations.

OFFERS A FARM TO YOUNG.

Young published an agricultural journal devoted to his theories and experiments, and to it Washington became a subscriber. This led him into a correspondence with Young, which seems to have been quite extended. Convinced that the Young program represented much of value to American agriculture, Washington offered to set aside one of his farms, to be managed by English experts, if Young would enlist them.

Apparently nothing finally came of this proposal, but the fact that it was made, and seriously considered, shows how near Washington and King George came to an intimate association for the betterment of agriculture. Indeed, inside of two years after the end of the revolution Washington appealed to Young to buy and ship to him an invoice of agricultural implements and seeds with which Washington desired to experiment.

On investigation Young discovered that British law forbade these exports. So he went to the minister for home affairs, Lord Grenville, and pleaded for permission to send them. It was immediately granted, and by the courtesy of the British government the entire order was filled. The incident is an interesting indication of the liberal disposition manifested so soon after the war by leading men of both countries.

DRAWS MODERN LESSON.

It is a pleasant thing to be privileged to recall on an occasion like this such a bit of evidence touching the underlying community of interest between the old kingdom and the new republic in matters of common concern and human advancement. Washington was the last person to harbor resentments, and in this and other instances he more than once found his former enemies ready to meet him half way.

As we look back now on a century and more of uninterrupted peace between the two nations we cannot but feel that such peace and the long period of international co-operation which it has made possible have been in no small part a testimony to the generous willingness

of all men everywhere to recognize as the first citizen of the world him who has been so long acclaimed as the first American.

It had been my expectation to confine my address to Gen. Washington, and leave the stately and solemn grandeur of this great figure as the sole subject for the thought of those who might hear me. I shall not enter into the vain speculation of what he might do if he were living to-day.

LESSON IN FAREWELL ADDRESS.

Yet his farewell address shows conclusively that he hoped to be able to lay down certain principles of conduct for his fellow countrymen which would be of advantage to them so long as the nation into which he had wrought his life might endure. No doubt he knew the whole world would hear him. He had seen the life of the soldier in time of war and after that of the statesman in time of peace. He had an abiding faith in honesty. He believed mightily in his fellow men.

The vigor with which he insisted on the prosecution of war was no less than the vigor with which he insisted on the observance of peace. He cherished no resentments, he harbored no hatreds, he forgave his enemies. He felt the same obligation to execute the terms of a treaty made for the benefit of a former foe that he felt to require the observance of those made for the benefit of his own country. He realized that peace could be the result only of mutual forbearance and mutual good faith.

PROGRESS LIES IN CO-OPERATION.

He harmonized the divergent and conflicting interests of different nationalities and different colonial governments by conference and agreement. He demonstrated by his arguments, and our country has demonstrated by experience, that more progress can be made by co-operation than by conflict. To agree quickly with your adversary always pays.

The world has not outgrown, it can never outgrow, the absolute necessity for conformity to these eternal principles. I want to see America assume a leadership among the nations in the reliance upon the good faith of mankind. I do not see how civilization can expect permanent progress on any other theory. If what is saved in the productive peace of to-day is to be lost in the destructive war of to-morrow the people of this earth can look forward to nothing but everlasting servitude. There is no justification for hope. This was not the conception which Washington had of life.

PEACE OF EUROPE.

If the people of the old world are mutually distrustful of each other let them enter into mutual covenants for their mutual security, and when such covenants have been made let them be solemnly observed no matter what the sacrifice.

They have settled the far more difficult problems of reparations, they are in process of funding their debts to us, why can they not agree on permanent terms of peace and fully re-establish international faith and credit? If there be differences which cannot be adjusted at the moment, if there be conditions which cannot be foreseen, let them be resolved in the future by methods of arbitration and by the force of judicial determination.

While our own country should refrain from making political commitments where it does not have political interests, such covenants would always have the moral support of our government and could not fail to have the commendation of the public opinion of the world. Such a course would be sure to endow the participating nations with an abundant material and spiritual reward.

On what other basis can there be any encouragement for a disposition to attempt to finance a revival of Europe? The world has tried war with force and has utterly failed.

The only hope of success lies in peace with justice. No other principle conforms to the teaching of Washington; no other standard is worthy of the spirit of America; no other course makes so much promise for the regeneration of the world.

NEW MEMBERS OF FRENCH ACADEMY.

Paul Valery, philosopher, poet and critic, was elected Nov. 19, 1925, to fill the chair left vacant by the death of Anatole France among the immortals in the French academy. He was born in 1871. His first outstanding work was his "Introduction to the Method of Leonardo da Vinci." A series of critical and philosophic works followed, together with several volumes of verse, which placed him among the foremost French writers of his time.

Auguste Armand Ghislain Marie Joseph Nomphar de Caumont, the twelfth Duc de la Force, was chosen to succeed the late Duc d'Haussonville. The duke, who belongs to one of the oldest French families, has written many books on history, notably the biography of his famous ancestor, the duke of Lauzon.

The third Academician elected was the classical scholar and critic, Louis Bertrand, born at Spinourt in the Meuse department in 1866. He is also the author of several novels. Among his critical writings several deal with the works of Flaubert and other writers of the same period.

THE CIVIL LEGION.

NATIONAL OFFICERS.

President—Frank Comerford, Chicago.
Secretary—Capt. John P. Tansey, Chicago.
National Advisory Board—Governors in office at time of world war.
Headquarters—Chicago Temple building, 77 West Washington street, Chicago.

The above named organization was chartered under the laws of Illinois in August, 1924. It is to war governors, war congress, members of the selective service boards, American Protective league, members of the national and state councils of defense and others who served their country during the national crisis in authorized capacities and without a uniform what the American Legion is to the former soldier and sailor.

ELECTION IN WISCONSIN FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

A special election was held in Wisconsin on Sept. 29, 1925, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Robert M. LaFollette, United States senator, whose term would have expired in 1929. The vote resulted in the election of Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., progressive republican, to succeed his father. The official vote was as follows:

George Bauman, socialist-labor	795
William G. Bruce, democrat	10,743
E. F. Dithmar, republican	91,318
Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., prog. rep.	257,719
John M. Work, socialist	11,130

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S ADDRESS TO THE AMERICAN LEGION.

Speaking to the delegates to the annual convention of the American Legion in Omaha, Neb., Oct. 6, 1925, President Coolidge said: Mr. Commander and Members of the American Legion:

It is a high privilege to sit as a member of this convention. Those who exercise it have been raised to the rank of a true nobility. It is a mark of personal merit which did not come by right of birth, but by right of conquest. No one can ever question your title as patriots. No one can ever doubt the place of affection and honor which you hold forevermore in the heart of the nation. Your right to be here results from what you dared and what you did and the sacrifices which you made for our common country. It is all a glorious story of American enterprise and American valor.

The magnitude of the service which you rendered to your country and to humanity is beyond estimation. Sharp outlines here and there we know, but the whole account of the world war would be on a scale so stupendous that it could never be recorded. In the victory which was finally gained by you and your foreign comrades you represented on the battlefield the united efforts of our whole people.

You were there as the result of a great resurgence of the old American spirit, which manifested itself in a thousand ways—by the pouring out of vast sums of money in credits and charities, by the organization and quickening of every hand in our extended industries, by the expansion of agriculture until it met the demands of famishing continents, by the manufacture of an unending stream of munitions and supplies, by the creation of vast fleets of war and transport ships, and, finally, when the tide of battle was turning against our associates, by bringing into action a great armed force on sea and land of a character that the world had never seen before, which, when it finally took its place in the line, never ceased to advance, carrying the cause of liberty to a triumphant conclusion.

You reaffirmed the position of this nation in the estimation of mankind. You saved civilization from a gigantic reverse. Nobody says now that Americans cannot fight.

REASONS FOR ENTERING WAR.

Our people were influenced by many motives to undertake to carry on this gigantic conflict, but we went in and came out singularly free from those questionable causes and results which have often characterized other wars. We were not moved by the age-old antagonisms of racial jealousies and hatreds. We were not seeking to gratify the ambitions of any reigning dynasty. We were not inspired by trade and commercial rivalries. We harbored no imperialistic designs. We feared no other country. We coveted no territory.

But the time came when we were compelled to defend our own property and protect the rights and lives of our own citizens. We believed, moreover, that those institutions which we cherish with a supreme affection, and which lie at the foundation of our whole scheme of human relationship—the right of freedom, of equality, of self-government—were all in jeopardy. We thought the question was involved of whether the people of the earth were to rule or whether they were to be ruled. We thought that we were helping to determine whether the principle of despotism or the principle of liberty should be the prevailing standard among the nations.

Then, too, our country all came under the influence of a great wave of idealism. The crusading spirit was aroused. The cause of civilization, the cause of humanity, made a compelling appeal. No doubt there were other motives, but these appear to me the chief cause which drew America into the world war.

In a conflict which engaged all the major nations of the earth and lasted for a period exceeding four years there could be no expectation of material gains. War in its very essence means destruction. Never before were contending peoples so well equipped with every kind of infernal engine calculated to spread desolation on land and over the face of the deep. Our country is only but now righting itself and beginning a moderate but steady recovery from the great economic loss which it sustained. That tremendous debt must be liquidated through the laborious toil of our people. Modern warfare becomes more and more to mean utter loss, destruction and desolation of the best that there is of any people, its valiant youth and its accumulated treasure. If our country secured any benefit, if it met with any gain, it must have been in moral and spiritual values. It must be not because it made its fortune but because it found its soul.

WORLD HAS GAINED MORALLY.

Others may disagree with me, but in spite of some incidental and trifling difficulties it is my firm opinion that America has come out of the war with a stronger determination to live by the rule of righteousness and pursue the course of truth and justice in both our domestic and foreign relations. No one can deny that we have protected the rights of our citizens, laid a firmer foundation for our institutions of liberty and made our contribution to the cause of civilization and humanity. In doing all this we found that, though of many different nationalities, our people had a spiritual bond. They were all Americans.

When we look over the rest of the world, in spite of all its devastation, there is encouragement to believe it is on a firmer moral foundation than it was in 1914. Much of the old despotism has been swept away. While some of it comes creeping back disguised under new names, no one can doubt that the general admission of the right of the people to self-government has made tremendous progress in nearly every quarter of the globe.

In spite of the staggering losses and the grievous burden of taxation there is a new note of hope for the individual to be more secure in his rights, which is unmistakably clearer than ever before. With all the troubles that beset the old world the former cloud of fear is evidently not now so appalling. It is impossible to believe that any nation now feels that it could better itself by war, and it is apparent to me that there has been a very distinct advance in the policy of peaceful and honorable adjustment of international differences. War has become less probable; peace has become more secure. The price which has been paid to bring about this new condition is utterly beyond comprehension.

We cannot see why it should not have come in orderly and peaceful methods without the attendant shock of fire and sword and carnage. We only know that it is here. We believe that on the ruins of the old order a better civilization is being constructed.

HELP FOR WAR'S VICTIMS.

We had our domestic problems which resulted from the war. The chief of these was the care and relief of the afflicted veterans and their dependents. This was a tremendous task, on which about $3,000,000,000 has already been expended. No doubt there have been cases where the unworthy have secured aid while the worthy have gone unrelieved. Some mistakes were inevitable, but our people and our government have at all times been especially solicitous to discharge most faithfully this prime obligation.

What is now being done is related to you in

detail by Gen. Hines of the veterans' bureau, a public official of demonstrated merit, so that I shall not dwell upon it.

During the last year, under the distinguished and efficient leadership of Commander Drain, the legion itself has undertaken to provide an endowment fund of $5,000,000 to minister to the charitable requirements of their comrades. The response to this appeal has been most generous, and the results appear most promising. The government can do much, but it can never supply the personal relationship that comes from the ministrations of a private charity of that kind.

The next most pressing problem was the better ordering of the finances of the nation. Our government was costing almost more than it was worth. It had more people on the pay roll than were necessary, all of which made expenses too much and taxes too high. This inflated condition contributed to the depression which began in 1920.

But the government expenditures have been almost cut in two, taxes have been twice reduced and the incoming congress will provide further reductions. Deflation has run its course and an era of business activity and general prosperity exceeding anything ever before experienced in this country and fairly well distributed among all our people is already at hand.

Our country has a larger army and a more powerful navy, costing annually almost twice as much as it ever before had in time of peace. I am a thorough believer in a policy of adequate military preparation. We are constantly working to perfect our defenses in every branch—land forces, air forces, surface and submarine forces. That work will continue.

Our military establishment of the army and navy, the national guard and the reserve corps is far superior to anything we have ever maintained before except in time of war. In the last six years we have expended about $4,000,000,000 for this purpose. That ought to show results, and those who have correct information know that it does show results. The country can rest assured that if security lies in military force it was never so secure before in all its history.

ARMIES DO NOT INSURE PEACE.

We have been attempting to relieve ourselves and the other nations from the old theory of competitive armaments. In spite of all the arguments in favor of great military forces no nation ever had an army large enough to guarantee it against attack in time of peace or to insure its victory in time of war. No nation ever will. Peace and security are more likely to result from fair and honorable dealings and mutual agreements for a limitation of armaments among nations than by any attempt at competition in squadrons and battalions.

No doubt this country could, if it wished to, spend more money, make a better military force, but that is only part of the problem which confronts our government. The real question is whether spending more money to make a better military force would really make a better country. I would be the last to disparage the military art. It is an honorable and patriotic calling of the highest rank. But I can see no merit in any unnecessary expenditure of money to hire men to build fleets and carry muskets when international relations and agreements permit the turning of such resources into the making of good roads, the building of better homes, the promotion of education and all the other arts of peace which minister to the advancement of human welfare.

Happily, the position of our country is such among the other nations of the world that we have been and shall be warranted in proceeding in this direction.

WANTS CIVIL AUTHORITY DOMINANT.

While it is true that we are paying out far more money and maintaining a much stronger military establishment than ever before, because of the conditions stated, we have been able to pursue a moderate course. Our people have had all the war, all the taxation and all the military service that they want. They have, therefore, wished to emphasize their attachment to our ancient policy of peace. They have insisted upon economy.

They have supported the principle of limitation of armaments. They have been able to do this because of their position and their strength in numbers and in resources.

We have had a natural power which supplements our arms. We are conscious that no other nation harbors any design to put us in jeopardy. It is our purpose in our intercourse with foreign powers to rely not on the strength of our fleets and our armies, but on the justice of our cause. For these reasons our country has not wished to maintain huge military forces. It has been convinced that it could better serve itself and better serve humanity by using its resources for other purposes.

In dealing with our military problems there is one principle that is exceedingly important. Our institutions are founded not on military power but on civil authority. We are irrevocably committed to the theory of a government by the people. We have our constitutions and our laws, our executives, our legislatures and our courts, but ultimately we are governed by public opinion. Our forefathers had seen so much of militarism and suffered so much from it that they desired to banish it forever. They believed and declared in at least one of their state constitutions that the military power should be subordinate to and governed by the civil authority.

It is for this reason that any organization of men in the military service bent on inflaming the public mind for the purpose of forcing government action through the pressure of public opinion is an exceedingly dangerous undertaking and precedent. This is so, whatever form it might take, whether it be for the purpose of influencing the executive, the legislature or the heads of departments.

It is for the civil authority to determine what appropriations shall be granted, what appointments shall be made and what rules shall be adopted for the conduct of its armed forces. Whenever the military power starts dictating to the civil authority, by whatsoever means adopted, the liberties of the country are beginning to end. National defense should at all times be supported, but any form of militarism should be resisted.

Undoubtedly one of the most important provisions in the preparation for national defense is a proper and sound selective service act. Such a law ought to give authority for a very broad mobilization of all the resources of the country, both persons and materials. I can see some difficulties in the application of the principle, for it is the payment of a higher price that stimulates an increased production, but whenever it can be done without economic dislocation such limits ought to be established in time of war as would prevent so far as possible all kinds of profiteering.

There is little defense which can be made of a system which puts some men in the ranks on very small pay and leaves others undisturbed to reap very large profits. Even the income tax, which recaptured for the benefit of the national treasury alone about 75 per cent of such profits, while local governments took part of the remainder, is not a complete answer.

The laying of taxes is, of course, in itself a conscription of whatever is necessary of the wealth of the country for national defense, but taxation does not meet the full requirement of the situation. In the advent of war power should be lodged somewhere for the stabilization of prices as far as that might be possible in justice to the country and its defenders.

But it will always be impossible to harmonize justice and war. It is always possible to purchase materials with money, but patriotism cannot be purchased. Unless the people are willing to defend their country because of their belief in it, because of their affection for it and because it is representative of their home, their country cannot be defended.

If we are looking for a more complete reign of justice, a more complete supremacy of law and more social harmony we must seek it in the paths of peace. Progress in these directions under the present order of the world is not likely to be made except during a state of domestic and international tranquillity. One of the great questions before the nations today is how to promote such tranquillity.

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS IMPORTANT.

The economic problems of society are important. On the whole we are meeting them fairly well. They are so personal and so pressing that they never fail to receive constant attention. But they are only a part. We need to put a proper emphasis on the other problems of society.

We need to consider what attitude of the public mind it is necessary to cultivate in order that a mixed population like our own may dwell together more harmoniously and the family of nations reach a better state of understanding. You who have been in the service know how absolutely necessary it is in a military organization that the individual subordinate some part of his personality for the general good. That is the one great lesson which results from the training of a soldier. Whoever has been taught that lesson in camp and field is thereafter the better equipped to appreciate that it is equally applicable in other departments of life. It is necessary in the home, in industry and commerce, in scientific and intellectual development.

NEED OF TOLERATION.

At the foundation of every strong and mature character we find this trait, which is best described as being subject to discipline. The essence of it is toleration. It is toleration in the broadest and most inclusive sense, a liberality of mind which gives to the opinions and judgments of others the same generous consideration that it asks for its own, and which is moved by the spirit of the philosopher who declared that "To know all is to forgive all." It may not be given to finite beings to attain that ideal, but it is none the less one toward which we should strive.

One of the most natural of reactions during the war was intolerance. But the inevitable disregard for the opinions and feelings of minorities is none the less a disturbing product of war psychology. The slow and difficult advances which tolerance and liberalism have made through long periods of development are dissipated almost in a night when the necessary wartime habits of thought hold the minds of the people. The necessity for a common purpose and a united intellectual front becomes paramount to everything else.

But when the need for such a solidarity is past there should be a quick and generous readiness to revert to the old and normal habits of thought. There should be an intellectual demobilization as well as a military demobilization. Progress depends very largely on the encouragement of variety. Whatever tends to standardize the community, to establish fixed and rigid modes of thought, tends to fossilize society. If we all believed the same thing and thought the same thoughts and applied the same valuations to all the occurrences about us we should reach a state of equilibrium closely akin to an intellectual and spiritual paralysis. It is the ferment of ideas, the clash of disagreeing judgments, the privilege of the individual to develop his own thoughts and shape his own character that makes progress possible. It is not possible to learn much from those who uniformly agree with us. But many useful things are learned from those who disagree with us, and even when we can gain nothing our differences are likely to do us no harm.

RELIGIOUS NARROWNESS.

In this period of after-war rigidity, suspicion and intolerance our own country has not been exempt from unfortunate experiences. Thanks to our comparative isolation, we have known less of the international frictions and rivalries than some other countries less fortunately situated. But among some of the varying racial, religious and social groups of our people there have been manifestations of an intolerance of opinion, a narrowness of outlook, a fixity of judgment against which we may well be warned.

It is not easy to conceive of anything that would be more unfortunate in a community based upon the ideals of which Americans boast than any considerable development of intolerance as regards religion. To a great extent this country owes its beginnings to the determination of our hardy ancestors to maintain complete freedom in religion. Instead of a state church we have decreed that every citizen shall be free to follow the dictates of his own conscience as to his religious beliefs and affiliations. Under that guaranty we have erected a system which certainly is justified by its fruits. Under no other could we have dared to invite the peoples of all countries and creeds to come here and unite with us in creating the state of which we are all citizens.

But having invited them here, having accepted their great and varied contributions to the building of the nation, it is for us to maintain in all good faith those liberal institutions and traditions which have been so productive of good.

The bringing together of all these different national, racial, religious and cultural elements has made our country a kind of composite of the rest of the world, and we can render no greater service than by demonstrating the possibility of harmonious co-operation among so many various groups. Every one of them has something characteristic and significant of great value to cast into the common fund of our material, intellectual and spiritual resources.

The war brought a great test of our experiment in amalgamating these varied factors into a real nation with the ideals and aspirations of a united people. None was excepted from the obligation to serve them when the hour of danger struck. The event proved that our theory had been sound.

On a solid foundation of national unity there had been erected a superstructure which in its varied parts had offered full opportunity to develop all the range of talents and genius that had gone into its making. Well-nigh all the races, religions and nationalities of the world were represented in the armed forces of this nation, as they were in the body of our population.

No man's patriotism was impugned or service questioned because of his racial origin, his political opinion or his religious convictions. Immigrants and sons of immigrants from the central European countries fought side by side

with those who descended from the countries which were our allies, with the sons of equatorial Africa and with the red men of our own aboriginal population, all of them equally proud of the name Americans.

MUST PRESERVE PATRIOTIC UNITY.

We must not, in times of peace, permit ourselves to lose any part from this structure of patriotic unity. I make no plea for leniency toward those who are criminal or vicious, are open enemies of society and are not prepared to accept the true standards of our citizenship. By tolerance I do not mean indifference to evil. I mean respect for different kinds of good.

Whether one traces his Americanism back three centuries to the Mayflower or three years to the steerage is not half so important as whether his Americanism of to-day is real and genuine. No matter by what various crafts we came here, we are all now in the same boat.

You men constituted the crew of our "ship of state" during her passage through the roughest waters. You made up the watch and held the danger posts when the storm was fiercest. You brought her safely and triumphantly into port. Out of that experience you have learned the lessons of discipline, tolerance, respect for authority and regard for the basic manhood of your neighbor. You bore aloft a standard of patriotic conduct and civic integrity to which all could repair.

Such a standard, with a like common appeal, must be upheld just as firmly and unitedly now in time of peace.

Among citizens honestly devoted to the maintenance of that standard there need be small concern about differences of individual opinion in other regards. Granting first the essentials of loyalty to our country and to our fundamental institutions, we may not only overlook but we may encourage differences of opinion as to other things.

For differences of this kind will certainly be elements of strength rather than of weakness. They will give variety to our tastes and interests. They will broaden our vision, strengthen our understanding, encourage the true humanities and enrich our whole mode and conception of life.

I recognize the full and complete necessity of 100 per cent Americanism, but 100 per cent Americanism may be made up of many various elements.

If we are to have that harmony and tranquillity, that union of spirit which is the foundation of real national genius and national progress, we must all realize that there are true Americans who did not happen to be born in our section of the country, who do not attend our place of religious worship, who are not of our racial stock or who are not proficient in our language.

If we are to create on this continent a free republic and an enlightened civilization that will be capable of reflecting the true greatness and glory of mankind it will be necessary to regard these differences as accidental and unessential. We shall have to look beyond the outward manifestations of race and creed. Divine Providence has not bestowed upon any race a monopoly of patriotism and character.

NATIONAL BIGOTRY WILL NOT HELP.

The same principle that it is necessary to apply to the attitude of mind among our own people it is also necessary to apply to the attitude of mind among the different nations.

During the war we were required not only to put a strong emphasis on everything that appealed to our own national pride, but an equally strong emphasis on that which tended to disparage other peoples. There was an intensive cultivation of animosities and hatreds and enmities, together with a blind appeal to force, that took possession of substantially all the peoples of the earth.

Of course, these ministered to the war spirit. They supplied the incentive for destruction, the motive for conquest. But in time of peace these sentiments are not helps but hindrances; they are not constructive.

The generally expressed desire of "America first" cannot be criticized. It is a perfectly correct aspiration for our people to cherish. But the problem which we have to solve is how to make America first. It cannot be done by the cultivation of national bigotry, arrogance or selfishness. Hatreds, jealousies and suspicions will not be productive of any benefits in this direction.

Here again we must apply the rule of toleration. Because there are other peoples whose ways are not our ways and whose thoughts are not our thoughts we are not warranted in drawing the conclusion that they are adding nothing to the sum of civilization.

BETTER UNDERSTANDING URGED.

We can make little contribution to the welfare of humanity on the theory that we are a superior people and all others are an inferior people. We do not need to be too loud in the assertion of our own righteousness. It is true that we live under most favorable circumstances. But before we come to the final and irrevocable decision that we are better than everybody else we need to consider what we might do if we had their provocations and their difficulties.

We are not likely to improve our own condition or help humanity very much until we come to the sympathetic understanding that human nature is about the same everywhere, that it is rather evenly distributed over the surface of the earth and that we are all united in a common brotherhood.

We can only make America first in the true sense which that means by cultivating a spirit of friendship and good will, by the exercise of the virtues of patience and forbearance, by being "plenteous in mercy," and through progress at home and helpfulness abroad standing as an example of real service to humanity.

It is for these reasons that it seems clear that the results of the war will be lost and we shall only be entering a period of preparation for another conflict unless we can demobilize the racial antagonisms, fears, hatreds and suspicions and create an attitude of toleration in the public mind of the peoples of the earth.

If our country is to have any position of leadership I trust it may be in that direction, and I believe that the place where it should begin is at home. Let us cast off our hatreds. Let us candidly accept our treaties and our natural obligations of peace.

We know and every one knows that these old systems, antagonisms and reliance on force have failed. If the world has made any progress it has been the result of the development of other ideals.

If we are to maintain and perfect our own civilization, if we are to be of any benefit to the rest of mankind, we must turn aside from the thoughts of destruction and cultivate the thoughts of construction. We cannot place our main reliance upon material forces. We must reaffirm and re-enforce our ancient faith in truth and justice, in charitableness and tolerance. We must make our supreme commitment to the everlasting spiritual forces of life. We must mobilize the conscience of mankind.

HAS HOPE IN LEGION.

Your gatherings are a living testimony of a determination to support these principles. It would be impossible to come into this presence, which is a symbol of more than 300 years of

our advancing civilization, which represents to such a degree the hope of our consecrated living and the prayers of our hallowed dead, without a firmer conviction of the deep and abiding purpose of our country to live in accordance with this vision.

There have been and will be lapses and discouragement, surface storms and disturbances. The shallows will murmur but the deep is still. We shall be aware of the boisterous and turbulent forces of evil about us seeking the things which are temporal.

But we shall also be made aware of the still small voice arising from the fireside of every devoted home in the land seeking the things which are eternal.

To such a country, to such a cause, the American Legion has dedicated itself. Upon this rock you stand for the service of humanity. Against it no power can prevail.

IMPROVEMENT OF INLAND WATERWAYS.

[By Paul S. Clapp, special assistant in the department of commerce.]

The department of commerce has given continued attention to the vigorous improvement of our inland waterways for cheaper transportation of bulk commodities; also, to the fuller utilization of the water resources of our rivers for all purposes—navigation, irrigation and power—and has pointed out the benefits of storage in enhancement of these values and in overcoming danger from floods. All these improvements lead to eliminations of waste in fuel and labor, reduced transportation costs and increased national efficiency.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER SYSTEM.

Shifts of profound importance in the relative advantages of different parts of the country with respect to transportation have resulted from the war. The necessary advances in rail rates from the Mississippi valley states to the Atlantic seaboard have distorted economic relationship of that area to the rest of the country and the world. Because ocean rates are practically upon a prewar basis the opening of the Panama canal has given the eastern seaboard competitive advantages over the Mississippi valley in the supply of manufactured goods and agricultural products moving between the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards. These distortions are one of the fundamental difficulties of the great agricultural heart of the United States lying between the Appalachian and Rocky mountains.

In consequence of this it is of the utmost importance that we accomplish the earliest possible completion of the Mississippi system of waterways in order that cheaper water-borne traffic in primary and bulk goods within this great midwest area and in its egress to the sea may contribute to restore its economic relationships to the rest of the country. This can be accomplished without harm to our great railway systems, the growth of whose traffic with increasing population will in any event tax their powers.

The formulation of a comprehensive plan urging rapid development of the Mississippi valley streams into a completed system of trunk and lateral waterways was made by Secretary Hoover in an address at Kansas City in October, 1925.

GREAT LAKES TO THE OCEAN.

Some progress has been made toward the ultimate foundation of the project to open a route betwen the great lakes and the ocean, thus enabling deep-sea vessels to penetrate the interior of the country, with great advantages to our farmers, our manufacturers, and particularly the whole of the people in the eighteen states adjacent to the lakes.

Negotiations were initiated with Canada in 1922, at the request of Secretary Hoover, for a consideration of the improvement of the St. Lawrence river from Lake Ontario to Montreal, providing not only canalization for deep-sea navigation to the lakes but the development of large quantities of electrical power. National commissions were created in both Canada and this country. The St. Lawrence commission of the United States, under the chairmanship of Secretary Hoover, comprises Charles L. Allen, William C. Breed, Charles P. Craig, James F. Davidson, Stephen B. Davis, James P. Goodrich, James R. Howard and James P. Noonan. This commission has held several meetings during the year. A joint engineering board, under an appropriation by the last congress of $275,000, also an appropriation by Canada, is actively at work on the engineering aspects and will report early next year. Concurrent with this the department of commerce has in process a critical economic study of the effects and benefits of this great project. The results of these studies, with the reports of the engineers, will be reviewed by the commission, and its final recommendations prepared for the consideration of the country.

Arising out of these studies congress has also appropriated a sum of money for the study of an alternative route from the great lakes across New York state.

Irrespective of the route selected there is urgent need of both Canada and ourselves for the regulation of the levels of the lakes by works at the foot of Lake Erie, thereby providing greater depths for navigation, the lowered levels of which (in the main due to climatic conditions) have imposed great wastes upon lake shipping.

GREAT VALLEY OF CALIFORNIA.

Studies by the department of commerce into fuller utilization of water resources for irrigation, power, navigation and flood control have been made in connection with the rivers of the great valley of California, involving the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers. The need of better organization toward the full development of these streams, for their coordinate use by all interests, was summarized in an address by Secretary Hoover in Sacramento, Cal., in June, 1925.

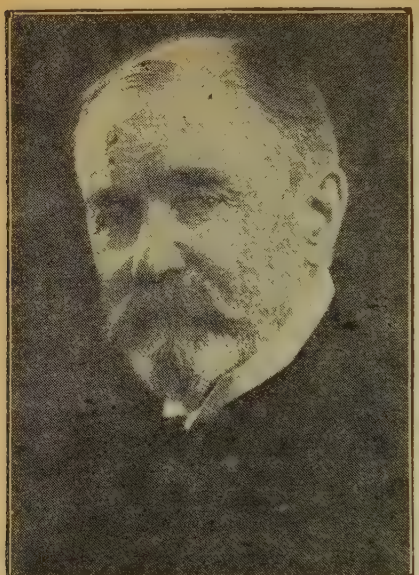
COLORADO RIVER.

The development of this great water resource having been retarded for years by the interstate conflict over water rights, a commission was created, representing the seven states involved, under the chairmanship of the secretary of commerce, for the purpose of reaching an agreement in the matter. The Colorado river compact settling these interstate rights was signed at Santa Fe, N. M., Nov. 24, 1922. The compact has not yet been ratified by all of the states involved, and in consequence the development of the river continues to be held up.

SENATORIAL APPOINTMENT IN NORTH DAKOTA.

On Nov. 14, 1925, Gov. A. G. Sorlie of North Dakota appointed George E. Nye United States senator to succeed Edwin F. Ladd, deceased. Mr. Nye, though a republican, supported the LaFollette progressive ticket in the presidential campaign of 1924. Regular republicans indicated that they would oppose the seating of Mr. Nye on the ground that the governor of North Dakota is not specifically vested with power to appoint a United States senator.

DEATH OF VICTOR F. LAWSON.



Matzene Photo.

VICTOR FREMONT LAWSON.
Sept. 9, 1850. Aug. 19, 1925.

Victor Fremont Lawson, proprietor and editor of The Daily News and also of The Daily News Almanac and Year-Book, died suddenly at his home in Chicago Wednesday night, Aug. 19, 1925. He had been ill only a few days and a fatal result was not anticipated until just before he passed away. The attending physicians authorized the statement that his death was due to myocarditis with acute dilation brought on by overwork. Unflagging devotion to The Daily News, the biggest interest in his life, and to The Associated Press, of which he was a founder and an active director, caused Mr. Lawson to disregard his physicians' repeated warnings against overwork. He maintained a heavy daily routine. The strain of it brought on the fatal heart attack.

Mr. Lawson was born in Chicago Sept. 9, 1850. Educated in the Chicago public schools and Phillips Andover academy, he was called home to take charge of his father's estate in 1873. Three years later he bought The Daily News from Melville E. Stone, who with two others had just established it. A few months later he formed a partnership with Mr. Stone and this continued until 1880, when he bought out Mr. Stone's interest in the newspaper and continued as sole proprietor and editor until his death. He was president of The Associated Press for years and a director until his death. Mr. Stone during most of this time was general manager of the great news gathering and distributing organization.

Deeply interested in welfare work, Mr. Lawson established The Daily News Fresh-Air Sanitarium in Lincoln park for ailing infants, was instrumental in causing the government to create the postal savings bank system in the United States and for a quarter of a century conducted a series of popular free lectures in Chicago. He was noted for his deep interest in all public movements for the improvement of Chicago materially and morally and was a liberal contributor to such enterprises as the Chicago Symphony orchestra and the Civic opera and to educational and religious organizations of various kinds. Some of these benefited largely by bequests in his will. A list of these will be found under the caption "Notable Gifts and Bequests in 1925" elsewhere in this volume.

Mr. Lawson married Jessie S. Bradley, daughter of William Henry Bradley of Chicago, Feb. 5, 1880. She died Oct. 2, 1914. He was survived by a brother, Iver Norman Lawson of San Diego, Cal. The Lawson estate, of which the Illinois Merchants Trust company was made executor, was appraised at more than $20,000,000.

BETTER HOMES IN AMERICA.

Better Homes in America is an educational institution for public service initiated in 1922 by Mrs. William Brown Meloney. It was organized on a national basis in December, 1923, with Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, as its president.

The aim of Better Homes in America is to make convenient, attractive and wholesome homes accessible to all American families. The means to this end are educational publications, better homes demonstrations, and research. In each of these undertakings Better Homes in America co-operates with other civic agencies wherever interests are held in common.

The movement is nationwide in scope. Its national headquarters are in Washington, D. C. This office issues publications and conducts research. Demonstrations are conducted entirely by voluntary local committees in cities, towns and rural communities all over the United States. The committees are chosen and led by chairmen appointed each year by national headquarters. The local better homes campaigns consist of publicity, lectures, discussion meetings and exhibits; and, wherever possible, they include, during "better homes week," the demonstration of a house, planned and furnished for a family of modest means, illustrating the best that the community can offer in home comfort, convenience and beauty at a cost within the reach of families in moderate circumstances.

All the local campaigns culminate in "better homes week," April 25 to May 6, 1926.

The Washington headquarters are at 1653 Pennsylvania avenue. The executive director is James Ford. The board of directors in 1925 consisted of the following: Herbert Hoover, president; Miss Grace Abbott, Edwin H. Blown, John M. Gries, Christian A. Herter, Mrs. William Brown Meloney, Mrs. John D. Sherman and George W. Wilder.

RIOTS IN SHANGHAI AND HANKOW.

Riots in which lives were lost and property destroyed occurred in various large Chinese cities in 1925. The most serious of these were in Shanghai on May 30 and in Hankow on June 11. They began in certain British and Japanese owned mills where the employes went out on a strike because of the killing of a worker by the police and other reasons. It was also known that bolshevist agitators had been at work not only among the working forces but among students and others. The students organized demonstrations in various centers and defied the authorities to stop them. Much of their anger was directed against foreigners, who were obliged to organize volunteer forces to protect their homes and property. Nine Chinese were killed and many wounded in Shanghai. In Hankow six persons were killed and many others wounded.

ECONOMIC FEATURES OF FISCAL YEAR 1925.

[From the annual report of Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce.]

Taking the nation at large, the outstanding features of the fiscal year were the high rate of production, consumption and exports; high real wages; the absence of any consequential unemployment; continued growing efficiency in management and labor; continued expansion in application of scientific discovery in such fields as electric power and light, the gas engine and radio. There were industrial patches where progress lagged, as in the New England textile industry, various sections of the agricultural industry and the bituminous coal industry. Nevertheless, the standard of living is of the highest in all history. Our greatest concern must be to maintain the present high level of production and savings without an orgy of speculation and ultimate collapse.

Some of the more outstanding features of the economic progress of the year are more fully covered in the following paragraphs:

INDUSTRY.

The general condition of manufacturing and trade during the last three years is indicated by the following table of major economic indexes based upon calendar year 1919 as 100:

Volume of business (quantities, not value):

	*1923	*1294	*1925
Manufacturing production	116	115	118
Mineral production	112	128	124
Forest products production	117	122	120
Freight, railroad, ton-miles	109	110	110
Electric-Power production	136	148	158
Building contracts let, square feet	107	108	111
Factory employment	71	81	82
Value of sales—Department stores	118	125	126
Five and 10 cent stores	152	173	194
Mail-order houses	91	100	110
Wholesale trade	80	82	83
Wholesale prices:			
General average	156	150	155
Farm products	139	140	153
Food	142	143	153
Cloth and clothing	193	194	189
Fuel and lighting	220	175	169
Metal and metal products	139	141	130
Building materials	188	182	174
Chemicals and drugs	129	129	133
House-furnishing goods	181	178	171
Miscellaneous	122	116	124
Retail prices:			
Food	143	146	150
General cost of living	169	171	172

*Calendar years ended June 30.

Note—The index numbers for wholesale and retail prices are based upon the calendar year 1913 as 100.

A large volume of new construction and a further expansion of automobile production were the chief features of the industrial situation. Contracts let for commercial and industrial buildings showed an especially large increase during the first half of 1925. The total manufacturing output was also larger, and there was a slight increase in the number of factory employes. Production of minerals and forest products, on the other hand, was somewhat smaller than in 1923-24, although much larger than in other postwar years.

Retail trade increased during 1924-25 and was larger than in any previous year on record. The expansion of mail-order sales amounted to 10 per cent, as a result of improved buying power among the farm population, caused by the fact that prices of farm products and foods advanced 9 and 7 per cent, respectively, as compared with decreases in the wholesale prices of most other commodities. As a result of higher food prices, the cost of living has shown a slight increase.

CONSTRUCTION.

The greatest volume of construction operations on record, representing a total investment of more than $6,000,000,000, was carried out under the most noteworthy circumstances. Building-cost indexes declined perceptibly during the execution of this tremendous program. This was possible because the construction industry and building owners responded to the movement for stabilization organized by the industry with the cooperation of this department for the purpose of keeping the industry employed more actively throughout the year, instead of allowing it to operate at only a fraction of its capacity during most months. There was practically none of the obvious and gross inefficiency and waste which has usually accompanied building "booms" in the past, and the industry continues in a healthy condition ready to meet continuing demands upon it. Building activity was well distributed throughout the different regions of the country and there was apparently an increased consumption of building materials on farms.

Expenditures for construction activity find their way into a highly diversified group of industries. In this case a considerable part of the activity in scores of manufacturing industries, as well as in lumbering, metal mining and railway transportation, was due to the high rate of construction of the past fiscal year. The immediate demand for construction at a given time is extremely sensitive and liable to variation. Hence it is a matter of great concern that this industry, the greatest balance wheel in our economic system, should run in fine adjustment to our other economic needs.

The construction accomplished was for the most part well calculated to meet the permanent and growing needs of the nation. There was no reminder of the extravagant additions to productive capacity of the boom year 1920, when industrial plants were enlarged out of all proportions to reasonable needs, and with but little reference to effecting economies in production. In that year only 22 per cent of all construction was for residential purposes, while in the past fiscal year more than 46 per cent went into homes. There was also a record-breaking expansion in public works and utility development.

Construction indexes based upon calendar year 1919 as 100:

	Year ended June 30. 1923.	1924.	1925.
Contracts awarded, value	$135	$143	$162
Contracts awarded, volume in square feet of floor space	107	108	111
Cement shipments	152	157	178
Lumber production	117	121	121

Price indexes based on calendar year 1913 as 100:

	1923.	1924.	1925.
Frame-house materials (department of commerce retail index)	198	206	198
Wholesale building material prices (department of labor)	188	182	174

Although some instances may be claimed of expenditures not justified by current needs, the sum spent for construction for the most part represented not only a keeping pace with the needs of expanding population, but also a substantial bettering of the country's housing and commercial facilities. The additions to commercial and public plant and transportation all tend to raise living standards and promote elimination of waste in our commercial and industrial life. Our national savings are accumulating at an unparalleled rate, and it is especially desirable to have them invested now in domestic permanent capital improvements which contribute directly to the well-being of our people. For by such devotion of our savings we both encourage thrift and raise the standard of living.

The housing shortage arising from the war has not yet been substantially relieved for the lower income groups, and one of the great tasks ahead of the country is to organize this field so that new homes may be reasonably financed and owned preponderantly

through the thrift of the individual families who occupy them. The better organization of the "second mortgage" on a more reasonable basis is one of the outstanding factors.

AGRICULTURE.

Advances in prices of agricultural commodities, together with a large volume of production and marketing, caused the farm income to reach a greater total in the crop year 1924-25 than in any year since 1920-21. Prices advances were very pronounced in the case of the various grains. Many weak spots continue, but the general situation is much improved. The prices of farm products as a whole have now practically reached the level of the general average for all commodities, the wholesale price of farm products being 53 per cent above prewar, while the average of all commodities is 55 per cent above prewar.

September forecasts indicate that the aggregate output of all crops during the present year will be about 6 per cent smaller than last year, but this will probably not adversely affect farm communities, since it has been just about offset by advances in agricultural prices. The wheat crop this year is about one-fifth smaller than last year, and the potato crop is the smallest since 1919, whereas production of corn, barley and cotton has increased. Prices of all kinds of meat animals, dairy products and potatoes on Oct. 1, 1925, were substantially higher than a year earlier, but prices for all grains except wheat were lower. As a result of the successive rises in the prices of cotton, grains and animal products during the last three years the agricultural industry has now reached a better adjustment with other industries than at any time since the war.

TRANSPORTATION.

Greater traffic was handled during the fiscal year 1925 than ever before in our railroad history. Our railroad facilities proved equal to the heavy demand placed upon them and this traffic was handled not only with practically no car shortage but also with greater speed than in previous years. The highly successful operation of our railroads during the last fiscal year reflects the greatest credit upon the efforts of the managers and employes, aided by the co-operation of the shippers and receivers of freight. The regional advisory boards, committees of shippers and receivers of merchandise which have now been formed throughout the United States have been an important factor in enabling the railroads to care for increasing traffic and at the same time reduce delays in loading and unloading freight. The steady increase in ratios of car and train loadings represents a great contribution to efficiency.

Car shortage and delays of traffic in transit tend to increase commodity prices for the consumer and to reduce the income of the producers, and at the same time impair the carrying capacity of the railroads. Economic losses arising from these costs have been largely minimized. Extensions of terminals and the problem of rate adjustments are still before us. The problems of railroad consolidations are yet to be solved. Improvement in railroad finances and services is dependent upon the solution of these problems. That transportation facilities shall keep pace with the demands upon them is necessary for our economic stability.

OCEAN SHIPPING.

The percentage of the volume of our overseas foreign trade carried in American ships increased 1 per cent during the calendar year 1924, from 40 to 41. Privately owned American vessels in 1924 gained 2 points over 1923, carrying 29 per cent, while shipping board vessels transported 12 per cent, as compared with 13 in 1923. The American seagoing merchant fleet, 500 gross tons and over, totaled 12,250,000 gross tons at the beginning of 1925, a decline of 538,000 gross tons during the year 1924, which represents largely the tonnage of vessels scrapped. For this and other reasons idle American tonnage declined slightly during the year ended June 30, 1925, while the idle tonnage of other countries increased. In general, American trade was adequately served during the year. Some progress was made in transferring government-owned ships to private companies.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

The bankers' figures at the end of the year indicate a high degree of stability in a period of fairly substantial prosperity. All banking operations consistently kept pace with the increases in production, employment and prices during the year. Rediscounts at the federal reserve banks increased from $350,000,000 to $455,000,000, partly because of this increased business activity and partly because of the recent net outflow of gold. Rates on prime commercial paper were steady at 3% and 4 per cent during June, 1925, showing a slight increase for the year, while the federal reserve discount rates at New York remained at 3½ per cent, the same as one year before, although the yield on short-term treasury obligations increased from 2¾ to 2¾ per cent and prime bankers' acceptances from 2¼ to 3¼ per cent. These changes all reflected the increasing demands by the business world upon the supply of loanable capital.

The total volume of money in circulation on July 1, 1925, was $4,734,236,000, which was only $21,000,000 less than one year before, but there was a notable shift to circulation of gold and gold certificates, the latter having increased by $233,000,000, with corresponding decreases in notes. This process of putting gold and gold certificates into circulation, together with the considerable volume of net gold exports during the year, has made for monetary stability and minimized the dangers from inflation threatened by superabundant gold holdings.

Perhaps the most encouraging feature of the period was the progress made throughout the world in the stabilization of monetary systems. The setting up of the machinery of the Dawes plan in Germany, in August, 1924, was a helpful beginning in this direction. The reorganized Reichsbank commenced the issuance of new currency based upon gold to replace the old inconvertible currency. On April 29, 1925, Great Britain and the Netherlands simultaneously resumed specie payments, and this example was immediately followed by New Zealand, Canada, the Union of South Africa and the Dutch East Indies. These favorable developments had already been preceded in April, 1924, by Sweden's return to the gold standard and the establishment of sound currency conditions in such countries as Switzerland, Austria and Czechoslovakia. The countries of Latin America which are not already on a gold standard have made marked progress toward sound monetary conditions and stable exchange.

The progress in the re-establishment of the gold standard is of incalculable importance to international trade, which has been so severely hampered by the uncertainty resulting from exchange fluctuations. The volume of the world's total international trade, counting both imports and exports, now aggregates about $50,000,000,000. The great bulk—more than two-thirds—of this total represents the foreign trade of the United States, Great Britain, the British dominions and the other countries whose currencies are stabilized in relation to gold. The foreign trade of those countries that have long been on a silver basis might well be included with these gold-standard nations in which case it appears that the financing of an overwhelming proportion of the world's trade will henceforth be done on a metallic monetary basis comparable to that of before the war.

In this work of stabilizing the world's currencies the United States has been of great assistance to the other nations through the granting of stabilization credits by our banks and the flotation of loans in our security market. The gross volume of foreign securities publicly offered in this country during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925, amounted to $1,382,000,000, of which $292,000,000 was refunding issues and $1,090,000,000

was new capital. This represents an increase of $640,000,000 in new capital over the preceding fiscal year. Europe received more than half of the total new capital, with borrowings amounting to $655,000,000, of which $594,000,000 was for the account of governments and enterprises enjoying a governmental guaranty, while only about $62,000,000 was borrowed by private enterprises. Canada came second in volume of new capital with borrowings amounting to $197,000,000, and Latin America came third with $182,000,000, while Asia received only $24,000,000.

In addition to these flotations the Federal Reserve bank of New York and a New York banking syndicate extended credits amounting to $300,000,000 to the Bank of England and the British treasury, respectively, to insure the successful stabilization of the pound sterling. The three Italian banks of issue obtained a $50,000,000 revolving credit for exchange stabilization, and the Danish government received a $40,000,000 loan for a similar purpose. Numerous less important bankers' credits were also extended.

This increase in foreign loan flotations in New York can partially be accounted for by an easy money market.

During the latter part of the fiscal year the embargo on foreign loans in London, which was adopted to insure the stability of the pound sterling in connection with the return to the gold standard, served to divert some loans to New York which otherwise might have been floated in London. The total foreign loans floated in London, excluding refunding issues, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925, and including colonial and dominion borrowings, amounted to only about £96,823,800 ($471,193,023 at par of exchange), or less than half of the volume of such loans sold in the United States.

The reversal of the gold movement was another extremely important development during the year. It was the first year since 1919 during which gold exports from the United States exceeded gold imports to the United States. Total imports during the year amounted to $134,000,000 and total exports amounted to $249,000,000, leaving a surplus of exports of $115,000,000, whereas there had been a surplus of imports of $407,000,000 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924.

The change began in December, 1924, when there was a surplus of gold exports of approximately $29,000,000. All the subsequent months of the fiscal year showed a surplus of exports. Factors contributing to this development were (1) the withdrawal in gold by the new Reichsbank of Germany of a large part of the proceeds of the $110,000,000 Dawes plan loan to the German government floated here; (2) the premium on the Australian pound, which gave a further impetus to the outward movement of gold, inasmuch as it became more profitable to ship gold to that country than to purchase bills of exchange (this is partly because of the three-cornered nature of New York exchange transactions on Australia, most of which are consummated through London); (3) large gold shipments to India, the result of agricultural prosperity, the cheapness of this metal in terms of other commodities. In other words, gold ornaments were obtainable in India at bargain prices.

Finally, mention should be made of the debt-funding settlements between our government and the governments of Finland, Poland, Hungary, Lithuania, Czechoslovakia and Belgium as encouraging factors all pointing to the progress made by the world in recovering from the great war.

FOREIGN TRADE.

Exports and imports both showed substantial increases in the fiscal year. The excess of merchandise exports amounted to $1,041,000,000, which was larger than in either of the two preceding years. There was also an excess of gold exports totaling $115,000,000, in contrast with excesses of imports in most other recent years. The balance of exports of merchandise and gold has been largely covered by American loans to foreign countries.

Exports of domestic merchandise increased $554,000,000 during 1924-25 and two-thirds of this increase occurred among the unmanufactured products. Exports of crude foodstuffs reached a value over twice as large as in 1923-24, since the coincidence of large crops of bread grains in this country with small crops in Europe resulted in larger grain shipments from the United States at higher prices. Exports of manufactures which are less affected by changes in supply and demand than crude foodstuffs and materials increased 8 per cent, continuing an upward trend which has been in evidence for many years.

The gain in imports, which totaled $270,000,000, was confined largely to crude materials. Imports of this class were 19 per cent larger than in the previous year as a result of the increased activity of our manufacturing industries.

Our foreign trade with all continents except Asia increased in value during 1924-25. Exports to South America were 28 per cent larger than in 1923-24 as a result of increased exports of manufactures, while exports to Europe increased 21 per cent due to larger shipments of grain and cotton. A decline occurred in our exports to Asia, in consequence of internal disturbances in China, and lessened demand from Japan for materials to replace earthquake damage. Imports from all continents except North America increased in value, and the decline for this continent may be ascribed entirely to the lower price of sugar.

Changes in the volume of foreign trade during the last four years as compared with 1913 are shown in the following table for some of the leading commercial nations.

Index figures showing value of foreign trade adjusted to 1913 price levels, based upon calendar year 1913 as 100.

	*1922.	*1923.	*1924.	*1925.
United States.....	105	116	122	131
United kingdom.....	75	86	90	99
France	86	94	109	105
Germany†	....	....	....	72

*Fiscal years. †Not available for 1922, 1923 and 1924 on account of currency fluctuation.

As compared with 1913, the value of our trade with Asia increased 244 per cent and that with Oceania and South America 230 and 136 per cent respectively.

At least some part of the expansion of our foreign trade in recent years may fairly be attributed to the increased activity of the department of commerce. The steady growth of our service in the promotion of overseas trade is indicated by the fact that the number of demands for services from exporters, merchants, bankers and others interested in foreign trade increased 75 per cent during the last year and were about ten times as many as in 1921. As an illustration of the results obtained through these services it may be noted that 175 firms to which the department rendered material assistance during 1925 obtained business which reached a total value of $73,000,000. The number of firms currently receiving foreign trade service from the department is now about 18,500.

ILLINOIS STATE BAR ASSOCIATION.

President—John R. Montgomery, Chicago.
Vice-Presidents—George R. Wilson, Quincy; Rush C. Butler, Chicago; Franklin L. Velde, Pekin.
Secretary—R. Allan Stephen, Springfield.
Treasurer—Frank S. Truttler, Springfield.

RETAIL MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION OF ILLINOIS.

President—P. P. Rapp, Chicago.
First Vice-President—Anton Schager, Joliet.
Second Vice-President—C. J. Jacoby, Jr., Alton.
Third Vice-President—Bert Bach, Taylorville.
Treasurer—J. F. Neasley, Moline.

RANGE OF STOCKS AND BONDS ON NEW YORK EXCHANGE IN 1925.

Jan. 1 to Nov. 20.

Stocks.	High.	Low.
Adams Express	117¼	90
Advance Rumely	20	13
Ad. Rumely pf.	62½	47
Air Reduction	114	86¾
Ajax Rubber	15⅞	10
Alaska Juneau	2½	1
Albany & Susq.	203	203
All-Am. Cables	133¾	119
Allied Chem. & Dye	115¾	80
Allied C. & D. pf.	121	117
Allis-Chalm. Mfg.	95	71½
Allis-Chal. Mfg., pf.	108¾	103¼
Am. Agri. Chem.	29⅞	13½
Am. Agri. Ch. pf.	79¾	36⅜
Am. Bank Note	206	161
Am. Bk. Note pf.	58¼	53½
Am. Beet S. Co.	43	29⅝
Am. Beet Sug. pf.	87⅞	82
Am. Bosch Mag.	54½	26¼
Am. B. S. & F.	146½	90¼
Am. B. S. & F. pf.	114½	107½
American Can	263	158⅛
American Can pf.	121⅞	115
Am. Car & Fdy.	115¾	97½
Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	128	120¾
American Chain	26½	22½
American Chicle	62	37
Am. Chicle cfs.	58½	37
Am. Chicle pf.	92	85
Am. Drug. Syn.	6¾	4½
American Express	166	125
Am. & Fgn. Pow.	51⅜	27¼
Am. & Fgn. Pw.pf.	94	87
Am. Hide & Lthr.	14	8½
Am. Hd. & Lthr. pf.	75⅞	58½
American Ice	131	83
American Ice pf.	86	74½
Am. International	46⅞	32½
Am. La F. Eng.	20	11½
Am. L. F. Eng. pfd	100	95½
Am. Linseed	59¼	20
Am. Linseed pf.	89	53
Am. Locomotive	144⅞	104½
Am. Loco. pf.	124	115
Am. Metal	57⅝	45¾
Am. Metal pf.	119	111
Am. Radiator	122½	89⅞
Am. Radiator pf.	130¼	125
Am. Ry. Express.	84	76
Am. Republics	76	48
Am. Safety Razor	76¾	36⅞
Am. Ship & Com.	14½	5⅜
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	125⅝	90⅜
Am. S. & Ref. pf.	115¼	105½
American Snuff	154	138¼
Am. Snuff pf.	102	98¼
Am. Steel Fds.	44⅝	37⅝
Am. Steel Fds. pf.	113⅛	108
Am. Sugar Ref.	74⅜	47⅝
Am. S. Ref. pf.	103¾	91
Am. Sum. Tob.	24½	6
Am. Sum. Tob. pf.	120⅛	28
Am. Tel. & Tel.	144¼	130⅜
Am. Tel. & Cable	47	37¾
Am. Tobacco	121½	85
Am. Tob. class B.	119½	84½
Am. Tob. pf.	110	104½
Am. Type Fdrs.	135⅜	103
Am. W. W. & Elec.	68½	34⅜
Am. W. W. & Elec. 1st pf.	103	98
Am. Wholesale pf.	100½	96
Am. Woolen	64¾	34¾
Am. Woolen pf.	96⅛	69½
Am. W. Paper pf.	7½	2
Am. Zinc. L. & S.	12½	7
Am. Z., L. & S. pf.	39	24⅞
Anaconda Copper	53¼	35¼
Ann Arbor	44	22
Ann Arbor pf.	65	40
Armour pf. of Del.	100	90¼
Armour, Ill., pf.	93¼	91¼
Arnold Con. & Co.	17⅝	8
Art Metal Const.	20⅜	15
Assoc. Dry Goods.	61⅜	.....
Assoc. D. G. 1st pf.	102	94
Assoc. D. G. 2d pf.	108	101
Associated Oil	41½	32
Atch., T. & S. Fe.	127⅞	116½
Atch., T.& S.Fe pf.	97⅜	92½
Atl., Birm. & Atl.	7½	3
Atl. Coast Line	233¼	147¼
Atl. G. & W. I.	77	20
Atl. G. & W. I. pf.	60	31
Atlantic Refining	117½	95½
Atlantic Ref. pf.	117¾	113½
Atlas Powder	58	45
Atlas Powder pf.	94	90½
Atlas Tack	16½	9⅛
Austin-Nichols	32½	22
Austin-Nichols pf.	95	87⅜
Auto Knit Hosiery.	4½	1¼
Auto Sales	4⅝	4
Auto Sales pf.	16½	13
Baldwin Loco.	146	107
Baldwin Loco. pf.	116⅝	107
Baltimore & Ohio.	93⅜	71
Balt. & Ohio pf.	67¾	62⅞
Bang. & Aroos. pf.	100	89
Barnet Leather	73½	35
Barnet Leath. pf.	107	94½
Barnsdall, class A	30	18¾
Barnsdall, class B	25	16
Bayuk Cigars	53¼	38¼
Bayuk Cig. 1st pf.	98½	93½
Beech Creek	38¾	29½
Beech-Nut Pkg.	77¾	60
Beech-Nut Pkg. pf.	115	113½
Bethlehem Steel	53½	37
Beth. Steel 8% pf.	116½	109
Booth Fisheries	8⅞	4½
Booth Fish. 1st pf.	52	25
British Emp. Steel.	5	1⅝
Brit. Em. S. 1st pf.	36	22
Brit. Em. S. 2d pf.	14	6⅜
Brooklyn Edison	156½	120⅝
Brklyn.-M. T. cts.p.	64	35⅛
Bklyn. Union Gas.	100¼	75½
Brown Shoe	157	64½
Brown Shoe pf.	109	96
Brunswick B. & C.	49¾	24
Brunswick Term.	17⅛	3
Buffalo & Susq.	105	76
Buffalo & Susq. pf.	52½	50¼
Buf., Roch.& Pitts.	92¼	48
Buf., R. & P. pf.	98⅞	86⅝
Burns Bros. A (sh.)	123⅞	92½
Burns Bros. B (sh.)	36⅝	17
Burns Bros. pr. pf.	117	113
Burns Bros. pf.	99	91½
Bur. Add. Mach.	103	65
Bush Terminal	89⅞	80
Bush Ter. Bdgs. pf.	102	96½
Butte Cop. & Zinc.	8¾	4¼
Butte & Superior.	24¼	6½
Butterick Co.	28¾	17
Byers Co.	44⅞	23
Byers, pf.	100	95½
Cal. Packing	136½	100½
Cal. Petroleum	32⅞	23⅞
Callahan Zinc-Lead.	4⅜	1¼
Calumet & Ariz.	58	45
Calumet & Hecla.	18⅝	12½
Canadian Pacific	152⅜	136½
Canada Southern	59	56
Carolina, C. & O.	78½	75½
Case Thresh. Mach.	62½	24
Case Thresh. M. pf.	100	60
Central Leather	23⅜	14¾
Central Leath. pf.	71	49¼
Central of N. J.	321	265
Century Ribbon	47½	30¾
Century Rib. pf.	98¾	94½
Cerro de Pas. Cop.	64⅜	43½
Certain-Teed Prod.	58¾	40¾
Certain-Teed Prod. 1st pf.	110	89½
Certain-Teed Prod. 2d pf.	103	80½
Chandler Motor	52	27½
Chesapeake & Ohio.	115	89¼
C. & O. pf.	116½	105¼
Chicago & Alton	10⅝	3⅝
Chi. & Alton pf.	19½	5⅛
Chi. & East Ill	38¼	29⅝
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	57½	40
Chi. G. West.	15	9
Chi. G. West. pf.	32⅜	10¼
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	16⅜	3¼
C., M. & St. P. pf.	28½	7
Chi. & N. W.	75⅜	47½
C. & N. W. pf.	118½	101¾
Chi. Pneum. Tool.	127¼	80¼
C., R. I. & P.	54¼	40⅜
C., R. I. & P. 7s.	99¼	92
C., R. I. & P. 6s.	89½	82
C., St. P., M. & O.	59½	33½
C., St. P., M.&O.pf.	108	73¾
Chi. Yellow Cab.	55	44½
Chile Copper	37⅝	30½
Chino Copper	28⅜	19
Chrysler pf.	111⅞	100⅜
C., C., C. & St. L.	190	140
Cl. & Pitts.	70¾	70¼
Cluett, Peabody	71¾	58½
Cluett, Peabody pf.	109	103½
Coca-Cola	177¾	80
Coca-Cola pf.	101½	99
Col. Fuel & Iron.	48⅛	32¼
Col. F. & I. pf.	110⅛	106
Col. & Southern.	70½	44⅛
Col. & S. 1st pf.	65	60
Col. & S. 2d pf.	62½	54
Columbia Gas & El.	86	45¾
Columbia Carbon	55⅝	45
Com. Inv. T.	80	50
Com. Inv. Tr. pf.	107½	102
Com. Sol., class A	190	80
Com. Sol., class B	189	76
Congoleum-Nairn	43½	20
Conley Tin Foil	17	½
Consolidated Cigar.	46	26½
Consol. Cigar pf.	90	79¾
Consolidated Gas	95¼	74⅛
Con. Textile (sh.)	5½	2⅜
Continental Can	85½	60¼
Cont. Can pf.	118	114
Cont. Insurance	134⅜	103
Continental Motors.	15½	8¼
Corn Prod. Ref.	41⅝	32⅜
Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	127	118½
Crex Carpet	59	36
Crucible Steel	84⅝	64½
Crucible Steel pf.	100½	92
Cuban-Am. Sugar.	33½	20
Cuban-Am. Sug. pf.	101	93⅞
Cuba Cane Sugar.	14⅝	7¾
Cuba Cane Sug. pf.	62⅝	37¼
Cuba Railroad pf.	89	84
Cuban Dom. Sugar	6⅜	2½
Cub. Dom. Sug. pf.	44½	17½
Cudahy Packing	107	95
Cushman's Sons	104	62
Cuyamel Fruit	59	45
D. Boone Woolen.	7¼	1
Davison Chemical	49¾	27⅞
Deere & Co. pf.	110	82¼
De Beers Con. M.	27¼	20¾
Del. & Hudson.	155	133½
Del., Lack. & W.	147¾	125
Detroit Edison	159½	110
Det. & Mackinac	51	40
Det. & Mack. pf.	72	60
Devoe & R. 1st pf.	101¾	97½
Diamond Match	118	116
Dodge Bros.	48¾	21¾

Stocks.	High.	Low.
Dodge Bros. pf....	91½	73½
Dome Mines	16½	12¾
Douglas Pectin ...	23½	14
D., S. S. & Atl....	4½	2⅜
D., S. S. & Atl. pf.	6⅞	3¾
Du Pont de Nem..	271½	134¼
Du Pont de N. deb.	104½	94
Duquesne Lt. 1st pf.	113	105
Durham Hosiery ..	23	8
Durham Hos. pf....	65½	43½
Eastman Kodak ..	118	104¾
Eastman Kod. pf..	115¾	112
Eaton Axle & Spg.	28⅞	10½
Elec. Stor. Bat...	77	60¾
Elk Horn Coal	15	7⅛
Elk Horn Coal pf.	25	16
Emer. Brant.	5⅜	1⅛
Emer. Brant. pf. ..	26¾	8
End.-Johnson	74⅞	63¾
End.-Johnson pf. ..	118¾	112½
Erie	37½	26¾
Erie ctfs.	36½	25¼
Erie 1st pf.	46⅞	35
Erie 2d pf.	43¾	34
Erie & Pittsburgh.	62	60¾
Exchange Buffet ..	19⅞	15⅛
Fairbanks Co.	4⅞	2¼
Fairbanks. M. & C.	54⅝	32¼
Fam. Players-L. ..	114¾	90¼
Fam. Play.-L. pf...	120	103⅞
Federal Light	36	26
Fed. Light pf.	86¼	82½
Fed. Min. & Smelt.	63	15¼
Fed. M. & S. pf....	92	49½
Fidelity-P. Fire ..	177	147⅝
Fifth Ave. Bus....	17¾	12
Fisher Body Corp..	125	60¼
Fisk Rubber	28¾	10½
Fisk Rub. 1st pf...	114⅝	76½
Fleischmann Co. ...	146	75
Foundation Co. ...	177⅛	89½
Freeport-Texas	24⅞	8
Gardner Motors	16¼	4½
General Am. Tank.	60	44½
General Am. T. pf.	103	96
General Asphalt ..	63¾	42½
General Asphalt pf.	101⅛	86½
General Baking ...	250	121
General Bak. pf...	140	118
General Cigar Co...	109	84½
General Cigar pf...	111¼	105
Gen. Cig. deb. pf..	110½	104
General Electric ..	337¼	227¼
General Elec. spec.	117⅜	107⅜
General Motors ...	149¾	64⅝
Gen. M. Corp. pf...	99	90
General Mot. 6s....	99½	88½
Gen. M. 7s cum.pf.	114½	102
General Pet.	59	42
Gen. Ry. Signal...	395¼	144
Gen. Ry. Sig. pf...	103	90½
General Ref.	58½	42
Gimbel Bros.	72	47
Gimbel Bros pf....	107	102¼
Glidden Co.	26⅜	12½
Gold Dust	51	37
Goodrich (B. F.)..	74¾	36¾
Good. (B. F.) pf..	102	92
Gdyr. T. & R. pf...	114⅝	86⅛
Gdyr. T. & R.pr.pf.	108½	103
Granby Consol. ...	21¾	13
Great Northern ...	78⅝	60
Gt. Northern ctfs..	40½	26¾
Gt. Western Sugar.	113½	91
Gt. West. Sug. pf..	115¼	107
Greene-Cananea ...	19¼	11¾
Guantanamo Sugar.	6½	3⅞
Guantanamo S. pf.	80	80
Gulf. M. & N.....	36⅜	23
Gulf. M. & N. pf.	109¼	89½
Gulf States Steel..	95¾	67⅛
Gulf Sts. St. 1st pf.	107½	101¼
Hanna (M.A.) 1 pf.	89	42½
Hartman Corp. ...	37½	25¾
Hayes Wheel	49½	30

Stocks.	High.	Low.
Helme	77¾	66
Helme pf.	115	114½
Hocking Valley ..	138	134
Homestake Mining.	50	43
Household Prods. .	44	34½
Houston Oil	85	59
Hudson & Man.	38⅜	21¾
Hud. & Man. pf....	72	64½
Hudson Mot. Car..	139½	33¾
Hupp Motor Car...	31	14¼
Hydraulic Steel pf.	7¾	4
Illinois Central ...	119⅝	111
Ill. Cent. Leased..	77	75
Illinois Cent. pf....	119	112½
Ind. Oil & Gas....	41¾	13½
Indian Refining ...	10⅜	5½
Indian Ref. pf.....	97	77
Indian Motorcycle.	24	13
Indian M'cycle pf..	99	83
Ingersoll Rand ...	310	218
Ingersoll Rand pf.	105	105
Inland Steel	50	38¾
Inland Steel pf....	112	104½
Insp. Consol.	32¾	22¼
Interboro R. Tran.	34½	13½
Int. Agricultural .	24½	7⅛
Int. Agr. pr. pf....	84¾	40
Int. Bus. Mach....	176¼	110
Int. Cement	81½	52
Int. Com. Eng.....	58½	31¾
Int. Harvester	138½	96⅛
Int. Harvester pf..	121	113¾
Int. Mer. Marine..	14⅞	7⅛
Int. Mer. Mar. pf..	52¾	27
Int. Nickel	41¾	24¼
Int. Nickel pf....	101	94
Int. Paper	76	48¼
Int. Paper pf.....	99⅜	86
Int. Paper pf. st...	87	71
Int. Rys. of C. Am.	33½	18
Int. Rys. C. A. pf..	66½	59½
Int. Salt	77	67
Int. Shoe	199¾	108
Int. Shoe pf.....	121	114½
Int. Tel. & Tel....	144	87½
Intertype Corp. ...	29⅜	18
Iowa Central	3½	1¼
Iron Products	105	55
Jewel Tea	217⅜	161½
Jewel Tea pf.....	113	102½
Jones Bros. Tea...	27⅞	14
Jones & Laughlin Steel pf.	116	111⅞
Jordan Motor Car..	65	35⅜
Kan. City Power..	109⅝	99
Kansas City So....	43½	28⅝
Kansas City So. pf.	62	57
Kansas & Gulf	1½	¼
Kayser & Co.....	38⅜	18¾
Kayser & Co. pf...	102	83
Kelly-Spr. Tire ...	21⅝	12¼
Kelly-Spr. Tire pf..	74	41
Kelly-Spr. 1st pf...	72	43
Kelsey Wheel	114⅞	87
Kelsey Wheel pf...	112	107½
Kennecott Copper .	59¼	46½
Keystone Tire	3½	1¾
Kinney Company ..	103	72
Kinney Co. pf.....	105	95
Kresge Dept. Stores	45¾	31½
Kresge Dept. S. pf.	97¾	88
Kresge (S. S.) Co.	800	355
Kresge (S. S.) pf.	116	110¼
Kress (S. H.) Co..	440	390
Kuppenheimer	27	23¾
Kuppenheimer pf..	100½	98¼
Laclede Gas	178	110½
Laclede Gas pf....	85	81
Lee Rubber & Tire	19	11⅝
Lehigh Valley	85¼	69
Liggett & Meyers.	81	57
Lig. & M. class B.	80¾	55½
Lig. & Myers pf..	122¾	116⅛
Lima Locomotive .	74⅜	60
Loew's, Incorp. ..	44¾	22

Stocks.	High.	Low.
Loft, Incorp.	9⅛	6
Loose-Wiles Biscuit	140	77
Loose-Wiles 1st pf.	110	104¼
Loose-Wiles 2d pf.	145	104
Lorillard (P.) Co..	39¾	30¼
Lorill. (P.) Co. pf.	116	108⅛
Louisville & Nash.	137	106
Ludlum Steel	55	31¾
McCrory Stores ...	109½	102¾
McCrory S., class B	139¾	79
McIntyre Por. M..	22¾	16
Mack Trucks	232	199
Mack T. 1st pf...	113	104
Mack T. 2d pf....	106⅝	99
Mackay Companies.	141	114
Mackay Co's pf...	77¼	66
Macy (R. H.) Co..	112	69½
Mack (R. H.) pf..	118	114¾
Magma Copper ...	46	34
Mallinson (H. R.).	37½	21⅝
Mallinson (H.R.) pf.	92	81
Manati Sugar	55	34
Manati Sug. pf....	82¼	79
Manhattan Beach.	2⅛	2¼
Manhat. El. Sup...	59	42¼
Manhat. Elev. guar.	119½	64
Manhattan Elevat., modified guarant.	51¼	37⅛
Manhattan Shirt .	34½	20¼
Manhat. S. 1st pf.	116⅛	105
Manila Elec. Corp.	49½	28⅛
Maracaibo Oil	35½	20⅜
Market St. Railway	12	7¼
Mark. St. Ry. pr.pf	65¼	43
Market St. Ry. pf.	46¼	24½
Mark. St. Ry. 2d pf.	35	16
Marland Oil	58⅜	32⅝
Marlin Rockwell .	32⅞	10⅜
Martin-Parry	37⅛	19½
Mathieson Alkali .	88½	51
Mathieson Alk. pf.	100¼	100¼
May Dept. Stores.	130⅛	101
May Dept. St. pf.	134	116½
Metro-Gold. Pic.pf.	23⅞	16
Mexican Pet.	250	225
Mexican Seaboard.	22½	10⅜
Miami Copper	24⅜	8
Mich. Central	660	510
Midland Stl. pr. pf.	147	96
Mpls. & St. Louis..	4	2½
Mpls.,St.P.&S.St.M.	56¼	30⅝
M., S. P.&S.St.M.pf.	77⅞	40
M.-K.-T.	45½	28¼
M.-K.-T. pf.	91	74⅜
Missouri Pacific ..	41	30⅝
Missouri Pacific pf.	88½	71
Montana Power ..	99¼	64
Mont. Power pf....	117	109
Montgomery Ward.	82½	41
Moon Motor Car..	42	22¾
Morris & Essex....	80¾	77½
Mother Lode	9⅛	6
Mullins Body	21½	13
Mullins B. 8s pf..	87	9
Munsingwear	35	30⅛
Nash Motors	488	193⅛
Nash Motors pf....	107	103¾
Nash., C. & St. L.	175	143
Nat. Acme	10⅞	4¼
Nat. Biscuit	77	65
Nat. Biscuit pf....	128½	123½
Nat. Cloak & Suit.	84⅞	65½
Nat. C. & Suit pf.	104	90
Nat. Dairy Prod...	81⅞	42
Nat. Dept. Stores.	45	38½
Nat. D. St. 1st pf.	102	96
Nat. Dist. pf.....	81	52½
Nat. En. & Stg....	39	25
Nat. En. & Stg. pf.	89¾	75
Nat. Lead	174¾	138½
Nat. Lead pf.	118¾	114½
Nat. Rys. of Mex. 1st pf.	8¼	3¼
Nat. R.of M.2d pf.	3	1½
Nat. Supply	71	55⅛

Stocks.	High.	Low.
Nat. Supply pf....	110	104¾
Nat. Surety	222	206
Nevada Cons. Cop.	16⅝	11¾
Newport N.& H.Ry.	110	52
Newp. N.&H.Ry.pf.	111	82½
N. O., Tex. & Mex.	123⅝	113¼
N. Y. Air Brake...	56½	31½
N. Y. Air B. classA	57½	50
N. Y. Canners....	74½	31¾
N. Y. Can. 1st pf.	108	95
N. Y. Central....	130¾	113¼
N. Y., C. & St. L..	91⅝	89¼
N.Y., C. & St.L.pf.	98½	88½
N. Y. Dock	45¼	18
N. Y. Dock pf....	74	52½
N. Y. & Harlem...	175	161½
N. Y., L. & W.....	100¾	100
N. Y., N. H. & H..	41½	28
N. Y., Ont.& West.	34¾	20⅝
N. Y. Shipbuilding	87	17
N. Y. State Rys..	44½	25
N. Y. Steam pf...	102	97
Niag. Falls Power.	77	45½
Niag. Falls Pow.pf.	29	27⅝
Niag., Lock. & Ont.	108¼	107
Norfolk Southern.	45	21⅞
Norfolk & West..	148½	123½
Nor. & West. pf...	82	75½
North American ..	75	41⅛
N. American pf. ..	50⅛	46⅝
Northern Central .	80	78⅜
Northern Pacific .	78	58¼
Nunnally Company.	17½	8
Onyx Hosiery	37⅝	18⅜
Onyx Hosiery pf..	97	78¼
Orpheum Circuit .	32⅞	25¾
Orpheum Cir. pf...	107	98
Otis Elevator	140½	87⅝
Otis Elevator pf...	112	101
Otis Steel	15¼	8
Otis Steel pf.	97½	50¼
Owens Bottle	69⅜	42¾
Owens Bottle pf...	115	110¼
Pacific Coast	38	20
Pac. Coast 1st pf.	71	64
Pac. Coast 2d pf..	50⅛	34⅞
Pac. Gas & Elec...	132⅛	102½
Pacific Mail	12½	5½
Pacific Oil	65¼	51⅝
Pac. Tel. & Tel....	118	94
Pac. Tel. & Tel. pf.	101	92¼
Packard Motor ...	48	15
Pan.-Am. Pet.& Tr.	83⅞	59½
Pan-Am.,cl.B.($50)	84½	60⅛
Pan.-Am. West. ...	47	37¼
Panhandle P. & R.	5⅜	2¼
Panh'dle P. & R.pf.	60½	37
Park & Tilford....	35½	25
Penney (J. C.) pf.	105¼	105
Pa. Railroad ($50)	51⅜	42½
Pa. Coal & Coke..	26⅜	12⅜
Penn. Seab. S.....	3	1
Peoples Gas. Chi..	122¼	112
Peoria & Eastern..	20⅞	13¾
Pere Marquette ..	81½	61¾
Pere Marq. pr. pf.	85½	71½
Pere Marq. pf.....	85	78
Phila. & R. Coal...	52½	37¾
Phila. & R. C. ctfs.	52⅛	38
Philadelphia Co. ..	64¾	57½
Phila. Co. pf.....	49	45½
Philip Morris	25¼	12¾
Phillips-Jones	90¼	51
Phillips-Jones pf. .	95⅜	81¼
Phillips Petroleum.	47⅛	36¼
Phoenix Hosiery .	42¼	18
Phoenix Hos. pf...	98	84
Pierce-Arrow Mot..	47⅜	10⅞
Pierce-Arrow pr.pf.	100	43
Pierce Oil	3½	1¼
Pierce Oil pf.....	40	22
Pierce Petroleum .	8¼	4¾
Pitts. Coal of Pa...	54½	37¼
Pitts. C. of Pa. pf.	99	80
P., F. W. & C.....	134	134
P., F. W. & C. pf..	143¾	139½
Pittsburgh Steel ..	102½	95
Pitts. Utilities ctfs.	17⅞	17⅜
Pitts. Utilities pf..	15¼	12¾
Pitts. & West Vir.	107⅝	63
Pitts. & W. Vir. pf.	107⅝	63
Porto R.-Am. Tob.	62	40½
Postum Cereal	143	93¼
Pressed Steel Car..	69	45
Pressed Stl. Car pf.	92½	76½
Prod. & Ref.....	32⅝	12½
Prod. & Ref. pf...	47⅝	27
Pub. S. Corp., N. J.	87⅞	62⅝
Pub.S.Corp.,N.J.,pf.	105½	90
Pub.S.Cor.,N.J.8 pf.	119	109
Pub. Ser. Elec. pf.	108	100½
Pullman Company.	173½	129
Punta Alegre Sug..	47¼	33
Pure Oil	33¾	25⅛
Pure Oil pf.....	108½	103
Radio Corp.	77⅞	45¾
Radio Corp. pf....	54	45½
Ry. Steel Spring...	182	122½
Ry. Steel Sprg. pf.	121	114¼
R. R. Sec. Ill. Cent.	74	68½
Rand Mines	39½	33⅞
Ray Con. Copper..	17⅜	11⅜
Reading	91¼	69¾
Reading 1st pf....	41	35⅞
Reading 2d pf....	44¾	36¼
Remington Type...	111½	46¾
Reming. T. 1st pf.	109½	100
Reming. T. 2d pf..	113½	103
Rem. T. 1st pf.. S.	103¼	100
Rensselaer & Sara.	120	118
Replogle Steel	23¼	12⅝
Rep. Iron & Steel..	64⅜	42½
Rep. I. & Stl. pf..	95	84¼
Reynolds Spring ..	18	8
Reyn. Tob., class B	94½	72¼
Reynolds Tob. pf..	122	119⅞
Robert Reis & Co.	28¼	10
Rob.Reis&Co.1st pf.	94¾	63
Rossia Ins. Co....	97½	85
Royal Dutch, N. Y.	57⅜	48¼
Rutland pf.....	62⅞	42
St. Joseph Lead ..	52½	35¾
St. L.-San Fran....	102¼	57½
St. L.-San Fr. pf...	92¼	76
St. L.-Southw'ern.	63	43¾
St. L.-So.w'ern pf.	77½	70⅛
Savage Arms	108⅛	48¼
Schulte R. Stores..	130⅝	101¾
Schulte R. St. pf..	118	110
Seaboard Air Line.	54½	20⅝
Seab. Air Line pf.	51½	35
Sears, Roebuck Co.	233½	147½
Seneca Copper	11	10¼
Shattuck-Ariz. Cop.	7⅞	5¼
Shell Trans. & Tr..	45⅜	39¼
Shell Union Oil ...	28⅜	21⅝
Shell Union Oil pf.	100¼	99½
Sher.-Wil. 1st pf..	106⅝	102⅜
Simms Petroleum.	26¾	17⅜
Simmons Co.	54⅝	31½
Simmons Co. pf..:	106	100⅛
Sinclair Cons. Oil.	24⅞	17
Sin. Cons. Oil pf...	94½	78¾
Skelly Oil	32½	21¾
Sloss-Shef. Steel ..	118½	80¼
Sloss-Shef. St. pf.	99⅞	92
S. Porto Rico Sug.	92¼	62
S. Porto R. S. pf...	110¼	99¾
Southern Pacific .	108¾	96
Southern Railway.	116¼	77⅝
Southern Ry. pf...	95½	83
Spald. Bro. 1st pf.	101	95
Spicer	36⅞	15½
Spicer pf.....	108	92
Standard Gas	61	40¼
Standard Milling .	80⅞	50½
Standard Mill. pf..	86⅜	81
Standard Oil of Cal.	67¼	51½
Standard Oil, N. J. ($25)	47½	38⅝
Stand. Oil, N.J. pf.	119	116¼
Stand. Plate Glass.	16	5⅜
Stand. P. Glass pf.	70	55½
Sterling Products .	78½	62¼
Stewart-Warner ..	84⅞	55
Stromberg Carb. ..	89⅝	61
Studebaker Co. ...	68⅝	41¼
Studebaker Co. pf.	125	112
Submarine Boat ..	12	3
Superior Oil	6½	2¾
Superior Steel	41⅜	20
Sweets Co. of Am.	15½	5⅞
Tennessee C. & C...	14½	7⅝
Texas Company ...	54⅜	42¾
Tex. Gulf Sulphur.	121½	91½
Texas & Pacific ...	58¾	43¼
T. & P. Coal & Oil	23⅜	10⅞
Texas Pac. Land..	510	255
Third Avenue	15⅝	7½
Tidewater Oil	36¼	30¼
Tidewater Oil pf..	101	100
Timken Roller Brg.	59⅜	37¾
Tob. Prod.	100	70
Tob. Prod. class A	108¾	93¼
Transcont. Oil ...	5⅞	3½
Transue & Williams	35	24½
Twin City Rap. Tr.	72½	58
Twin C. R. Tr. pf.	100½	94½
Underwood Type.. .	65¼	38½
Under. Type pf...	121¼	115
Union Bag & Paper	86	36
Union Pacific	153¼	133¼
Union Pacific pf...	77¼	73¼
Union Tank Car...	134	118
Un. Tank Car pf..	117¼	113¼
United Allov Steel.	36⅞	24
Utd. Cig. Stores pf.	115½	60¼
United Cigar S. pf.	119½	116
United Drug	162½	110⅞
Utd. Drug 1st pf..	56⅜	52
United Dyewood ..	20	11
United Fruit Co. .	246	204⅞
Utd. R. Invest. Co.	33½	18
Utd. R. Inv. Co pf.	83¼	48½
United Paperboard.	30½	18¼
U. S. Cast Iron P.	250	131½
U.S. Cast Iron P.pf.	113	91
U. S. Express	4⅜	3¾
U. S. Dist. Corp...	46¾	30⅛
U. S. Dist. Corp.pf.	178	130
U. S. Hoffman Machinery (sh.) ...	49⅛	23
U. S. Indust. Alco.	98	76
U. S Indust. Al.pf.	115	105
U. S. Realty & Imp.	184½	114½
U. S. Rubber	97¼	33½
U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	108⅞	92¾
U. S. Smelting	48½	30
U. S. Smelting pf..	49	44
U. S. Steel	139¼	112¾
U. S. Steel pf.....	126⅝	122½
U. S. Tob. (sh.)...	58	51¼
U. S. Tob. pf.....	114	105⅝
Universal Pipe ...	50⅞	26½
Universal Pipe pf..	94	65
Utah Copper	110¼	82
Vanadium Corp. ..	34¾	25⅝
Van Raalte	25	15¼
Van Raalte 1st pf.	78	60
Va.-Car. Chem. ..	8¾	9
Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	23½	8½
Va. Ry. & Power.	150	64⅛
Va. Ry. & Pw. pf.	97	97
V. Vivaudou	22⅝	7¼
Vulcan Detinning .	8	6
Vul. Detinning pf..	88½	80
Wabash	47¼	19½
Wabash pf. A.....	73½	55¾
Wabash pf. B.....	60½	38½
Waldorf System ..	19⅜	14½
Wash.-Crosby pf. .	110	110
Wells Fargo Exp...	14	3⅛
West Penn.	145	97
West Penn. pf....	97¾	96
West Penn. Pw. pf.	111	104

Stocks.	High.	Low.
West. Maryland ..	18⅝	11
West. Mary. 2d pf.	26¼	16
West. Pacific Ry..	34¾	16
West. Pac. Ry. pf.	79⅝	19¾
Western Union Tel.	144⅞	116¼
Westing. A. Brake.	144	97
Westing. E. & M..	84	64¼
West. E. & M. 1pf.	87	79½
Wheel.& Lake Erie	28	10¾
Wheel.&L. Erie pf.	49	22
White Eagle Oil ..	31¾	25½
White Motors	104½	57⅛
Wick.-Spencer Steel	5⅜	2⅞
Willys-Overland ...	34⅞	9⅛
Willys-Overland pf.	118½	72¼
Wilson & Co.....	42	17
Wilson & Co. pf...	60	17
Woolworth Co. ...	220	112½
Worthington Pump	79¾	35¼
Worth. P. pf. A...	88	76
Worth. P. pf. B..	76½	58
Wright Aeronautic.	32⅜	16
Wrigley (Wm.) Jr.	57¼	45½
Yellow Truck pf..	100	90
Youngstown Sheet.	91⅞	63

UNITED STATES BONDS.

Jan. 1 to Nov. 20.

Bonds.	High.	Low.
Lib. 3½s, '32-47.	101.29	99.12
Lib. 3½s, '32-47, reg.	101.23	99.10
Lib. 1st cv. 4s, '32-47	102.17	100.00
Lib. 2d 4s,'27-42	101.13	100.00
Lib. 1st cv. 4¼s, '32-47	103.6	101.14
Lib. 2d cv. 4¼s, '27-42	101.19	100.17
Lib. 2d cv. 4¼s, '27-42 reg.	101.15	100.15
Lib. 3d 4¼s, '28.	102.3	100.26
Lib. 3d 4¼s, '28, reg.	101.30	100.23
Lib. 4th 4¼s, '33-38	103.10	101.20
Lib. 4th 4¼s, '33-38 reg.	103.05	101.18
Treasury 4¼s, '47-52	108.12	104.13
Treas. 4¼s, '44-54, reg.	104.14	100.14

FOREIGN BONDS.

Bonds.	High.	Low.
Argentine 6s, 1957.	97¾	96⅜
6s, 1959	96⅞	95⅛
5s, 1945	89	81
7s, 1927	103¼	101¾
Austrian s. f. 7s, 1943	101⅞	93⅛
Chinese Govt. Rys. 5s, 1951	51½	40¼
City of Bergen 6s, 1949, cfs.	99⅞	95½
8s, 1945	115¼	110½
City of Berlin 6½s, 1850	90¼	88½
City of Bern 8s, 1945	111½	107
City of Bogota 8s, 1945	98	94
City of Bordeaux 6s, 1934	89⅝	80
City of Buenos Aires 6½s, 1955	100½	95½
City of Carlsbad 8s, 1954, cfs.	104	96¾
City of Christiania 6s, 1954	101½	95½
8s, 1945	112	109¾
City of Copenhagen 5½s, 1944	100	94¼
City of Greater Prague 7½s, '52.	95¼	89
City of Lyons 6s, 1934	80⅝	80¾
City of Marseilles 6s, 1934	89¾	80
City of Montevideo 7s, 1952	97½	88
City of Oslo 6s, '55.	106½	97½
City of Porto Alegre 8s, 1961	100	94
City of Rio de Jan. 8s, 1946	99½	93¼
8s, 1947	98¾	92
City of Rotterdam 6s, cfs., 1964	107⅛	100
City of Sao Paulo 8s, 1952, cfs.	102	97
City of Soissons 6s, 1936	88	82
City of Tokyo 5s, 1952	68½	64½
City of Trondhjem 6½s, 1944, cfs.	101⅝	97
City of Zurich 8s, 1945	111½	107½
Czechoslovak Rep. 8s, 1951	102½	98¼
8s, 1952, cfs.	101¾	97¾
Danish Munic. s. f. 8s, 1946, A.	112½	109
s. f. 8s, 1946	112	108
Dept. of Seine 7s, 1942	92⅝	82½
Dom. Rep. 5½s, 1942, cfs.	96	92
Dom. of Canada, 5s, 1926	102¼	100⅛
5½s, 1929	103½	102
5s, 1931	103¼	101⅜
5s, 1952	104¾	101⅝
Dutch E. Indies 6s, 1947	104	98¾
6s, 1962	103⅞	98⅞
5½s, March, '53.	102½	93¼
5½s, Nov., 1953.	102⅜	92⅜
Finnish 6½s, '54..	91½	85⅝
6½s, B 1954....	92½	85½
Framerican Dev. 7½s, 1942	96	89¼
French Govt. 8s, 1945	106	98¾
7½s, 1941	101	93
7s, 1949	93⅞	86
German Gold 7s, 1850, ctfs.	97¼	93⅞
Great Consol. Elec. Power (Japan) 7s, 1944, ctfs...	92	87¼
Greek Gov't s. f. 7s, 1864	88½	83
Holland-Am. s. f. 6s, 1947	89¾	79
Indus. Bank Japan deb. 6s, 1927.	100	98½
Japanese 6½s, '54, ctfs.	95	90
4s, sterling loan, 1931	84½	81
Jurgens (A) Un. Margarine Works 6s, 1947	107½	88
Kingdom of Belgium 6s, 1955...	88½	83¾
6½s, 1949, ctfs..	96¼	90¾
7½s, 1945	110¼	106¾
8s, 1941	108¼	106⅜
Kingdom of Denmark 6s, 1942...	105	99½
Kingdom of Hungary 7½s, 1944, interim ctfs.	98½	87
Kingdom of Netherlands 6s,'54,cts.	104¼	100⅛
Kingdom of Norway, 6s, 1943...	101⅝	97½
6s, 1944, ctfs....	101½	97¾
6s, 1952	102	97½
Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes 8s, '62....	92	84⅝
Kingdom of Sweden 5½s, 1954	103	98¼
6s, 1939	106	103
Nord. Rys. 6½s, 1950, ctfs.	85½	79⅜
Oriental Dev. deb. 6s, 1953	87¼	83½
Paris-Lyons-Med. Ry. 6s, 1958....	81⅝	70¼
7s, 1958, ctfs...	89	80¾
Paris Orl. Ry. 7s, 1954, ctfs.	89¼	80
Paulista Ry. 7s.'42.	101½	97
Rep. of Bol. 8s, '47	99⅜	92⅜
Rep. of Chile 7s,'42	102	98¾
8s, 1926	103¾	102
8s, 1941	110	106¼
8s, 1946	111	106
Rep. of Colombia 6½s, 1927	101¼	99¼
Rep. of Cuba 5½s, 1953 ctfs.	103¼	93½
5s, 1944	99	96
4½s, 1949	101⅜	93⅛
Rep. of Finland s. f. 6s, 1945	89⅛	83¼
Rep. of El Sal. 8s, A, 1948	106½	103¼
Rep. of Germany 7s, 1949	102½	91⅝
Rep. of Haiti 6s, A, 1952	97¼	91¼
Rep. of Mexico 4s, 1954	27⅝	18½
Rep. of Panama 5½s, 1953, rcts.	104	100¼
Rep. of Peru 5½s, 1953	102⅜	97⅞
Rep. of Poland 6s, 1940	79	66⅜
8s,	96	86
Rep. of Uruguay 8s, 1946	112	106¼
State of Queensland 6s, 1947	112¾	109
7s, 1941	107	101½
State of Rio Grande do Sul 8s, '46...	98½	94
State Sao Paulo 8s, 1936	105	100
Swiss Confed. s. f. 8s, 1940	117¼	113
Swiss Gov't 5½s, 1946	103¼	100¼
U. K. of G. B. & Ire. cv. 5½s, '29.	119	115½
5½s, 1937	107⅞	104
U. S. of Brazil 8s, 1941	103½	95
7½s, 1952	108½	103½
Cent. Ry. E. 7s, '52	89	80¼
United S. S. Copenhagen 6s, '37,cfs.	95½	91

CORPORATION ISSUES.

Adams Exp 4s, '48	87½	85
Ajax Rub. s. f. 8s, 1936	103½	94½
Ala. Midl'd 5s,'28.	101⅝	100⅜
Alaska G. M. 6s, A, 1925	6⅞	3½
6s, B, 1926.	6⅞	4
Alle. Val. 4s, '42..	94⅛	90
Am. Ag. Chm. cv. 5s, 1928	103	98½
Ref. s.f.7½s, '41.	104¾	94¾

Bonds.	High.	Low.
Am. B. Sug. cv. 6s. 1935, ctfs.	102¼	97¾
Am. Chain 6s, '38	99⅞	96⅝
Am. Cot. Oil 5s,'31	97½	91⅛
Am. Ice cv. 7s, '39.	127⅞	113
Am. Rep. 6s, '37	98	91½
Am. Smelt. & Ref. 5s, 1947	99¼	95½
6s, 1947	108½	103¾
Am. Sug. Ref. 6s, 1937	103⅛	99½
Am. T. & T. col. 4s, 1929	98	96⅛
G. 4s, 1936	97¼	89⅞
Col. trust 5s,'46.	102⅝	100
4½s, 1933	115	94⅜
Deb. 5s, 1960	98	94½
Deb. 5½s, 1943	104⅝	101
Am. Wr. Paper 6s. 1939	63¾	44
6s, 1939, ctfs.	63¾	43
Am. W. W. & E. col. tr. 5s, '34	98	92½
Anaconda Cop. 6s, 1953	101⅝	99⅛
Cv. 7s, 1938	105⅞	100
Andes Cop. deb. 7s, 1943, 50% paid.	100⅛	94
Anglo Chil. Nit. 7s, '45, when issued.	101	100⅜
Ann Arbor 4s, '95.	77	64
Armour & Co. 4½s, 1939	91	85
Arm. Del. 5½s, '43	94⅞	91½
Ark. & Mem. Bldg. & Term. 5s, '64.	95¼	91
Assoc. Oil 6s, '35.	103½	101¾
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s, 1995	92½	88¼
Adj. 4s, 1995	85	81½
Adj. 4s, '95, std.	85¼	82¼
Cv. 4s, 1905-55.	86	81½
Ca. & A. 4½s, '62	95¾	92
E. Okla. 4s, '28.	100	98
Tr. S. L. 4s, '54.	89	86
Atl. & B. 4s, '33.	90	83
Atl. & Char. A. L. 5s, 1944	103⅜	101½
Atl. C. L.1st 4s,'52	94½	89
Unified 4½s, '64.	95	90⅞
7s, 1930	108	105¾
4½s, 1964, reg.	92	92
L.& N. col. 4s,'52	89⅞	85¼
Atl.& D. 1st 4s,'48	80	76⅜
2d 4s, 1948	70½	62¾
Atl. Fr.7s,'34, ctfs.	26	17
Atl. Ref.deb.5s,'37.	100¼	97¾
Atl. & Yad. 4s, '49	80	75
Balt. & O. 4s, '48.	91⅝	86¼
Conv. 4½s, 1933.	95	89¼
Ref. & g. 5s, '25	92⅛	85¾
5s, 1948	104	100
6s, 1929	103⅞	102¾
Ref. 6s, 1995	104¾	100¾
S. D. div. 5s, '50	99¼	95¾
P.L.E.&WV.4s,'41	90¼	83⅝
Tol.-C. div.4s, '59	80	68½
Barnsd. C. 8s, '31.	106	102½
Beech Cr. 4s, '36.	94½	92⅛
Bell Tel. of Pa.ref. 5s, 1948	103	100¼
5s, C, 1960, ctfs.	101¼	100½
Beth. S. ref.5s, '42	98¾	93½
S. f. 5½s, B, '53.	89½	85
Pur.money 5s,'36	94	90
5s, 1926	101¼	100
6s, A, 1948	97	93⅝
Bing.& B. 6½s, '50	96	92½
Bos.& N. Y. Air L. 4s, 1955	75	67
Bot. C. M. 6½s, '34	96½	94
Brier H.S.5½s, '42.	102¼	97
Bdway & 7th Ave.		

Bonds.	High.	Low.
Chi., Ind. & L. gen. 5s, 1966	92½	87
Gen. 6s, 1966	104	101½
5s, 1943, sta.	78	67¾
5s, 1943	79	68
Brklyn City R. R. 5s, 1941	96⅝	90⅝
Brklyn Ed. gen. 5s, 1949	103	99½
Gen. 6s, 1930	106	103⅝
B. M. T. s. f. 6s, A, 1968	91¾	82¼
Bklyn., Queens Co. & S. con. 5s, '41, sta.	70⅛	61¼
Bklyn Un. Elev. 5s, 1950	90	81½
5s, '50, stamped.	89¾	81½
Bklyn. Un. Gas 5s, 1945	102	99⅛
Ref. 6s, 1947	110⅝	107¼
Buff. & Sus. Iron 5s, 1932	94	91⅛
Buff., R. & P. 5s, 1937	102½	100½
Con. 4½s, 1957.	88¼	80¾
Bush Term. 5s, '55	93	86⅛
Bldg. 5s, 1960	99⅛	93⅝
Bush Term. 4s, '52	91	84
Cal. Gas & El. 5s, 1937	101½	98⅞
Cal. Pet. s. f. 6½s, 1933	104½	100¾
Camaguey Sug. 7s, 1942	95⅛	87
Can. S. S. Line s. f. 7s, 1942	101	96¾
Can. South. 5s.	62.103⅝	100½
Can. Nat. Ry. 4½s, 1954	94¾	93⅛
4½s, 1930	99	98⅜
Can. Nor. 7s, '40.	117¼	114¼
6½s, 1946	118⅝	116
4½s, 1935	96⅞	96⅛
Can. Pac. deb. 4s, perpetual	81	79
Registered	79½	79½
Carbon & Shaw 4s, 1932	93⅞	93
Caro. Cent. 4s, '49.	83¼	78
Caro. C. & O.6s,'52.	108½	106½
5s, 1938	102¼	100
Cent. Br. U. P.4s, 1948	80	74⅜
Cent. Dist. Tel. 5s, 1943	102⅝	100½
Cent. of Ga. 5½s, 1959	103	99
Con. 5s, 1945	102½	99¼
6s, 1929	104½	102⅜
Cent. Leath. s. f. 6s, 1945	101½	97⅛
Cent. N. E. 4s, '61	70¼	64⅛
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s, 1987	110	107
Registered	109½	106
Cent. Pac. 4s, '49.	90	86¾
Registered	88¼	85½
5s, 1960	98⅛	96½
3½s, 1929	97¼	95½
Through S. L. 4s, 1954	89¾	85⅜
Cent. Steel 8s, '41.	116	110
Cent. R. R. & Bk. of Ga. 5s, '37.	99	95
Ches. & O. gen.4½s, 1992	93	87⅞
4½s, 1930	98½	94¾
Con. 5s, 1939	103½	101⅜
Registered	101⅝	100⅞
Conv. 5s, 1946.	123⅜	102
Ref. 5s, 1929	102	98⅝
Big Sandy 4s, '44	88¼	84
R. & A.1st 4s,'89	85¾	81½

Bonds.	High.	Low.
Coal Riv. 4s, '45	88½	83¼
Chi. & Alt. 3s, '49.	67⅛	61⅜
Ctfs. Sta.	62¾	58¾
3½s, 1950, ctfs.	55¾	45
3½s, 1950	58¼	44¼
Chi., B. & Q. gen. 4s, 1958	92¾	88⅛
Registered	89¾	88
Ref. 5s, 1971	103½	100½
Ill. div. 3½s, '49	86½	81¼
Ill. div. 4s, '49.	94⅛	88½
Neb. ext. 4s,'27.	100	98½
Chi. City & Conn. 5s, 1927	63	45½
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s, 1951	79⅜	72⅜
Chi. & Erie 5s, '82.	103⅜	99¼
Chi., Gt. W. 4s, '59	68½	59¾
Chi., Ill. & St. P. 4s, 1925	78½	46
Ctfs.	53¼	46¾
4s, 1934	56¼	44½
Ctfs.	53	46¾
Gen. 4½s, '89.	90⅝	77⅛
Gen. 4s, Ser.A.'89	80⅞	70¼
Conv. 5s, 2014.	59	44
Ctfs.	53¾	46½
4½s, 1932	60⅝	44
Ctfs.	53¾	46¾
Ref. 4½s, 2014.	54⅝	43½
Ref.4½s.ctfs.2014	53¾	46½
6s, 1934	105	96½
Chi. & Mo. River 5s, 1926	100	94⅛
Chi., M. & Pug. Sd. 4s, 1949	59	43½
Ctfs.	52½	48½
Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s, 1987	86½	81⅜
Stamped	85½	82
3½s, 1987	77	73⅛
6½s, 1936	112½	107½
Ref. 5s, 2037.	101½	91½
Gen. 5s, 1987.	105	101⅛
7s, 1930	109¼	105½
S. f. 5s, 1929.	101⅞	99⅝
Deb. 5s, 1933.	102¼	99¼
S. f. 6s, 1929.	104½	103½
Chi. Rys. 5s, '27.	88	73½
Chi., R. I. & P. gen. 4s, '88.	86	83⅛
Ref. 4s, 1934	89⅛	83¼
Gen. 4s, '88, reg.	83¾	81¼
Chi., St. L. & P. 5s, 1932	103	101
Chi., St. L. & N.O., Mem. div. 4s, '51	87	82⅞
Chi., St. P., M.& O. 5s, 1930	99¾	94
6s, 1930	108½	102⅜
Chi., T. H. & S. E., Inc. 5s, 1960.	84⅜	54¾
Ref. 5s, 1960.	90⅛	75
Chi. Union Sta. 5s, 1963	103¼	100
4½s, 1963	94⅝	91¼
5s, 1944	101	97¼
6½s, 1963	118½	116¼
Chi.& W. Ind. 5½s, 1962	100¾	97
Con. 4s, 1952.	83½	76½
Chile Cop. col. tr. 6s. 1932	111½	105
Cin. Gas & El.5½s, 1961	105	100½
5s, 1956	103	99
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 4s, 1936.	93¾	91¼
Cin., Ham. & D. 4½s, 1937	96½	93½
Clearfield B. Coal 4s, 1940	82	80
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s, 1993.	85½	81⅜

Bonds.	High.	Low.
Registered 82	82	
6s, 1929 .....104½	102⅛	
6s, C, 1941.....107¾	103¾	
Ref. & imp. 5s, D, 1963 100	94½	
Deb. 4½s, 1931.. 98⅞	96	
St. L. div. 4s, '90 85	81⅛	
Clev., L.&W.5s,'33.102½	100⅛	
Clev. Short L. 4½s, 1961 100	95⅝	
Clev. Un. Term. 5s, 1973 102	99½	
5½s, 1972 .....107½	104⅝	
Col. Fuel & Iron 5s, 1943 93	87⅞	
Col. Indus. 5s, '34. 86½	80½	
Col. & Sou. 1st 4s, 1929 99	96⅞	
Ref. 4½s, 1935.. 96½	90⅝	
Col.Gas &El.5s,'27.101½	100	
Stamped 101⅜	100	
Com. Cred. s. f. 6s, 1934, ctfs. 101	98	
Comwlth. Pr. s. f. 6s, 1947 .....103⅛	97⅝	
Comp. Azu Antil 7½s, 1939 ..... 94½	86⅛	
Comp. Baraqua 7½s, 1937 107	103	
Com., Tab.. Rec.6s, 1941 .....104¼	101½	
Conn. R. & L. ref. 4½s, '51, stpd... 93	88½	
Con. Gas, N. Y., 5½s, 1945 105	101¼	
Con. Coal(Md.)ref. 5s, 1950 90	78½	
Cons. P. & L. ref. 6½s, 1943 105	100½	
Cons. Pwr. 5s, '52.100	90¾	
Cons. Gas, Chi. 5s, 1936 .....100⅞	98	
Crown Cork & S.6s, 1942 90	74	
Cub.-Am. Sug. col. 8s, 1931 110	107½	
Cuba Co. cv. 6s,'35 96¾	96⅛	
Cub. D. Sug. 7½s, 1944 ..... 98¾	92	
Cuba C. Sug. deb. 7s, 1930 98	92	
Deb. 8s, '30, sta.102	96⅛	
Cuba Nor. 6s, '66.. 93½	89	
Cuba R.R. 7½s,'36.106	102⅛	
5s, 1952 ..... 88½	83½	
Cuyamel Fr. 6s,'40 99½	94⅝	
Cumb. Tel. 5s, '37.101½	97	
Del. & Hud. ref.4s, 1943 ..... 92¼	88½	
Conv. 5s, 1935..108⅝	101¼	
5½s, 1937 104	101	
7s, 1930 110	108	
Den. G. & El. ref. 5s, 1951 97	92½	
Ref. 5s, '51, stpd 95⅜	92¾	
Den. & R. G. con. 4s, 1936 ..... 85¾	82	
Con. 4½s, '36... 90¼	86	
Imp. 5s, 1928... 99	95	
D. & R. G. W. s. f. 5s, 1955 70	55	
Dery (D.G.) 7s,'42 86	75	
Det. Ed. ref.5s,'40.102¾	99½	
Ref. 6s, 1940...108½	106⅜	
Ref. 5s, 1955.....100	99⅝	
Col. tr. 5s, '33..102⅜	100	
Gen. ref. 5s, '49.100⅝	97⅝	
Det. Riv. Tun.4½s, 1961 ..... 94½	91	
Det. Un. Ry. con. 4½s, 1932 ..... 93¾	86	
Dodge B. cv. deb. 6s, 1940 100	94⅜	
Dold (J.) Pack 6s, 1942 ..... 88¼	79	

Bonds.	High.	Low.
Dom. Iron & Stl.5s, 1939 ..... 68½	50	
Donner Stl. 7s, '42 95	88¾	
Dul., S. S.&A.5s,'37 90	81	
Duquesne L. col.tr. 6s, 1949 107	105	
Col. tr. 5½s, '49.105⅞	104	
E. Cuba Sug. 7½s, 1937 .....106⅞	100⅛	
E.Tenn. div.5s,'30.102½	98½	
E. Tenn. V. & G. con. 5s, 1956...103	100¼	
Edison El.Bklyn 4s, 1939 ..... 95¼	89	
Ed. El.,N.Y.,5s,'95.103	99½	
Elgin, J.& E.5s,'41.102⅜	101	
El Paso, S. W. ref. 6s, 1965 .....102¾	99⅜	
Emp. Gas & Fuel 7½s, 1937 105	97½	
Equit. Gas, N. Y. 5s, 1932 .....100½	99½	
Erie con. 4s, '96.. 75⅞	69¾	
7s, 1930 .....108⅞	107	
Gen. 4s, '96, reg. 64½	58	
Gen. 4s, 1996.. 66½	61¾	
Cv. 4s, Ser. A,'53.69⅜	63	
Cv. 4s, Ser. B,'53 69½	62⅝	
Cv. 4s, Ser. D,'53 81¼	69⅝	
Genesee Riv. 6s, 1957 .....105½	100¼	
Erie & Jer. 6s, '55.106¼	101½	
Erie, Pa., col. tr. 4s, 1951 99	95½	
Fed. L. & Tr.5s,'42 96	88	
6s, 1942 103	99¼	
6s, B, 1954..... 94½	91½	
Fed. Mct. 7s, '39..107	98½	
Fisk Rub. 8s, '41.115	108	
Fla. Cen.& P.5s,'43.100½	98⅜	
Fla. E. Coast 5s,'74 97½	93	
Fla., West. & N.7s, 1934 197	102⅞	
Fonda, J. & G.4½s, 1952 73	62½	
Fran. Sug. 7⅛s,'42.106⅞	104	
Gal. H. & H. 5s,'33 95	90⅛	
Gal. H. & S. An.,M. & P. 2d 5s, '31..101	99⅝	
Gen.Asphalt 6s,'39.104⅝	101	
Gen. Refrac.6s, Ser. A, 1952 102	100	
Ga. & Ala. 5s, '45. 97¾	93	
Ga. Midland 3s.... 68	64¼	
Ga., Car. & Nor.5s, 1929 .....100⅛	99	
Goodrich (B. F.) 6½s, 1947 .....106½	100	
Goodrich T. & R. s. f. 8s, 1941.....121½	119	
8s, 1931 111	108⅜	
Gould Coupler 6s, 1940 95	90½	
Gr. Tr. Ry. 7s, '40.117	114½	
Deb. 6s, 1936....108½	106⅜	
Granby 6s, 1928...100½	93⅛	
Gray & Davis 7s,'32 97	92	
Gt. Nor. gen.7s,'36.111	108½	
Gen. 5½s, 1952..103	99¾	
Ref. 4½s, 1961.. 93¼	89	
5s, 1973 ..... 96½	92⅝	
Green Bay & W., B, ctfs. 19¼	12½	
Gulf, M. & N. 5½s, 1950, ctfs. 103	99¾	
Gulf & Ship. Is. 5s, 1952 .....103⅞	98¼	
Har. Riv. Pt. Chester 4s, 1954 ..... 84¾	80	
Hack Water 4s,'52 87¾	83⅝	
Hav. E. R. Lt. & P. 5s, 1954..... 95⅝	85½	
5s, 1952 97	92½	

Bonds.	High.	Low.
Hershey C 5½s,'40. ctfs. 100	98	
Hock. Val. 4½s.... 92	88½	
Hoe (R.) 6½s, '34.104¼	100⅝	
Hous. Belt & Term. 5s, 1937 100	95	
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s, 1957 94	86½	
Adj. 5s, 1937.. 77¾	67¾	
Hudson Co. Gas 5s, 1939 .....100⅞	98⅛	
Humble O. & R.deb. 5½s, 1932 .....102½	99⅛	
Ill. Bell T. ref. 5s, 1956 .....101⅞	97	
Ill. Cent. 4s, '53.. 85¾	83	
1st 3½s, 1952.. 84⅛	74⅜	
5½s, 1934 .....103⅜	101¼	
4s, 1951 94	87½	
6½s, 1936 .....112⅜	109½	
4s, 1952 89	83¾	
Registered 85⅝	82⅜	
Ref. 5s, 1955...106½	102⅜	
Ref. 4s, 1955... 92⅝	87½	
St. L. div.3½s,'51 83¾	79¼	
Lo. div. 3½s, '53 82¼	78½	
C., S. L. & N. jt. 5s, 1963 .....100¾	96½	
Ill. Steel 4½s, '40. 96¾	92¾	
Ind., Ill.& Iowa 4s, 1950 92	87¼	
Ind. Un. Ry.5s,'65.101	99	
Ind. Stl. 1st 5s,'52.104½	101	
Interb. R. T. 5s,'66 74½	59½	
Stamped 73½	59	
6s, 1932 ..... 81½	62½	
Cv. 7s, 1932..... 95	85	
Int. Agri. col. tr. 5s, '42, stpd..... 85	61	
5s, 1932 91	68	
Int. Gt. Nor. adj. 6s, 1952 79	66	
1st 6s, 1952...105½	100½	
Int. Mer. Mar. col. tr. 6s, 1941.... 91½	82½	
Int. Pa. 1st 5s,Ser. A, 1947 95	87½	
S. f. temp.6s,'55. 99¼	95	
Int. Rys. of C. Am. 5s, 1972 ..... 80½	76⅛	
Int. T. & T. 5½s, 1945, w. i.....109⅞	101½	
Iowa Cent. 1st 5s, 1938 65	57	
Ref. 4s, 1951.... 26¼	19¼	
1st 4s, 1990.... 82¼	80	
K., C., Ft. S. & M. 6s, 1928 .....103⅞	102⅜	
4s, 1936 ..... 88¾	80⅜	
K. C. Pwr. & L. 5s, A, 1952 101	95⅜	
Kan. C. & M. Bdge. 5s, 1929 .....100¼	98	
Kan. City So.3s,'50 75	70⅛	
Ref. imp. 5s, '50 92⅞	88¼	
Kan. City Term.4s, 1960 ..... 87⅞	84	
Kan. Gas & El. s.f. 6s, 1952 .....103½	98¼	
Kayser (J.) 7s,'42.108¼	101½	
Kel.-Spg. T. 8s,'31.109	90	
K. & Ind. Ter 4½s, sta., 1961 89	87	
Kings Co. Lt.5s,'54 99⅛	89	
Kings Co. El. Lt. & P.pur. money 6s, 1997 120	114½	
Kinney & Co. 7½s, 1936 109	106¼	
Lack. Stl. con. 5s, Ser. A, 1950.... 94¾	89⅝	
Laclede Gas& L. of St. L. ref. 5½s, C, 1953 102	95¼	
Ref. & ext.5s,'34.101½	98¼	

Bonds.	High.	Low.
Lake E. & W. 1st 5s, 1937	101¼	98⅝
2d 5s, 1941	97¼	95⅛
Lake S. & M. So. 4s, 1928	99¼	97¾
4s, 1931	97½	95⅛
3½s, 1997	81	78
Leh. Val. Coal 5s, 1933	101½	99⅜
Leh. Val. Term. 5s, 1941	102¾	101⅛
Leh. & N. Y. 4½s, 1940	98	95⅝
Leh. Val. Har. 5s, 1954	103¼	100¾
Leh. Val. (Pa.) Co. 4s, 2003	83½	79
Registered	81	77
Con. 4½s, 2003	93	88
Leh. Val. R.R. con. 5s, 2003	102	98¾
Lex. & Eastern 1st 5s, 1965	107	103½
Liggett &Myers 5s, 1951	102½	97¾
7s, 1944	120⅝	116¾
Long Island ref.4s, 1949	85½	82
Long Isl. N. Sh.5s, 1932	100¾	98⅝
Deb. 5s, 1937	94⅜	87⅛
Lor. Co. 7s, '44	117⅜	114
5s, 1951	98½	95¼
Louis. G.&El.5s,'52	99⅛	90⅝
Louis. & Jeff. Bdge. 4s, 1945	87¼	83
Louis. & Ark. 5s, 1927	102	99⅛
Lou., Cin. & Lex. 4½s, 1931	99⅝	98⅛
Louis. & Nash. un. 4s, 1940	95¾	91⅞
Ref. 5½s, 2003	108⅜	104½
7s, 1930	108¼	105½
Ref. 4½s, 2003	97	92
1st & ref. 5s, B, 2003	105¾	101¼
So. Mon. jt. 4s, 1952	86½	81½
G. 5s, 1937	105½	102⅛
Atl., K. & C. 4s, 1955	93	87¾
N. O. & Mob. 2d 6s, 1930	105	103½
Manati Sug. s. f. 7½s, 1942	102	97
Manhat. Con.4s,'90	64	57
2d 4s, 2013	56¼	51
Manila R. R., So.L. 4s, 1939	64	59½
Manila Elec. Co.7s, 1942	102¾	97¼
Manila Elec. Ry.5s, 1953	92½	85
Market St. Ry. 7s, 1940	102¼	97½
Met. Ed. ref.6s,'52	106¼	101¼
5s, 1953	97¾	91¼
Met. W. S. El., Chi. 4s, 1938	80	68⅞
Metro. Pow. 6s, A, 1953	104	100
Midvale Stl. & Ord. 5s, 1936	93¼	87½
Mid-Cont. Pet. 6½s, 1940	101¾	95⅜
Mich. Cent. deb.4s, 1929	98	86½
Mid. of N. J.5s,'49	93½	88
Mil. El. Ry. & Lt. 1st 5s, Ser. B,'61	92⅞	84⅞
1st & ref. 6s, C, 1953	104	98¾
Con. 5s, 1926	101½	99⅞
Milw. Gas 5s, '27.	99¾	98
Mil. & Nor.1st ext. 4½s, 1934	94	85½
Con. 4½s, 1934	90⅞	83
M. & St. L. con.5s, 1934, ctfs.	60	56¼
Ref. & ext.5s,'62	21¼	13½
Ref. 4s, 1949	27	19¾
M., S. & S. S. M. con. 4s, 1938	89	84½
Con. 5s, 1938	100⅜	94⅞
Ref. 6s, 1946	102⅜	98¾
5½s, 1949	90½	83½
Col. tr. 6½s, '31.	104⅜	102
& Atl. 4s	100⅛	99½
Mil., Sp. & N. Wm. 4s, 1947	89⅜	86
Mo.-Kan.-Tex. 1st 4s, 1990	85¾	80
Prior lien 5s, '62	96½	86
4s, B, 1962	80⅜	71¼
6s, C, 1932	104¼	101½
Adj. 5s, 1967	92⅜	76¾
Mo. Pac. 1st ref. 5s, 1965	90⅝	83
1st ref. 6s, '55	102	99¾
1st &ref.6s,D,'49.	103¼	99
Gen. 4s, 1975	67	62⅛
Mob. & Birm. 4s, large. 1945	80½	76
Mob. & O., new 6s, 1921	104	101⅝
St. L. div. 5s,'27.	100½	99⅞
Mont. div. 5s,'47.	101	97⅞
St. L. & C. gtd. 4s, 1931	96¼	94
Mont. Pow. 5s, '43.	100¾	97½
Mont. Tr. ref.5s,'41	98½	94
Morris &Co.4½s,'39	87	78½
Mtge. Bds. 5s, '32.	97½	95⅝
Mutual Un. Tel.5s, 1941	101	99
Murray Body 6½s, 1934	100½	96⅝
N., C., St. L.5s,'28.	102½	100⅛
Nass. El. Ry. 4s, 1951, stamped	64	57½
Nat. Acme 7½s,'31	97¾	80
N. Rys. of Mex. 4s, 1977, asst.	22	13
4½s, 1957, asst.	21¾	13¼
Prior lien 4½s, 1926, asst.	34	24
Nat. Tube 5s, '52.	103	100¾
New Eng. Tel.&Tel. 5s, 1952	102	99
N. O. & N. E. 4½s, 1952	92½	86
N. O. Pub. Serv.5s, A, 1952	92	90
5s, Ser. B, '55	92⅝	88⅞
N. O. Tex. & M. 5½s, 1954	102½	98
Inc. 5s, 1935	98¼	92⅜
1st 5s, 1954	97¾	90⅜
N. O. Term. 4s, '53	84⅞	80¼
N. Y. Air Br. 1st 6s, 1928	104¼	101¼
N. Y. Cent. 6s,'35.	117⅜	106⅛
Con. 4s, 1998	87¼	82⅛
Ref. & imp. 4½s, 2013, registered.	91½	91⅛
Ref. & imp. 4½s, 2013	93⅜	89⅞
3½s, 1997	79⅝	75⅝
Ref. & imp.5s,'13.	102¼	99
Deb. 4s, 1934	96	93¼
M. C. col.3½s,'98	78⅝	75
L. S. col. 3½s,'98	78½	74⅝
N. Y., C. & St. L. 6s, 1931	103⅞	102⅜
1st 4s, 1937	94⅞	91
Deb. 4s, 1931	95¾	92⅞
5½s, 1974	98¼	93⅞
N. Y. Connecting 4½s, 1953	93½	90
N. Y. Dock Co. 4s, 1951	81⅝	77¾
N. Y. Ed. 6½s,'41.	115½	112
5s, 1944	102	99⅝
N. Y. G., El., H. & P. 5s, '48	104½	100½
4s, 1949	90¾	86
N. Y. & Harlem 3½s, 2000	80	78¼
N. Y.& Jersey 5s, 1932	100¾	99⅝
N. Y., N. H. & H. 6s, 1948	96	87
Deb. 4s, 1957	61¼	54
Con. deb. 3½s,'56	59½	54½
Non cv. deb.3½s, 1947	62¼	55⅝
Col. tr. 6s, '40	100	90¼
Non cv.deb.4s,'55	65	60
Non cv.deb.4s,'56	65⅝	60
N. Y., O. & W. gen. 4s, 1955	67	62½
Ref. 4s, 1992	70½	65⅞
N. Y. Rys. tem.inc. 6s, 1965	32⅝	25⅛
Adj. 5s, ctfs. of dep., 1942	5⅞	3¾
Adj. 5s, 1942	6	4⅛
N. Y. & Rich. G. 6s, 1951	102½	99¼
N. Y. State Rys. 6½s, 1962	90⅞	79¾
4½s, 1962	68	56⅝
N.Y. Steam 6s,'47.	104	97¼
N. Y. Tel. 4½s, '39	99	95½
Deb. s. f. 6s,'49.	111	107⅝
Ref. 6s, 1941	108½	106
N. Y., W. & Bos. 4½s, 1946	70¼	59⅞
Niag., L. & Ont. P. 5s, 1955	100	97⅝
Niag. Falls Pr. 6s, 1932	106⅝	103¼
5s, 1932	103	100
Nor. & S. 1st ref. 5s, A, 1961	84⅝	70⅜
5s, 1961	98	94¾
Norf. & W. con. 4s, 1996	92¾	88
Conv. 6s, 1929	146	125½
Pocah. V. & C.4s, 1941	93¼	90½
Div. 4s, 1944	92	86½
Gen. 6s, 1931	108½	106
N. Am. Cem. temp. 6½s, 1940	100¼	97½
N. Am. Ed. 6½s, B, 1948	106	100¾
6s, 1952	102½	96⅞
N. Cen. Ry. gen. & ref. 5s, 1974	103	100¾
Nor. Ohio T. & L. 6s, 1947	97	91
N. Pac. 4s, '97	87	83
Ref. & imp. 4½s, 2047	87½	83¼
3s, 2047	62⅛	59¼
Ref. & imp. 6s, 2047	108½	104⅜
5s, Ser. D, 2047.	98	94⅜
5s, C, 2047	97⅞	94¼
Nor. States Pr. 5s, 1941	99⅛	93
1st. ref. 6s,B,'41.	106½	103
Og.& Lake C.4s,'48	75¾	71¼
Ohio Pub. S. 7½s, 1946	112⅜	109¼
1st 7s, 1947	111½	107⅝
Ohio Rv. Edis. 6s, 1948	104	98½

Bonds.	High.	Low.
Old Ben Coal 6s,'44	99	96
Ont. Transm. 5s,'45	99¾	97
Ont. Pr. N. F. 5s. 1943	101	98½
Ore. & Cal.5s. '27	101⅞	100⅜
Ore. Short L. ref. 4s. 1929	97⅞	96⅜
Gtd. 1st 5s. '46	107	103
1st con. 5s. '46	107	102¼
Ore. R. & N. 4s.'46	90¾	88¼
Ore. W. R. R. & N. ref. 4s. '61	85	81
Otis Stl. 8s. Ser. A. 1941	106	95⅜
7½s. 1947	101½	89⅜
Pac. Coast 1st 5s. 1946	94	82
Pac. Gas & El. 5s. 1942	99	93½
Pac. of Mo. 1st 4s. 1938	92¼	88⅝
Pac. P. & L.1st ref. 5s. 1930	100	98
Pac. T. & T.5s,'37.	102	99¼
5s. 1952	101½	92½
Pan-Am. P. & T. tem. 6s, '34	118⅞	103
Equip. 7s. 1930	107	104½
Park Lex. 6½s. '53	99	91
Penn. 4s. 1948	92¾	90⅜
Stamped	92¾	90⅜
Gen. 4½s. 1965	95	91½
Gen. 5s. 1968	103⅞	99⅞
Con. 4½s. 1960	100	97½
5s. 1964	98¾	97
6½s. 1936	111¾	109¾
7s. 1930	110	107½
Penn. Co. gtd. 3½s. D. 1944	82⅜	81⅜
Ser. C. 1942	83⅜	82
Gtd. gold 4s, '31	96½	94
Gtd. 3½s. B. '41	84¼	82½
Peo. G. & C. C. ref. 5s. 1947	100	94½
Peoria & E., inc., 4s. 1990	36⅞	31⅝
1st 4s. 1940	82¾	77½
Peo. & P. U. 1st 5½s. 1974	102	99
Pere Marq. 4s, '56	86	80
5s. 1956	100¾	97⅛
Phil., Balt. & W.5s, B. 1974	108⅛	104
Phil. Co. 6s, 1944.	105	101⅝
5½s. 1938	100	93¾
Phil. & Read. Coal 5s. 1973	101¾	99
Phil. Ry. 4s, '37.	44	40
Pillsbury Flour M. 6s. 1943	102⅝	99⅝
Pierce Oil 8s. '31	107	102⅝
Pierce-Ar. 8s, '43.	108	91
P., C., C. & St. L. gen. 5s. 1970	101	97¾
5s, B, 1975	99¾	97¼
4s, Ser. D.	95	89¾
4½s. B, 1942	97½	96
4s, Ser. F, '53	93½	91¾
Pitts. & L. E. 2d 5s, 1928	101	99⅞
Pitts., Youngs. & Ash. con. 5s, '27	100¾	100
Pocahontas Con.Col. 5s. 1927	94⅝	88
Port. Ry., L. & P. 5s, 1942	92½	84½
7½s, A, 1946	108	104⅝
6s, Ser. B, '47	100¾	94
Portl'd El. P. ref. 6s. 1947	100½	96½
Port. A. C. & Dk. 6s. A. '53	102¾	99½
Pr. Stl. Car 5s, '33	96	92¼
Prod. & Ref.8s,'31.	111¾	109⅝

Bonds.	High.	Low.
Pub. S. El. & G. 5½s, 1964	105½	99⅝
5½s, 1959	105	98⅞
Pub. S. Cp. 6s, '44.	100	95
5s, 1959	105	104¼
Pub. Ser. Pow. 6s, 1948	107½	101½
Punta Al. Sug. 7s, 1937	107½	102¾
Read. gen. 4½s,'97	96	92¼
Gen. 4s, 1997	96	93¾
Read. Jer. Cent. 4s, 1951	95⅝	88
Remington Arms 6s, 1937	92	86
Rep. I. & S. s. f. 5s, 1940	98	93½
5½s, 1953	95	89⅛
Rio Gr. W. 4s, '39	88	82½
Con. 4s, 1949	75⅝	71
Rio Gr. j. 1st 5s, 1939	96⅜	92⅝
Roch. G. & E. gen. 7s, 1946	112⅛	110
5½s, 1948	105¼	102¾
Rock. I., Ark. & L. 4½s, 1934	89¾	84⅞
Rogers Brown7s,'42	83¾	60
St. Jo. Stk. Yds. 4½s, 1930	96	95½
St. Jo. & G. I. 4s, 1947	83	75
St. Jo. R., L., H. & P. 5s, 1937	93½	85⅛
St. L., I. Mt. & So. 5s, 1931	101	99¼
Riv.& Gulf 4s,'33	90	83¾
Unif. & ref.4s,'29	96½	91⅝
St. L., S. Fr. pr.ln. 4s, A, 1950	78	71
Pr. ln. 6s, C,'28.	103⅝	101⅞
5s, Ser. B, '50	93½	85¼
1st 5½s, 1942	101	93⅝
Adj. 6s, 1955	94¼	84⅜
Income 6s, 1960.	98	76⅜
Gen. 5s, 1931	101	100
St. L. & S. W. 1st ter. 5s, 1952	90	81⅝
Con. 4s, 1932	91	85⅝
1st 4s, 1989	83¾	80⅛
St. P. & K. C. S. L. 4½s, 1941	87¾	80
St. P., M. & M. 4½s, 1933	101¼	98¼
Mont. Cen.5s,'37.	103½	101
Con. 6s, 1933	109½	106¼
St. P. Un. Depot 5s, 1972	102⅝	100
Saks & Co. s. f. 7s, 1942	109	104
San An. & Ar. P. 4s, 1943	85⅛	81
San An. Pub. S. 6s, 1952	104	99½
Seab.& Roanoke6s.	101⅛	99¾
Seab. A. L. adj. 5s, 1949	88	73½
Ref. 4s, 1959	73½	59¼
Gold 4s,'50. stpd.	81½	74
Gold 4s, 1950	81½	74
Con. 6s, 1945	97½	84⅝
Sharon Stl. Hoop 8s, 1941	107½	106
Sheff. F'ms 1st 6½s, 1942	107¾	105
Sierra & S. F. Pw. 5s, 1949	96	90
Sinc.Con.Oil 6s,'27.	120	104½
Col. 7s, 1937	95½	88
6½s, Ser. B, '38.	90½	82⅝
Sinc. Crude 6s, '28.	101	99¼
Sinc. Pipe L. 6s,'42	88	82
Skelly Oil 6½s, '27.	127¾	106⅞

Bonds.	High.	Low.
So. Car. & G. 5½s, 1929	103	100½
So. Bell Tel. 5s,'41.	102¼	99
So. Porto R. Sug. 7s, 1941	106½	102
So. Col. P. 1st 6s, A, 1947	100	93¼
So. Pac. col.4s, '49	88⅛	84
Cv. 4s, 1929	97⅞	96½
1st 4s, 1955, reg.	90¼	87
1st ref. 4s, '55.	92	87⅝
Gold 5s, 1934	101	99½
San F. Term. 4s, 1950	88⅜	84
So. Ry. gen.4s, '56.	80¼	73¾
Dev. & g. 6½s.A, 1956	111½	106¾
6s, 1956	107¾	103
1st 5s, '94, reg.	102¼	99
1st 5s, 1994.	104½	100¼
M. & O.col.4s,'38	88⅜	82⅜
S. W. Bell Tel. 5s, 1954	101½	96¼
Stand. Mill.5½s,'45	98	96⅝
Stl. & Tube 7s,'51.	108¼	105
Syracuse L. 5s,'51.	101⅝	97½
Sup. Oil 7s, '29	99	90
Sug. Es. of Oriente 7s, 1942	97½	87½
Tenn. Coal & I. 5s, 1951	103	100½
Tenn. Elec. 6s.'47.	105¼	99¼
Term. Assn.of S.L. 4s, 1953	85¼	80¾
Tex. & Pac. Mo. Pac. T.5½s, '64.	100¼	97
Tex. & Pac. 1st 5s, 2000	103	99⅞
Tex. Pac. L. D. B. L. 5s, 1931	100¼	98
Third Ave. ref. 4s, 1960	58½	51
Adj. inc. 5s, '60	50½	34½
1st 5s, 1937	96	93⅜
Toledo Ed. 7s, '41.	110	107⅛
Tol., St. L. & Wn. 4s, 1950	87	82⅛
Tol., Peo. & W. 4s, 1917	35	28
Tol. Tr., L. & P. 5½s, 1930	99¾	97¾
Tol., Wol. V. & O. 1st 4½s, 1933	97½	97
Ulster & Del.4s,'52	62	43
1st 5s, 1928	92	71
Un. B. & P. 1st 6s, 1942	104⅞	93⅝
Un. El. Lt. & P.5s, 1932	102	99¾
1st 5s, 1933	101	98½
5½s, 1954	104	100
Un. El. of Chi. 5s, 1945	80	75
Union Oil 5s, '31.	101⅜	99¾
5s, C, 1935	95½	94½
6s, A, 1942	105½	102⅝
Union Pac. 4s, '27	99⅝	97¾
6s, 1928	104½	102¼
1st ref. 5s, 2008.	107½	103⅞
1st 4s, 1947	94½	90¾
1st & ref. 4s, '38	90	93½
Un. Drug temp. 6s, 1944	104⅝	100¼
Un.Fuel Gas 6s,'36.	103	98
Un. Ry. Inv. 5s, Pitts. is., 1926	100⅜	99
Stamped	100⅛	99¼
Un. Rys., St. L. 4s, 1934	74¼	67½
U. S. Rub. ref. 5s, 1947	92⅜	85
7½s, 1930	108	102½
U. S. Smelt. & Ref. 6s. 1926	102	100⅛

Bonds.	High.	Low.
U. S. Stl. 5s, '63, reg.	106¼	103⅞
5s, 1963	106⅜	104¼
Un. Stores Realty 6s, 1942	104⅜	102½
Utah Lt. & Tr. 5s, 1944	91½	83
Utah & North. 5s, 1926	101½	99¾
4s, 1933	94¼	93⅝
Utah Pwr. & Lt. 5s, 1944	98½	91
Utica Gas & El. 5s, 1957	103	98¼
Vandalia Con. 4s, B, 1955	87⅝	86⅝
Verd. Val. 5s, '26	101¼	99⅝
Vertientes S. 7s,'42	94½	86
Vera Cruz &P.4½s, 1934, asst.	26	20
Va.-Car. Chem. 7s, 1947	104⅝	73
Ctfs. of deposit	104½	71½
40% paid	104½	99¼
Stamped	104½	98
Conv. 7½s, 1937	99	44
With warrants	97	86
Ctfs. of deposit	101	41
Va. Midland E. 5s, 1926	100½	99¾
Va. Ry. & Pwr. ref. 5s, 1934	99	93¼
Va. Ry. 5s, 1962	101½	95
Va. & S. W. 5s, '58	93¾	84¼
Wabash 5½s, '75	98½	94⅜
1st 5s, 1939	102½	100¼
2d 5s, 1939	99⅞	94½
Term. 4s, 1954	83⅞	77½
Det. & C. 5s, '41.	101½	99½
Tol. & Co. 4s	89	84½
Warner Sug. 7s,'41	99½	89⅞
7s, 1939	87¼	75⅞
West. El. 5s, 1944.	101¼	98
West. Ky. 7s, '44.	103½	100½
West. Md. 4s, '42.	67½	63⅛
W. N. Y. & Pa. 5s, 1937	101	99⅝
West. Pac. gen. 5s, 1946	96¼	90½
6s, 1946	104¼	100½
West. Pa. Pwr. 7s, 1946	107⅝	104¼
5½s, 1953	104⅜	100¼
5s, Ser. A, 1946.	100	95
5½s, F. 1953	104⅜	100½
Temp. 5s, E, '63	99⅜	96⅞
West Shore 4s,2361	86¼	80⅞
Registered	83½	79¾
West Va. C. & C. 6s, 1950	96	85½
W. U. Tel. & R. E. 4½s, 1950	97½	92⅛
Col. tr. 5s, '38	102⅜	99⅛
6½s, 1936	112½	108½
Westchester Ltg. 5s, 1950	102	98
West. E. & M. 7s, 1931	108½	105⅝
Registered	104½	104½
Wheel. & L. E. 4½s, A, 1966	81	68
Con. 4s, 1949	80½	72
Wickwire Steel 7s, 1935	91	75
Wilks. & East. 5s, 1942	67½	61¾
Wil.-Ov. 6½s, '33.	102¾	99¾
Wilson & Co. 1st 6s, 1941	100	91⅝
Cv. 7½s, 1931	77	53¼
Ctfs. of deposit	77	53¼
Cv. 6s, 1928	75	56½
Ctfs.	73⅝	54
Win. Rep. Arms 7½s, 1941	102½	101½
Winston-Sal. S. B. 4s, 1960	85½	82⅜
Wis. Cent., Sup. & Dul. D. T. 4s, '36	87¼	84
Wis. Cent. gen. 4s, 1949	81¼	77¼
Youngstown Sheet & T. 6s, 1943	102	95¼

RANGE OF CHICAGO STOCKS AND BONDS IN 1925.

Jan. 1 to Nov. 21.

Stocks.	High.	Low.
All-Am. Radio	36¼	18
Am. Shipbuilding	85	49
Am. Pub. Serv. pf.	96	91
Armour Co. A	27⅝	19¾
B	21	11½
Pfd.	92¾	84
Del. pf.	99	90
Armour Leather	6	2½
Auburn Auto	56½	31¾
Balaban & Katz	83½	50¼
Pfd.	106	95
Beaverboard pf.	40	21½
Bendix Corp.	38¾	24
Boone Woolen Mills	7⅝	¾
Borg & Beck	36	24½
Bunte Bros.	20	11½
Case Plow	1½	½
Cent. Ill. P. S. pf.	91½	85
Cent. S. W. U. war.	13⅞	11
Prior lien pfd.	100	98½
Pfd.	99½	88
Chi. City & C. Rys.	1½	1¼
Pfd.	9⅜	3½
Chicago Fuse	35	27¾
C., N. S. & M. R.R.	44⅞	36½
Pfd.	79¾	73½
Prior pfd.	100	99¼
Chicago Nipple A	47¼	26
Chi. Rys. Ser. 3	1	⅛
Ser. 2	2	⅝
Chi. Title & Trust	466	370
Chi., Mil. & L. pf.	100	97
Comwlth. Ed.	141¾	132¼
Consumers Co.	9¼	1½
Pfd.	89	30
Cont. Motors	16	8½
Crane Co.	70	51
Pfd.	118	113
Cuneo Press A	51	37½
Deere & Co. pfd.	109	83
Diamond Match	132	118½
Electric Res. Lab.	37½	15
Evans Co.	31⅞	23½
Fair Store	39	31¾
Pfd.	108⅞	103¾
Foote Bros.	16½	11¾
Gt. Lakes Dredge.	195	88
Gossard	42¾	37¼
Hammermill Paper	32	29
Pfd.	108	104
Hart, S. & M.	125	111
Hib., S., B. & Co.	76½	68
Hupp Motor	30¼	14⅛
Hurley Machinery.	55½	41⅝
Ill. Brick Co.		28
Ill. Nor. Util. pfd.	92¾	85
Kellogg Switch	48	34¾
Ky. Hyd. Elec. pfd.		85¾
Kraft Cheese	99½	35⅞
LaSalle Ext.	22	13
Libby-McNeil	9⅝	6½
Lindsay Light	2½	⅝
Maytag	26¼	20¾
McCord R. & M. A.	43	37⅛
McQuay Norris	19½	13
Mid. West Util.	125	84⅛
Pfd.	99½	92
Midland Stl. Prod.	57	32½
Midland U. pr. pfd.	101	98¼
Montgomery Ward	82¼	41
Class A	123	110
Pfd.	120	112½
Morgan Litho.	59	42
Nat. Elec. Power.	27	23¾
Pfd.	97¾	94
Nat. Leather	6¾	4
Omnibus	17⅝	9
Pfd.	98½	86⅛
Pick & Co.	28½	17½
Pines Winterfront.	73	33
Public Service	128½	108
6% pfd.	100	92
7% pfd.	111	102
No par	128	107½
Quaker Oats	135	95
Real Silk Hose	75⅜	48
Reo Motor	28	17½
Reliance pfd.	87½	85
South. Col. Pwr. A	28	27½
S. W. Gas & El. pf.		96
Stand. Gas pfd.	56	50
Stewart-Warner	84½	55½
Swift & Co.	120⅜	109½
Swift Internacional	36	24½
Thompson (J. R.)	50½	43¾
Un. Carb.& Carbon	80¾	65
Un. Paper Board	29½	18⅛
Un. Lt. & Pwr. A	166½	44¼
Pfd. A	99	81
Pfd. B	56⅜	42
Un. Iron Works	5¾	1¾
U. S. Gypsum	209	112
Pfd.	118	112
Util. Pwr. & Lt. B	21½	13½
Ctfs.	18½	18
Wahl	23¼	6
Wolff Mfg.	10¾	7
Ctfs.	14½	6¼
Wolv. Cement	14½	6¼
Wrigley	57	46¼
Yates Machinery	34½	28
Yel. Trk. & C. Co.	39¾	22
Pfd.	98½	90
Yellow Taxi	54¾	45

BONDS.

	High.	Low.
Chi. City & Conn. Rys. 5s, '27	63	46
Chi. City Rys. 1st 5s, 1927	85	75
Chi. Rys. 1st 5s,'27	87	74½
Ser. A 5s, '27	69¼	51¾
Ser. B 5s, '27	46½	35
Com. Ed.1st 5s,'43.	102⅞	100
Swift 1st 5s, '44	100½	97⅞

ILLINOIS STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

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UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION SERVICE.

[From the annual report of James J. Davis, secretary of labor, for the fiscal year 1925.]

It is to the necessity for changes in the laws concerning the admission and residence of aliens that I wish most particularly to call attention. I repeat what I have said in my previous report that the administration of our present immigration laws and the laws relating to the naturalization of aliens is complicated by the piecemeal nature of past legislation. The immigration act of 1924 is far ahead of the previous limitation acts and is accomplishing all that its proponents had expected. Further improvement by legislation could be made, however, by a complete codification of all the laws concerning the relations of the United States to aliens from the time they apply for admission to this country until they either become naturalized citizens, depart the country or are otherwise dealt with in a permanent way.

In making the following comments and recommendations I realize that in some measure I have covered certain phases of the subject in past reports. I mention them again, however, because of their vast importance to the welfare of the nation and urge that what I have said in prior reports be considered a part of the recommendations I make at this time.

EXAMINATION ABROAD.

By the immigration act of 1924 power is vested in American consuls to refuse visas to persons they believe to be inadmissible. This provision is distinctly an improvement over any method of controlling immigration previously devised. Considering the multitude of duties required of them, I have been surprised that American consuls have been able to render service so efficient in connection with immigration. They have a whole-hearted interest in their work, but in the more important immigration consulates they ought to have the assistance of technical advisers who have had experience of specialized and professional character necessary for them definitely to determine the admissibility of certain classes of aliens desiring to emigrate to this country. During June, 1925, through diplomatic channels, arrangements were concluded with the governments of Great Britain and the Irish Free State experimentally to have detailed abroad competent public-health and immigration inspectors to act as technical advisers to consular officers in charge of visa work.

The results under it, I feel sure, will be highly gratifying not only to officers of this country whose duty it is to insure that admission be not granted to undesirable aliens but also to the representatives of the other governments concerned. For the privilege of making thorough examination by public-health and immigration officials in these countries it was agreed that aliens who passed this rigid inspection abroad would be required only to submit to an examination aboard ship upon arrival and would thereupon be permitted to land without detention at an immigrant station. It was provided, of course, that if upon this examination by public-health and immigrant inspectors, who would board the vessel upon arrival, it developed that there had been any change in the condition of the immigrant after the rigid examination abroad and before arrival, then the government should remove such aliens to the immigrant station for further examination. This procedure would greatly facilitate the landing of immigrants who passed the rigid examination abroad and were found upon check at time of arrival to be in every way admissible.

Briefly the plan is this: Immigration officers and public health service physicians who have had years of experience in examining immigrants in the United States will be located as technical advisers to consular officers at the principal immigration consulates. The examination that was formerly made of third-class immigrants by public health service inspectors at immigrant stations in this country are to be made of all classes before the visa is granted, whether first, second or third. Upon arrival of the ship at quarantine these immigrants of all classes will be given another examination similar to that now given to immigrants of the first class to determine whether anything has developed since the date of examination or there has been any change in the status of the immigrant since his admissibility was determined by the examining inspector abroad. Upon suspicion of inadmissibility for any cause the immigrant will be detained for further examination at a shore station. Because of the fact that the only thorough examination, including stripping to the waist for medical purposes, is the one made abroad, government officers making these inspections abroad will be cautioned to pass only cases that are clearly admissible. Under this arrangement there can be no doubt as to the thoroughness of examinations on the other side.

ADDITIONAL INSPECTION.

There is, however, no intention on the part of the department to abolish all inspection facilities at ports of arrival. No matter what arrangements are made concerning large immigration movements some facilities will have to be provided for taking care of the small numbers, checking up of alien seamen, and for the special inquiries which may be from time to time necessary when doubt arises on the part of immigrant and public health service inspectors making the final check as to the sufficiency of proof of eligible status.

One point in favor of foreign examination is that there will not be the necessity for resorting to specialists to determine whether a particular doubtful case comes just within or just without one of the excluded classes; if there is any doubt in the mind of the examiner abroad the alien will not be passed. In other words, with examination abroad there will be no border-line cases coming to the United States in which the services of a specialist would be required to say with micrometer accuracy whether a particular individual was on one side of the line of admissibility or the other. There would be no doubt about it. The prospective immigrant of the border-line type would not be permitted to make the journey, and then, after working upon the sympathies of the officers here, finally convene three or four boards of specialists, who might or might not then determine that the immigrant would have to go back. The United States will not suffer by being on the safe side in rejecting all doubtful cases. As in the United States when aliens are rejected, efforts may be made to introduce evidence procured from local physicians that the ailment for which rejected should not exclude. That evidence, of course, abroad, as at home, is not competent, because the law accepts as sufficient only the report of public-health physicians. If the immigrant desires this additional local examination there is nothing to stop his getting it, but that will be upon his own initiative and at his own expense. The law puts it up to American officers and they are so thoroughly familiar with the requirements that immigrants ought to feel gratified that the services of the public-health physicians are available to them in their home countries.

Another advantage which the present ar-

rangement has over the old is that evasion of the immigration health laws has usually been by those who travel first and second class to avoid the rigid inspection of the steerage. This has been corrected because all immigrants, no matter what class they travel in, will be subjected abroad to the same thorough examination. In the case of immigrants being examined abroad there is also the additional advantage of having information regarding the family and general reputation of the prospective immigrant. From the immigrant inspectors' point of view the examination abroad has an advantage, because it is easier to determine the character of the immigrant from his home affiliations if he be one of the excluded classes. There is no way at all of making a thorough examination as to the family history, likelihood of becoming public charge, and so forth, of an alien after he arrives in the United States. During the year 3,029 aliens were debarred as likely to become public charges. With the information available in the home communities of these persons it would have been possible to have prevented the costly fruitless journey and consequent hardship which these aliens suffered.

It is not intended, however, that the examinations by officers abroad shall be conclusive against the United States. Inspectors, both immigrant and health, will board the vessel on arrival at quarantine and will question each incoming immigrant. The inspector must use his own judgment as to the questions which he shall put. Public-health physicians not only scrutinize all aliens but consult the records of the steamship physician to determine whether there has been any development of contagious disease since the boat left the foreign port. If there is any doubt about any individual case, the United States still will have the right to remove the alien to a detention station for further examination, observation or treatment.

There is no question that if this plan of examination fails it will only be because it was not given a fair or sufficient trial.

It is highly desirable that similar arrangements be made with representatives of other foreign governments, and that at the principal immigration consulates of the world immigrant and public health service examiners be detailed as technical advisers to the American consuls in charge.

Informally I have discussed with other officers of this government the feasibility of making examination abroad of aliens who come to the United States as visitors for temporary purposes. There are, however, practical limitations upon the making of more thorough examinations than at present provided for aliens of this class. Such persons do not come to the United States with intention of remaining. If they decide after arrival that they desire to take up permanent residence they must leave the country and apply for appropriate immigration visas, after the securing of which they are subject to the same complete examination that they would have to undergo in the first instance if they had come as immigrants. Therefore the question comes to the practical one of how strict an examination should be required of visitors for business or pleasure. There is not the same danger among these classes of persons becoming public charges through inability to earn a livelihood. The chief danger from a physical standpoint is from the possible admission of a person afflicted with a contagious disease. The examination given at the present time by the public health service is limited to the inspection made aboard ship after the vessel on which he is a passenger arrives at quarantine and before it ties up to dock. Manifestly the records of the ship physician, supplemented by even a superficial professional scrutiny, does bring such cases to light. When discovered they are taken to the detention station for further examination, and if found to be inadmissible they are excluded as they would have been had they belonged to the immigrant class. On the other hand, to require the same examination of visiting aliens as is required of immigrant aliens would result in a considerable decrease in travel of the former class and a consequent loss of international trade to the United States.

EXTENDING NONQUOTA CLASS.

Wives and unmarried children under 18 years of age of citizens of the United States are nonquota immigrants under the act of 1924. This is as it should be, but the class should be extended to include the husband of an American citizen, and a provision should be added permitting the entrance, if the quota be exhausted, of minor unmarried children and dependent fathers and mothers of citizens of the United States. This recommendation is made solely on the grounds of humanity. The additional classes, however, should be checked by making each individual case the subject of a special immigration certificate to be issued at the direction of the secretary of labor upon the verified showing of the citizen of the United States seeking to have relatives admitted.

Of quota immigrants, on the grounds of humanity, I would provide for preferences to be issued to husbands, wives and minor children of alien residents in the United States.

There are times during our economic history when we seek man power, but our immigration history has proved that it is folly to seek to satisfy this need by throwing down the bars and admitting aliens indiscriminately. When labor is needed for permanent employment, skilled or unskilled, where labor of like kind cannot be found unemployed in the United States and no strike or lockout exists or impends in industry needing the labor, provision should be made for such importation, within the quota, upon special immigration certificates issued at the direction of the secretary of labor, after full and ample hearing and investigation into the conditions under which it is sought to bring labor into the United States.

We cannot afford to burden the American economic structure with man power we do not need and which might easily be used in time of industrial depression to undermine the American standard of living. Therefore I recommend, as in my last report, that authority be vested in the president of the United States by proclamation to suspend immigration for the time, in the manner and to the extent necessary whenever the secretary of labor and the secretary of commerce shall jointly certify that in their opinion unemployment in this country makes such suspension necessary. I also recommend the addition to the total quota of the subsequent year the total unused quota of the year closed, to be distributed and used in the following manner: This small special quota should be allotted according to the quota ratio to each quota country; charges against it to be confined to dependent fathers, mothers and minor unmarried children of American citizens (now entitled to preference within quota). Provided, however, that such extra quota would not be available to nations exercising such control over the issuance of passports as to hold over —so as not to be charged to regular quotas— immigrants entitled to preference visas by existing law. Certificates covering the special quota should be allotted to the secretary of labor, to be issued by him upon petition filed in the United States by the American citizens entitled to bring in the dependents specified.

Cases are frequently brought to my attention where unusual hardship is involved in the necessity for certain applicants to wait for quota allotment, even within the established preference, because of the number of prior applications, as, for instance, where the death of the wife of an American citizen leaves small children unsuitably cared for, and at the same time the citizen has parents abroad anxiously awaiting their turns in quota; in another type of case a citizen sends, ex quota, for his wife and children under 18, leaving an unmarried daughter of 19 or 20 without immediate prospect of receiving visa. The special quota, with issuance controlled by him, would give the secretary of labor an opportunity to relieve, so far as quota limitation is concerned, cases of hardship to American citizens that are apparent from evidence presented on this side.

RIGHT OF FREE SPEECH.

During the year the department was vigilant in excluding aliens expressing belief in anarchism and the overthrow by force or violence of organized government; others already here were deported upon the same grounds. The wisdom of the provisions of law calling for the exclusion or deportation of anarchists and members of societies or organizations advocating or believing in the overthrow by force or violence of organized governments has on a few occasions been challenged. These laws, of course, are mandatory and no discretion is vested in any officer to condone the offense or modify the penalty. It is often represented that by this law the United States seeks to abridge the right of free speech. Other governments are sometimes held up as illustrations of places where speech is freer than in the United States. There are references to meetings in Hyde park, where all sorts of revolutionary theories are propounded. Equally, however, it might be pointed out there are similar revolutionary speeches on Boston Common and elsewhere. These are examples of where citizens of the respective countries are at home attacking their own government. I am a firm champion for the right of free speech, and I believe every citizen has not only the right but owes the duty of expressing approval or disapproval of his government, so long as he does it in an orderly way. When, however, the alien begins to preach the destruction of society by force and violence there is something wrong not only with the individual but with the system of government which permits it. The citizen can change his government when he can convince a majority of his fellow citizens that it ought to be changed. The constitution and the laws thereunder provide a way for making the changes that will give him exactly the government he wants. There is a remedy, when a remedy is needed, without resort to barbarism, murder and devastation. That remedy, however, is open only to citizens and not to aliens. If the American institutions are good enough for Americans, why should Americans tolerate in America the spreading by outsiders of propaganda directed toward the overthrow by force and violence of their government because aliens desire it changed?

It will be observed that, even among aliens, it is not the teaching or the advocating of the overthrow of the government of the United States that brings any alien or organization within the scope of the laws which exclude or require deportation. It is entertaining these beliefs and preaching them together with the propriety of the use of force or violence that makes them unlawful.

So far as the maintenance of or any alteration in our government is concerned let us encourage rather than discourage the expressions of citizens on the subject, but as this is a government based upon law and order this right (and duty) ought to be expressed only in favor of the use of the orderly and simple method of accomplishing the result desired—the use of the ballot box.

ENROLLMENT OF ALIENS.

That the United States has settled upon restricted immigration as a permanent policy is evident from the terms of the immigration act of 1924, which provides for the future determination of quotas. Whatever other considerations may have entered into the fixing of this policy, one strong argument urged in its favor was the growing number of aliens resident in the United States who apparently were making little or no effort to become citizens. With immigration restricted and drawing upon the ranks of the six and a half million residents who were here in 1920, those who became citizens during the last year did not appreciably decrease the number of aliens.

Effort should be made to assimilate as rapidly as possible this army of unnaturalized foreign born. By assimilate I mean not only to take through the process of naturalization but to vest with an intelligent citizenship each citizen understanding fully the obligations as well as the rights of that status and having a whole-hearted reverence for our institutions.

Only law-abiding residents may become citizens; only legally admitted aliens may make petitions. Persons whose very entry into the country is in violation or in evasion of law can never make either desirable residents or citizens and they ought not to be permitted to remain. The problem of the government toward the alien, therefore, is threefold—to admit only desirable aliens as permanent residents, to insure that applicants for citizenship have the proper training and to rid the country of those who are determined to be in the country to the detriment of our best national interests.

I have referred to the smuggling of aliens into the United States and in that connection have made specific recommendations that certain provisions of the seaman law be amended and that a more extensive border patrol be authorized. These measures, however, look only toward the exclusion of such aliens at the time of attempted entry and will not aid the United States in locating those who have successfully crossed the border. There is, nevertheless, a remedy for that situation which could be effectively applied and at no expense; a remedy which would also aid the government in bringing to the aliens who have a right to be here facilities for embracing the training which it is desirable they have as citizens. This training also, being under the supervision of the naturalization service, would expedite naturalization and insure a quicker assimilation into the body politic. The remedy which should be made available is a simple one but sure—the enrollment of all aliens in the United States.

Linked with the proposal for a better selection abroad of immigrants to this country, I favor this plan for the enrollment or registration of the alien following his arrival in the United States, with provisions for an annual census of the unnaturalized and a system of education in Americanism which would give every alien an opportunity to learn the English language and something of American history, traditions, ideals and institutions. Primarily I recommend this enrollment as a means of helping the alien to help himself to the best that America affords, because only by realizing the best in America can America realize the best in the alien.

The enrollment plan, however, would perform other great and important functions, in that it would reveal the presence of the alien who is here in violation of the law or who seeks by words or acts to induce the violent overturn of our institutions. They come from all directions and by all means of transportation. They are huddled in the dark holds of smugglers' vessels which ply from the islands of the Caribbean sea with illicit rum or vile narcotic drugs. They steal across our vast expanse of land border; they come by railroad, by automobile and by airplane. The smuggled alien means no good to America. What kind of an American can we develop out of the individual whose first acquaintance with America comes through defiance of our law and contempt for our authority? He is a law violator when he arrives and he remains one. He ought to be weeded out and sent back whence he came.

Enrollment would enable us to know those among our alien population who are here to preach the downfall of all law and order and the destruction of all authority. No one knows how many agents of anarchy there are in America to-day. They come by devious ways and they operate by stealth and concealment. That they ought to be found and deported no true American can deny. We are constantly finding traces of their propaganda and concrete results of their teachings.

WHAT ENROLLMENT WILL DO.

Summing it up, here are a few results which I believe the enrollment of aliens will accomplish:

1. Unless some plan of enrollment is provided it will be necessary, in order to enforce the immigration laws, to have a force of officers to inquire into the legality of residence of aliens in practically all parts of the country. This system would be highly undesirable to all and would undoubtedly be the source of much embarrassment. The enrollment of all aliens would solve the problem.

2. Frequently timid and hesitant, the enrollment requirement will be likely to bring the alien "out of his shell," so to speak, and to give him self-assurance. It will provide the contact now lacking between the foreign-born resident and the government.

3. The ultimate object—the assimilation of the foreign-born through Americanization and naturalization—is more readily accomplished, because it does away with the necessity for producing witnesses who have personally known the applicant for citizenship for a period of five years. Experience has proved that this requirement, at present necessary, the alien cannot meet because of circumstances not otherwise detrimental to himself.

4. The government enrollment officers and the government approved welfare committees which this measure contemplates will frequently save aliens many expenses incident to the employment of lawyers and others to assist them in the preparation of their papers and the presentation of perplexing questions with which they may be confronted.

5. It will mean protection to the alien from the wiles and schemes of the nationals of his own country and those born here through the establishment of places, the creation of committees, and so on, from which he can secure reliable, accurate information.

6. By being brought into contact with representatives of the government whose duty it is to make no distinction on account of race or religion it helps to break down the barriers of prejudice and misunderstanding which sometimes exist between the foreign and native born and among the several groups of foreign-born themselves. It will create a better spirit of tolerance among all.

7. It will help raise the educational standards of the foreign-born and this will mean a higher standard of citizenship, which in turn must necessarily be reflected in more intelligent elections and a better qualified and more satisfied foreign-born citizenry.

8. Education in the language, methods, ideals and traditions of America means increased efficiency, with the attendant advantages to the alien, the local community, state and nation and the world.

9. The result of this training will tend earlier to familiarize the foreign-born with American customs and ideals.

10. It will arouse in the alien a desire for American citizenship, and whether this desire be from patriotic or selfish motives, if he be worthy, his acquisition into American citizenship is advantageous.

11. It will reduce crime, in that those who are inherently honest will not, when difficulties and embarrassments, trials and temptations arise, listen to the wiles of the tempter, because they have come to a knowledge that in America the individual has his own chance; it will reduce crime, because a clear understanding of the possibilities of America brings a realization, even if the individual be not inherently inclined to honesty, that it pays to be honest.

12. Will teach respect for the law, for with an understanding of the purposes of law comes an appreciation in the individual of its advantages.

13. Will reduce disease by an understanding of things taught and seen, read and heard.

14. Will promote sanitary methods through instruction and by observation.

15. Therefore enrollment is obviously to the advantage of the alien from an intellectual, economic and financial standpoint. It raises him in his own estimation, and under proper supervision this is greatly to be desired, because it fosters a desire for home ownership and leads to confident participation in community life, among the greatest Americanizing influences possible.

16. It will react to advantage to the next generation through intelligent direction of the qualifications of offspring in every line of endeavor.

17. Enrollment will diminish the effect of propaganda by irresponsible agents of anarchism, communism and the like, because the foreign-born will better understand American principles, and, understanding them, will realize the folly of the red radical doctrines. At the same time it will reveal the existence of these sinister influences.

18. It will lessen the number of violations of our immigration laws by the surreptitious entry of aliens, because the knowledge that all aliens must enroll will check the rush of such violators.

19. It will adequately check the legality of the residence of orientals toward whom we have adopted a policy of exclusion.

20. It may make unnecessary some irksome laws, enacted principally for the protection of the nation.

21. It will enable us better to protect our own country, gained through the blood of our forefathers.

22. It will likely tend to the arrival on these shores of a better class of aliens, in that those here will convey to those of the relatives and friends abroad a higher conception of America and the duties and possibilities of participation in American life.

THE TACNA-ARICA PLEBISCITE.

President Coolidge, who had been agreed upon as arbitrator in the Tacna-Arica boundary dispute between Chile and Peru, after giving the matter careful consideration, announced his conclusions on March 9, 1925, and the award was delivered by him to the Chilean and Peruvian ambassadors. It granted the major contentions of Chile and decided that the question of permanent sovereignty of the two provinces involved in the dispute must be determined by a plebiscite.

The president's opinion and award were not wholly favorable to either party and were in no sense a compromise. The decision was regarded by American officials as being clear cut on the merits of each of the three questions submitted, and while Chile won her contention for a plebiscite the conditions under which the plebiscite is to be held were decided partly in accordance with the Chilean and partly in harmony with the Peruvian contention. Peru won a victory relative to the northern or Tarata boundary.

PLEBISCITE TO BE HELD.

In regard to the first question submitted, that of a plebiscite, the president's award stated:

"The arbitrator holds that the provisions of the second and third paragraphs of article 3 of the treaty of Ancon are still in effect, that the plebiscite should be held and that the interests of both parties can be properly safeguarded by establishing suitable conditions therefor."

The second question related to the conditions of the plebiscite, including the terms and time of the payment of 10,000,000 silver dollars by the nation which remained the owner of Tacna and Arica. President Coolidge decided that it be held under the supervision of a plebiscitary commission of three members, one to be named by Chile, one by Peru and one by the United States, the last to be appointed by the president and act as president of the commission. This commission was to be appointed within four months from March 9 and was to meet in the city of Arica not later than six months from the rendition of President Coolidge's award, to formulate rules for the plebiscite, fix its date and the time and places of registration and voting.

The commission was to frame regulations governing the procedure of registration and election boards, secrecy of the ballot, reception and counting of ballots, tabulation and scrutiny of returns and was to have in general complete control over the plebiscite and "determine all questions as to the registration of voters, the casting and counting of the vote and whether the persons claiming the right to register and vote are qualified to do so, subject only to the provisions of the opinion of award."

Women were not to vote, as woman suffrage does not exist in Chile or Peru. The arbitrator held that the following persons, 21 years old, able to read and write, might vote:

1. Persons born in Tacna and Arica as defined by the award.

2. Chileans and Peruvians who resided two years continuously in that territory and continue to so reside until the date of registration, and reside for three months immediately preceding registration in the subdelegation in which they are residents at the time of registration and make affidavit of residence as required by the commission.

3. Foreigners, neither Chileans nor Peruvians, who are eligible for naturalization and who fulfill certain qualifications.

The arbitrator held, however, that no person should be denied the right to vote solely because of inability to read and write who, on July 20, 1922, and continuously from that date until registration, was an owner of real property in Tacna or Arica.

No person should acquire a vote through residence under the two-year clause if he had served in the army, navy, carbineers, government police, secret service or gendarmerie of Chile or Peru or been a government official or civil employe in the political, judicial or fiscal service of either country. But military persons of all ranks and civil employes of every degree who were born in Tacna-Arica should have the opportunity to return to their native place to vote.

The third question, which concerns the northern and southern boundaries of the provinces of Tacna and Arica, was decided outright in favor of Peru as far as it concerns the northern boundary, including the province of Tarata.

So far as it concerns the southern boundary the question was remitted to a special commission for a report upon the location of the old Peruvian interprovincial boundary lines.

The people in Peru were dissatisfied with the award, which they considered to be too favorable to Chile, and a number of demonstrations occurred. The government, however, succeeded in preventing any serious trouble.

TASK GIVEN TO GEN. PERSHING.

On March 23 President Coolidge appointed Gen. John J. Pershing president of the Tacna-Arica plebiscite commission. Augustin Edwards was appointed by Chile to head its delegation, while Peru chose M. Freyre to lead its delegation. Gen. Pershing sailed for South America in July and in August was at work in Arica on the details of the plebiscite. In his efforts to secure a free expression of the opinion of the voters in the disputed regions he laid down certain rules which while obviously fair caused more or less anger among both the Chileans and Peruvians. Augustin Edwards, through his newspapers, criticized Gen. Pershing and Americans generally with great severity. Among other things they charged Pershing with having been unduly influenced by the Peruvians and with being incompetent.

APPEALS TO LEAGUE.

On Dec. 1 the controversy between Chile and Peru was brought to the attention of the league of nations by the Chilean minister at Bern, Valdes Mendeville, who deposited with Sir Eric Drummond, the league's secretary-general, a memorandum regarding the delay in holding the plebiscite, provided for in the award of President Coolidge as arbitrator, to end the dispute.

The memorandum was regarded by some as a protest against Gen. Pershing for retarding the voting on the question at issue.

"The commission," said the memorandum, "has been sitting at Arica for four months and Chile has fulfilled all the conditions laid down by Gen. Pershing, including a guaranty for impartiality of voting and withdrawal of troops. Nevertheless, Gen. Pershing has convoked new meetings of the commission without putting on the agenda the questions of fixing a plebiscite date or voting conditions."

Continuing, the memorandum expressed the belief of Chile that a postponement of the plebiscite would increase the animosity between Chile and Peru and that therefore Chile ordered its representative at Arica not to take part in the sittings of the commission until Gen. Pershing was willing to discuss a date for the plebiscite. It charged that Peru was obstructing the plebiscite and fomenting trouble so cleverly that Gen. Pershing considered it inadvisable to fix an early date for the voting.

"If Gen. Pershing persists in not hastening the plebiscite," the memorandum added, "he is playing the game of the Peruvians and becoming involuntarily the best collaborator of Peruvian obstruction."

In some quarters the idea prevailed that the depositing of the memorandum was for the purpose of opening the way for an official submission to the league of nations of the Tacna-Arica dispute.

Up to the time that this edition of The Daily News Almanac and Year-Book went to press the plebiscite had not been held.

BREAD AND OTHER BAKERY PRODUCTS.

According to data collected at the biennial census of manufactures of 1923, the establishments engaged primarily in the baking for sale as such, of bread, biscuits, crackers, cakes, pastry, etc., reported products valued at $1,122,834,099 an increase of 3 per cent as compared with $1,089,971,652 in 1921, the last preceding census year. Of the total for 1923, $211,627,628 was contributed by establishments whose principal products were biscuits and crackers and $911,206,471 by those engaged primarily in the manufacture of other bakery products. The rates of increase shown for 1923, as compared with 1921, by the products of these two classes of establishments were 12.9 per cent and 1 per cent, respectively.

The foregoing figures do not include the value of bread, rolls, pastry, etc., baked by hotels, restaurants and boarding houses, but do include the value of products of bakeries operated in connection with restaurants in all cases where it was possible to segregate the bakery business from the restaurant business, or, if such segregation were impossible, where it was obvious that the income derived from the bakery business constituted the greater part of the total income.

The detailed data reported by bakeries with products valued at less than $20,000 and also the data for a few of the larger ones were so incomplete that it was impracticable to tabulate for these bakeries the output and value of the several classes of products made. The bakeries which reported products valued at $20,000 and over numbered 8,987. Detailed reports of products were made by biscuit and cracker manufacturers whose total output represented 96.9 per cent of the total value of products of that branch of the industry and by establishments engaged primarily in the making of bread and other bakery products whose combined output represented 79.3 per cent of the total value of products for that branch. The production figures for the entire industry, estimated on the basis of these detailed reports, are as follows: Bread and rolls, 8,429,738,953 pounds, valued at $628,256,785; biscuits, crackers and cookies, 1,149,502,118 pounds, valued at $209,594,960; cake and doughnuts, $191,151,359; pies and other pastry, $78,359,839; pretzels, $4,659,655, and other products, $10,811,501. No similar data were collected at preceding censuses.

Of the 18,739 establishments reporting for 1923 products valued at $5,000 or more, 13,623, or about 73 per cent, were distributed throughout eleven states, as follows: New York, 3,127; Pennsylvania, 2,023; Illinois, 1,779; California, 1,117; Ohio, 1,115; Massachusetts, 1,099; New Jersey, 1,054; Missouri, 644; Michigan, 605; Wisconsin, 559, and Indiana, 524. The decrease in the number of establishments between 1921 and 1923 was due largely to the following causes: 1. Some establishments whose products for 1921 were valued at more than $5,000 reported less than $5,000 for 1923. 2. A considerable number of establishments which reported for 1921 had gone out of business before the beginning of 1923, or were idle during the entire year. 3. Some establishments which operated independently in 1921 were consolidated with others before the beginning of 1923.

MAYORS OF LARGE CITIES (1925).

Akron, O.—D. C. Rybolt, Rep.
Albany, N. Y.—William S. Hackett, Dem.
Atlanta, Ga.—Walter A. Sims, Dem.
Baltimore, Md.—Howard W. Jackson, Dem.
Boston, Mass.—Malcolm E. Nichols, Rep.
Bridgeport, Conn.—F. William Behrens, Rep.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Frank X. Schwab, Rep.
Cambridge, Mass.—Edward W. Quinn, Nonp.
Camden, N. J.—Victor King, Dem.
Charleston, S. C.—Thomas Porcher Stoney, Dem.
Chicago, Ill.—William E. Dever, Dem.
Cincinnati, O.—George P. Carrell, Rep.
Cleveland, O.—Clayton C. Townes, Rep.
Columbus, O.—James J. Thomas, Rep.
Dayton, O.—Frank B. Hale, Dem.
Denver, Col.—Benjamin F. Stapleton, Dem.
Des Moines, Iowa—Carleton M. Garver, Rep.
Detroit, Mich.—John W. Smith, Nonp.
Duluth, Minn.—Samuel F. Snively, Ind.
Fall River, Mass.—Edmund P. Talbot, Dem.
Fort Wayne, Ind.—Wm. J. Hosey, Dem.
Fort Worth, Tex.—H. C. Meacham.
Galveston, Tex.—J. E. Pearce, City Party.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—Elvin Swarthout, Nonp.
Hartford, Conn.—Norman C. Stevens, Rep.
Houston, Tex.—Oscar F. Holcombe, Dem.
Indianapolis, Ind.—John R. Duvall, Rep.
Jersey City, N. J.—Frank Hague, Dem.
Kansas City, Kas.—W. W. Gordon, Dem.
Kansas City, Mo.—Albert I. Beach, Rep.
Lincoln, Neb.—Frank C. Zehrung, Rep.
Los Angeles, Cal.—George E. Cryer, Rep.
Louisville, Ky.—Arthur A. Will, Rep.
Lowell, Mass.—John J. Donovan, Nonp.
Memphis, Tenn.—Rowlett Paine, Dem.
Milwaukee, Wis.—Daniel W. Hoan, Soc.
Minneapolis, Minn.—George E. Leach, Nonp.
Nashville, Tenn.—Hilary E. Howse, Dem.
Newark, N. J.—Thomas L. Raymond, Rep.
New Haven, Conn.—David E. Fitz-Gerald, Dem.
New Orleans, La.—Andrew J. McShane, Dem.
New York, N. Y.—James J. Walker, Dem.
Oakland, Cal.—John L. Davie, Rep.
Oklahoma City, Okla.—O. A. Cargill, Dem.
Omaha, Neb.—James C. Dahlman, Dem.
Paterson, N. J.—Colin M. McLean, Rep.
Peoria, Ill.—Edward N. Woodruff, Rep.
Philadelphia, Pa.—W. Freeland Kendrick, Rep.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Charles H. Kline, Rep.
Portland, Me.—H. A. Brinkerhoff (mgr.) Nonp.
Portland, Ore.—George L. Baker, Rep.
Providence, R. I.—Joseph H. Gainer, Dem.
Reading, Pa.—William E. Sharman, Dem.
Richmond, Va.—J. Fulmer Bright, Dem.
Rochester, N. Y.—C. D. Van Zandt, Rep.
St. Joseph, Mo.—Henry E. Grosser, Dem.
St. Louis, Mo.—Henry W. Kiel, Rep.
St. Paul, Minn.—Arthur E. Nelson, Rep.
Salt Lake City, Utah—C. C. Neslen, Nonp.
San Antonio, Tex.—John W. Tobin, Nonp.
San Diego, Cal.—J. L. Bacon, Nonp.
San Francisco, Cal.—James Rolph, Jr., Rep.
Schenectady, N. Y.—William W. Campbell, Rep.
Scranton, Pa.—John F. Durkan, Dem.
Seattle, Wash.—Edwin J. Brown, Nonp.
Spokane, Wash.—Charles A. Fleming, Dem.
Springfield, Ill.—Samuel A. Bullard, Rep.
Springfield, Mass.—Fordis C. Parker, Rep.
Syracuse, N. Y.—John H. Walrath, Dem.
Toledo, O.—Fred J. Mery, Rep.
Trenton, N. J.—Frederick W. Donnelly, Dem.
Troy, N. Y.—Harry E. Clinton, Rep.
Wilmington, Del.—George W. K. Forrest, Rep.
Worcester, Mass.—Michael J. O'Hara, Rep.
Youngstown, O.—Charles F. Scheible, Rep.

CHINESE TARIFF AUTONOMY.

[From an article by F. R. Eldridge in Commerce Reports for Nov. 30, 1925.]

The powers have agreed to grant China tariff autonomy effective Jan. 1, 1929, provided China abolishes the likin tax on the interior movement of commodities prior to that date. The economic effects of this action are likely to be most important. China's whole position as a capital importing country may eventually, in the course of years, be vitally affected by the industrial development that tariff autonomy may bring. In granting China the right to control its own tariff policy the powers who are dominant in the country's import trade probably have realized that their best interests lie in the economic development of China. The demand for tariff autonomy has been only one significant indication of the economic factors underlying the present nationalist movement. Growing opposition to foreign loans and concessions and the demand for equalization in the taxation of foreign and domestic goods are other indications. Indeed, the era of foreign penetration seems to have ended and the era of intensive self-development to have begun.

China's annual trade balance is normally unfavorable. In the five years following 1920 the total imports of merchandise into China amounted to approximately 4,700,000,000 haikwan taels (average value of the tael was 80 cents), while the exports totaled only 3,300,000,000 taels, leaving a net unfavorable merchandise balance of 1,400,000,000 taels for the five-year period. There must be added to this the sums which the country pays abroad each year as interest on its foreign debts, on foreign investments in China, as shipping and insurance charges and as other unfavorable invisible items.

From the net unfavorable balance resulting must be deducted the considerable remittances to China of Chinese resident abroad—the expenditures of tourists and missionaries in China and other favorable invisible items. The net result of China's international transactions, therefore, only can be approximated, but the total net import of gold and silver during the last five years reached 212,000,000 taels. In other words, after all transactions, this amount of gold and silver has moved to China since 1920. China, therefore, unlike India, which is the world's silver sink because of its favorable merchandise balance, has imported silver in spite of an unfavorable merchandise balance. That China has been able to do so is, of course, due to the credit balance of the invisible items, either current or capital. This absorption in the last five years has amounted to an average annual net import of treasure from abroad of 42,000,000 taels.

Forces now at work in China, however, may radically affect the character of trade, and possibly the trade balance. Industrialization, which has resulted in the demand for tariff autonomy, primarily for the purpose of protecting the struggling Chinese cotton and cigarette industries from foreign competition, seems now assured. When we consider that in the year 1924 textiles composed 25 per cent of all China's imports and that there is sufficient arable land to grow the raw cotton and sufficient labor at home to manufacture cotton textiles we realize how important to the country's internal economy the question of protection becomes. The right to levy duties high enough to overcome the natural advantages of the developed industries of Japan and Great Britain may mean a building up of the home industry at the expense of the import trade. As these countries supply most of these textiles, their trade is expected to be most seriously affected. On the other hand, there are, of course, natural disadvantages under which the Chinese industry has struggled and will continue to struggle even with the right to fix protective duties. The high cost of transporting raw cotton from the Chinese cotton area to Shanghai, the difficulty in operating cotton mills anywhere except in the immediate neighborhood of the foreign-protected zones, the ever-increasing independence of labor and the excessive taxation on all enterprise located anywhere outside those zones are all factors militating against purely Chinese industry in China proper as against the foreign-owned mills in the treaty ports.

Tariff autonomy, which will benefit both classes of industry alike, nevertheless will probably be of greater actual benefit to the foreign-owned textile mills in the treaty ports, in permitting them to compete with foreign imports, than to the Chinese-owned mills in Chinese territory. The same is true, to a much lesser extent, in the case of the cigarette industry, which, however, represented only 3 per cent of China's imports during 1924. The total importation of these two commodities in that year amounted to 286,000,000 haikwan taels, while China's net unfavorable balance in merchandise transactions reached only 268,000,000 haikwan taels. Although tariff autonomy, with its effective protection for the tobacco and certain lines of the textile industry, eventually may result in reducing imports of these two commodities—the only ones of importance in China's import trade which at present can be produced economically in China—the increased demands for equipment and machinery for cotton mills will probably compensate for the loss in tobacco and textiles.

THE WAR IN MOROCCO.

The war waged by France and Spain against the well organized forces of Abd-el-Krim, the Riffian chieftain in northern Morocco, continued throughout the greater part of 1925. The Spaniards met with rather severe losses in the early part of the year and it was not until they had concluded an arrangement for co-operation with the French that they succeeded in landing on the shores of Alhucemas bay in September and capturing Ajdir, a town used by the Riffians as their headquarters. The French also suffered reverses in the spring and early summer, but under the leadership of Marshal Petain and Gen. S. Naulin they stopped Abd-el-Krim's drive toward Fez in July and drove his armed bands back into the mountains. Marshal Lyautey resigned in September and returned to France. A squadron of American aviators under Col. Charles Sweeney assisted the French forces for several months.

STATE AND SECTIONAL SOCIETIES IN CHICAGO.

Indiana Society of Chicago—President, Col. George T. Buckingham; treasurer, Frederick G. Campbell; secretary, Edward M. Holloway, 725 Federal building.

Kentucky Society of Chicago—President, Edwin Morrow; secretary, O. L. Moore, 208 South LaSalle street; treasurer, Melville Traylor.

Missourians, Society of—President, E. C. Hart; secretary, W. C. Deane.

New England Society of Chicago—President, James J. Barbour; treasurer, Joseph H. Vaill; secretary, Mrs. L. P. Paine.

Wisconsin Society of Chicago—President, Henry L. Green; secretary-treasurer, George H. Lamberton.

THE SOCIETY OF MIDLAND AUTHORS.

President—Payson S. Wild.
Secretary—Eleanor Ellis Perkins.

JURISDICTIONAL DISPUTES IN THE BUILDING TRADES.

[From the annual report of James J. Davis, secretary of labor.]

On the matter of jurisdictional disputes I have strong convictions and shall open my mind freely and frankly on the evil effect these disputes have on the building program of the entire country. In some instances it is more than a jurisdictional dispute—it is civil war between contending organizations.

I know of nothing more disheartening to a workman than to set out in the morning not knowing whether or not he is going to get a day's pay, because one of these jurisdictional disputes may be on; I don't know of anything so disheartening to the owner of a building, the man who is paying for it, or to the contractor who employs the men to build it. All parties connected with the enterprise of raising a new building can sidestep the responsibility for these disputes, but it is usually the workman who in the end gets the blame for stoppage of work and organized labor suffers from it.

The contractor, the subcontractor, the architect, the owner, the financial organizations paying the bills are all innocent losers in a situation not of their making. I know many men who are anxious to build, and afraid to build, because of these jurisdictional disputes.

The fact is, these jurisdictional disputes have become a matter of grave concern to the whole public. The whole business and industrial machinery of the country is upset as, one after the other, important factors in the national building program are subjected to loss by wrangles and stoppages of work. The loss begins with the wages of the trades in dispute. It spreads and spreads until large sections of the public are out of pocket. That sort of thing, if long continued, can slow up the building program of an entire section of the country, and it has a bad effect on business generally. It is impossible to overemphasize the bad effects arising from one of these jurisdictional disputes, and it is just as hard to overemphasize the importance of getting them settled and stopped as promptly as possible. And the worker himself cannot get out of his part in getting them settled.

Nothing can do more to destroy the chances of organized labor to deal with large organized industrial interests than these civil wars among the unions. Organized labor has withstood destructive assaults within and without its own ranks. It should root out the jurisdictional dispute. So long as the trade-union movement stands true to its principles and deserves the support of its membership and the public it will get that support. But, like other movements in this or any other country, organized labor can commit suicide through internal dissension. And these jurisdictional disputes are just that form of suicide.

It is only the building trades that are directly affected by these so-called jurisdictional disputes, but perhaps nothing has done more to hurt labor in general. When the head of a great manufacturing enterprise was asked why his labor wasn't organized he said: "We have more classifications in our industry than there are in the building trades, and if we were dealing with the several unions their jurisdictional disputes would ruin our business. In the building industry losses of that kind can be taken care of by directly taxing the people by increasing rents, and so on. But our competition is keen and we have no way of making up losses that might result from jurisdictional disputes, and we can't take any such chances."

I realize that with new inventions, improvements and changes in building materials and methods going on all the time these craft disputes are bound to occur. Some of these are honest differences of opinion. If the question were only of wages, working conditions or other matters between workers and employers there might be reason for stoppage of work until adjustment is reached. But in the case of disputes as to which craft shall perform a given piece of work the owner or employer is not at fault; he has no part in the dispute. He has entered into contract and tradesmen have accepted certain terms and conditions of employment. Therefore, in all fairness, the owner or employer is entitled to labor's service even though the crafts have a difference among themselves. Agreements call for unbroken work until the job is completed.

If the crafts cannot agree there is the organization known as the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards, in which all are fairly represented, to which the matter should be referred. While the difference is being settled work should go on. And when the board has decided the question the decision should be accepted. Some building trades have accepted the awards of this board, others have not. That means that every encouragement must be given to extending the activities of this board of awards. All parties are represented on it and all parties should abide by its decisions. If the present board is not properly organized to care for the situation, some other plan should be worked out which can satisfactorily handle it.

There are angles to this abuse in building that I cannot go into here, but in all the human elements that enter into it the workman always gets the blame. These constant stoppages are costly. They cost the worker not only in loss of wages but in constant assessments that the fighting may go on. Every loss caused by these disputes comes home to the worker, because every additional cost to a building is paid in higher rents and purchase price. These fights are even cutting down work by frightening people from building.

Here is the case in a nutshell: Invention and change in building methods are going to go on. So long as progress goes on disputes are bound to occur. The thing is to get them settled. Here in the board of awards is the machinery to settle them.

After all, the American worker is a businessman. We have got to rely on his business sense to refer to an impartial tribunal created for the purpose all matters in dispute. We must appeal to his business sense to abide by its decisions when handed down. And we appeal to his business sense, his sense of profit and loss, to stay on the job and finish the job until his difference is ended.

UNITED STATES VETERANS' BUREAU.

Director—Gen. Frank T. Hines.
Assistant to the Director—John D. Cutter.
Deputy Director—William H. Conklin.
Assistant Director—George E. Ijams.
Medical Director—Dr. E. O. Crossman.
General Counsel—William Wolff Smith.
National Guardianship Officer—D. G. Arnold.
Chairman Central Board of Appeals—C. O. Shaw.
Chairman Advisory Group on Appeals—G. E. Seaman.
Chairman Committee on Recoveries—W. H. Close.
Assistant Directors in Charge—
Co-Ordination Service—O. W. Clark.
Finance Service—H. W. Breining.
Claims and Insurance Service—C. E. Mulhearn.

THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.

[From the annual report of Hubert Work, secretary of the interior, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925.]

The national park service supervises nineteen parks and thirty-two monuments. The former embrace 11,272 square miles, while the monuments are confined to smaller tracts consisting in some instances of only a few acres. Over 2,000,000 people visited them last season and indications point to a rapid increase in the number availing themselves of these attractions in the future. To care for this influx of visitors has taxed the ingenuity of the national park service.

With one exception all of the national parks and monuments are west of the Mississippi river and their great distance from the centers of population suggested the need for establishing other appropriate park areas in the east to provide for the growth of the out-of-doors movement.

Two sites of national park proportions have been selected, one in Virginia and the other in North Carolina-Tennessee. Congress, as well as the people throughout the east and the state authorities concerned, has given its support to the movement. Progress has been made toward acquiring land for the purpose for donation to the government.

GALLERIES OF SCENERY.

Motor travel into the parks far surpasses transportation by rail, embarrassing road construction and repair. With the advent of the automobile the national forests, states and municipalities have entered this attractive recreational field with enthusiasm. The national parks are national museums of our American wilderness and should be commercialized only incidentally. Congress' attention is invited to a policy intended to stress the educational value of these primeval galleries of American scenery.

A foundation for an educational system was laid in the nature-study class organized in Yosemite and several other national parks. During the last year educational work has been applied to all the major parks.

With the co-operation of the American Association of Museums, a definite beginning has been made in the construction of permanent buildings for museum use. In the new Yosemite village, in Yosemite National park, an appropriate and artistic structure has been built, the gift of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller memorial, to house an interesting collection telling the history and geological story of the park. It will also serve as headquarters for the nature-guide activities.

In the Mesa Verde National park, through private donations, the superintendent was able to design and construct a building of pueblo type in which will be exhibited the culture of the cliff dwellers.

It is hoped that these two museums are only the forerunners of others to be established for the benefit and enjoyment of the people, each to be adapted to the peculiar requirements of the park in which it is located. The cost of constructing these important buildings will not come from the national treasury, but will be taken care of through volunteer gifts from private sources. The donors are to be congratulated upon advancing so materially the particular educational program which is now an outstanding feature of park development.

The federal government should be relieved of the supervision of smaller parks and many national monuments and be permitted to confine its administration exclusively to parks of national proportions, of interest to people from every state. It should not compete in small recreational areas with states and municipalities, but concentrate on those of national scope in which recreation should be secondary to the preservation of what nature made, to be left as found. The smaller areas should be administered by the states in which they are located, many of which already maintain state parks. These could be linked into a chain along tourist highways.

The huge sums of money derived from tourist travel is of increasing local importance. It has been estimated that tourists expend something like $50,000,000 in Colorado alone during the vacation period, while this sum is said even to be exceeded in other states. California is reputed to receive $500,000,000 a year from this same tourist source, while in Minnesota the estimates are placed at $150,000,000. But to commercialize the national parks would be to destroy an irreplaceable heritage.

DETAILS OF PARK SERVICE.

1. Handled largest volume of tourist travel in the history of the parks—1925 season, 1,760,512 visitors, as against 1,422,353 in 1924 and 1,280,886 in 1923.

2. Handled largest volume of automobile travel in the history of the national parks—1925 season, 368,212 cars, as against 315,916 in 1924 and 271,482 in 1923.

3. Handled largest volume of tourist travel in the history of the national monuments—1925 season, 347,572 visitors, as against 248,555 in 1924 and 212,826 in 1923.

4. Collected $670,920.98 in revenues from the operation of the national parks and monuments, as against $663,886.32 in 1924 and $513,706.36 in 1923.

5. Accepted, through the department, deed giving title to tract of land for inclusion in Lafayette National park; also donations of money and other gifts from park friends.

6. Secured donation of $10,500 for use in cleaning up the roadsides in Yellowstone National park.

7. Assumed charge of two new national monuments created by presidential proclamation during the year. These were the Wupatki in Arizona and Glacier Bay in Alaska.

8. Stimulated use of national parks for winter sports. Ten of these reservations were open last winter.

9. Afforded protection to the wild life of the parks and monuments and co-operated with the bureau of animal industry and the biological survey in controlling the hoof-and-mouth disease among deer in Yosemite National park.

10. Co-operated with the bureau of fisheries and with state hatcheries in fish planting in park lakes and streams.

11. Co-operated with the bureau of entomology in insect-control work in park forests.

12. Continued co-operation with the public health service in improving sanitary conditions in the national parks.

13. Continued operation of government free bathhouse in Hot Springs National park, giving a total of 73,841 baths to 3,441 persons. Also examined and treated 3,411 persons in the free clinic in co-operation with the public health service.

14. Carried on repair and restoration of ruins in the Mesa Verde National park and in eight monuments in the southwestern group and continued under permit archæological investigations of the National Geographic society in the Chaco Canyon National monument.

15. Expanded the educational facilities in the national parks.

16. Arranged for improved facilities of public utilities and expanded public camp grounds for motorists.

17. Carried on road construction and reconstruction in the national parks and monuments under appropriations of $2,500,000 granted by congress for this work. In connection with this work secured co-operation of bureau of public roads.

18. Through the field office of the civil engineering division handled the minutiæ of detail involved in preparing specifications, calling for bids and entering into contracts for road work, as well as directing construction of certain roads by force account.

19. Through landscape engineering division handled increased problems due to road development program under way in many of the parks and generally improved landscape conditions in the parks.

20. Co-operated with national conference on state parks in the stimulation of interest in state parks and in securing definite business organization of conference.

21 Co-operated with highway, automobile and other associations, as well as with newspapers and magazines, in dissemination of information regarding parks and monuments and the loaning of photographs for publicity purposes.

22. Prepared and distributed 470,202 publications relating to the national parks and monuments.

23. Prepared and distributed 111,500 automobile and other maps of the national parks and 196,000 park windshield stickers.

24. Co-operated with other government bureaus in showing on their map publications accurate locations of parks and monuments.

25. Co-operated with the national capital park commission, of which the director is a member, and with the president's conference on outdoor recreation.

26. Placed records of the national park service at disposal of the subcommittee of the senate on public lands and surveys investigating the public domain and furnished all possible assistance to promote investigation.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT ON FREE SPEECH.

By a vote of seven to two the United States Supreme court upheld the conviction of Benjamin Gitlow under the New York criminal anarchy law for publishing in the Revolutionary Age and advocating in speeches a manifesto issued by the left wing of the socialist party. Gitlow, convicted in 1920, was sentenced to five to ten years at hard labor.

The majority of the court, in an opinion by Justice Sanford, declared that Gitlow's conviction did not invade any of his constitutional rights. The statute was valid, it held, and he could be punished under it for advocating acts of force, violence and unlawfulness in general terms.

It was not essential that the immediate execution of these acts should have been advocated, the opinion stated, nor was it necessary, before a person could be punished under the act, that the language used should have been "reasonably and ordinarily calculated to incite certain persons" to such acts or addressed to specific persons.

Justices Holmes and Brandeis, in the dissenting opinion, asserted that the measure to be applied in each case was whether "the words used are used in such circumstances and are of such a nature as to create a clear and present danger that they will bring about the substantive evils that (the state) has a right to prevent."

DISSENTING OPINION.

Applying what they considered the correct test, they held it was manifest "that there was no present danger of an attempt to overthrow the government by force on the part of the admittedly small minority who shared the defendant's views."

"If publication of this document had been laid as an attempt to induce an uprising against government at once and not at some indefinite time in the future," the dissenting justices declared, "it would have presented a different question. The object would have been one with which the law might deal, subject to the doubt whether there was any danger that the publication could produce any result, or, in other words, whether it was not futile and too remote for possible consequences. But the indictment alleges the publication and nothing more."

The jury that tried Gitlow, a former New York assemblyman, found that his publication and advocacy of the manifesto constituted an unlawful act for the overthrow of the government.

Gitlow insisted that the prosecution must show that he had committed "some definite or immediate act or acts" of force, violence or unlawfulness directed toward the overthrowing of organized government, and that the language used was "reasonably and ordinarily calculated to incite certain persons" to such acts.

Justice Sanford, giving the opinion for the majority of the court, stated that the defendant's contention was that there was no evidence of any concrete result flowing from the publication of the manifesto or of circumstances showing the likelihood of such result, and that therefore the New York law penalized the mere utterance of such "doctrine" having no quality of incitement.

The New York criminal anarchy statute, he said, "does not penalize the utterance or publication of abstract 'doctrine' or academic discussion having no quality of incitement to any concrete action," and "does not restrain the advocacy of changes in the form of government by constitutional and lawful means," but it does prohibit "language advocating, advising or teaching the overthrow of organized government by unlawful means."

The manifesto, Justice Sanford found, "advocates and urges in fervent language" means for bringing about the destruction of organized parliamentary government through "mass industrial revolts usurping the functions of municipal government, political mass strikes directed against the preliminary state, and revolutionary mass action for its final destruction," which "necessarily imply the use of force and violence, and in their essential nature are inherently unlawful in a constitutional government of law and order."

LIMIT ON RIGHT OF SPEECH.

"It is a fundamental principle, long established," Justice Sanford continued, "that the freedom of speech and of the press which is secured by the constitution does not confer an absolute right to speak or publish, without responsibility, whatever one may choose, or an unrestricted and unbridled license that gives immunity for every possible use of language and prevents the punishment of those who abuse this freedom. That a state in the exercise of its police power may punish those who abuse this freedom is not open to question."

Utterances advocating the overthrow of organized government by force, violence and unlawful means, he declared, "present a sufficient danger of substantive evil to bring their punishment within the range of legislative discretion," and "the immediate danger is none the less real and substantial because the effect of a given utterance cannot be accurately foreseen."

NATIONAL AIRCRAFT DEFENSE BOARD'S REPORT.

On Sept. 12, 1925, President Coolidge made public the following letter sent by him on that date to Secretary Wilbur of the navy department and Secretary (then acting) Davis of the war department:

"Your joint letter stating that 'for the purpose of making a study of the best means of developing and applying aircraft in national defense and to supplement the studies already made by the war and navy departments on that subject, we respectfully suggest that you as commander in chief of both army and navy appoint a board to further study and advise on this subject,' has just been received.

"Your suggestion is one which already had my approval so far that last spring I had conferred with parties as to the desirability of taking such action so that a report might be laid before me for my information and also for the use of the incoming congress.

"I am therefore asking the following named gentlemen to meet me at the white house on Thursday next at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when I shall suggest to them that they organize by selecting their own chairman and proceed immediately to a consideration of the problem involved so that they can report by the latter part of November."

Those named to serve on the committee were:

Maj.-Gen. James G. Harbord, retired, president of the Radio Corporation of America, New York.

Rear-Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, retired, Washington, D. C.

Dwight W. Morrow, lawyer and banker, Englewood, N. J.

Howard E. Coffin, consulting engineer and expert on aeronautics, Detroit, Mich.

Col. Hiram Bingham, senator for Connecticut, formerly of the air service, member of the senate committee on military affairs.

Carl Vinson of Georgia, member of the house committee on naval affairs.

James S. Parker of New York, chairman of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce.

Arthur C. Denison of Grand Rapids, Mich., judge of the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals.

William F. Durand of Los Angeles, Cal., president of the Institute of Mechanical Engineering and member of the national advisory committee for aeronautics.

REPORT IS SUBMITTED.

Dwight W. Morrow was chosen to act as chairman. The investigation was carried on through September, October and November and on Dec. 2 the committee made its report to President Coolidge.

The report constituting the unanimous findings of Chairman Dwight Morrow and the eight other members ignored the existence of Col. William Mitchell, whose sensational charges of incompetency in the high army and navy commands precipitated the investigation by this board and Mitchell's court-martial for insubordination.

While not once mentioning Mitchell by name, the board pronounced without foundation in fact his more sensational charges, such as those characterizing American airplanes as "flaming coffins," rejected as unsound his major recommendations, including an independent air force, and then found in effect that his complaints of the neglect and undue subordination of military aviation by the war and navy departments were justified in the main.

The board declared that continental United States is in no danger of air attack from any quarter so long as the navy is undefeated and asserted that the aircraft strength is sufficient for the needs of the United States. Then it submitted numerous recommendations of reforms and improvements which, in the opinion of the board, would rescue the air services of the navy and army from their state of neglect and subordination.

The board recommended an additional assistant secretary of war and an additional assistant secretary of the navy, whose special province would be the development of military aviation. An additional assistant secretary of commerce was also recommended for commercial and civilian flying.

Under this arrangement, the air force in each service would have a special guardian, but its status would remain unchanged. It would not even possess the administrative independence of a corps like the marine corps, as proposed by Gen. Patrick, chief of the army air service, although the board recommended that, "to avoid confusion of nomenclature," the name of the army air service be changed to air corps.

In giving its reasons for recommending the placing of the air forces under the supervision of assistant secretaries, the board said:

"In order that the air corps [air service] should receive constant sympathetic supervision and counsel, we recommend that congress be asked to create an additional assistant secretary of war, who shall perform such duties with reference to aviation as may be assigned him by the secretary of war.

"We foresee that such an official, properly used, could be the means of promoting close co-operation between aviation and the other parts of the army. In the matter of procurement he could be especially useful. If the expenditures, not only for new planes but for experimentation and operation, were under the scrutiny of a civilian head much of the feeling on the part of congress that there was extravagance, and on the part of the air service that there was parsimony, might be avoided."

The same reasoning was used for the adoption of the identical innovation in the navy. In order to remove other causes of neglect the board would infiltrate the army general staff with air officers.

AIR OFFICERS ON STAFF.

"It seems desirable to give to aviation some special representation on the general staff," the report said. "There has not as yet been opportunity for many aviation officers of suitable rank to be qualified for membership on the general staff. We therefore recommend that the secretary of war create, administratively, in each of the five divisions of the war department general staff an air section to be headed by a general staff or acting general staff officer detailed from the air corps [air service], such section, under the same supervision as other sections of its division, to consider and recommend proper action on such air matters as are referred to the division.

"To accomplish this it may be necessary to waive in these instances some present qualifications for membership on the general staff.

"Obviously the men designated for such staff positions must be of a temper of mind to appreciate not only the special needs of aviation but the needs of the army as a whole."

In the case of the navy the board recommended the detail of naval aviators to the office of the chief of naval operations and the bureau of navigation.

The board recommended that two more brigadier-generals be detailed to the air service, one to be placed in charge of procurement, if it should seem desirable to separate this from operation, and the other to hold the air training schools.

Numerous organization changes pertaining to rank, pay and assignment, advocated by

flyers, were approved by the board, which, in words reminiscent of Col. Mitchell's charges, observed that "all must concede the justice and propriety of putting only experienced flying men in the immediate command of flying activities."

Extra pay for flying, because of its hazardous nature, and a medal and ribbon for extraordinary heroism were recommended.

LARGER APPROPRIATIONS FAVORED.

Larger appropriations are imperative, the board held, for many purposes, among them being the relief of the shortage of cadets and air reserve officers and the improvement of training facilities. Increasing the use of enlisted men as pilots ought to be considered. The expansion program as to planes and personnel proposed by the Lassiter board was disapproved, however, the board remarking that this was a transition period in the development of the air service and that definite plans of development ought not to extend over a period of more than five years.

In discussing the needs of the navy the board proposed, in general, the same reforms as were advanced for the improvement of the army air service. The board found that, like the army flyers, the navy flyers object to being commanded by nonflying officers, and it recommended that temporary advanced rank be given actual flyers in order to get them into places of high command. Aircraft carriers and tenders and flying schools should be commanded by naval aviators, the board declared.

The board found no fault in the design of the military airplanes, and that they are reasonably safe, casualties being on the decrease and comparing favorably with the number of casualties in other countries.

"Our D. H. planes now in service," said the report, "have been modified in design or have been reconditioned, and the same is true of war-built Liberty engines before being placed in use. This particular type of plane, though referred to by some critics as 'flaming coffins,' has in the last three years been flown approximately 1,000,000 miles 'cross country' on the army airways without a casualty.

"While the charge has been made in the public press that flyers have been compelled to fly in unsafe planes, no evidence of any such case has been submitted to us. It is clearly the duty of any one having any such evidence to submit it to the proper authorities in order that those guilty of such a violation of rules shall be severely punished. Particularly is this the duty of any army officer who has such knowledge."

AIRPLANE VS. BATTLE SHIP.

The board did not attempt to decide whether the airplane has supplanted the battle ship as the backbone of the navy, confessing itself hopelessly entangled in the conflicting testimony on the bombing experiments. It became convinced from the statements of witnesses, however, that the country is in no danger of air attack by another nation.

"This conclusion is based on the facts as they are," said the report. "No airplane capable of making a transoceanic flight to our country with a useful military load and of returning to safety is now in existence.

"Although there is some variance in the testimony on this point, it seems to be the consensus of expert opinion that the effective radius of flight for bombing operations is at present between 200 and 300 miles.

"With the advance in the art it is to be expected that there will be substantial advance in the range and capacity of bombing airplanes, but, having in view present practical limitations, it does not appear that there is any ground for anticipation of such development to a point which would constitute a direct menace to the United States in any future attack which scientific thought can now foresee.

"The fear of such an attack is without reason.

"In the foregoing we are speaking of an attack upon the continental United States and are ignoring an attack from Mexico or Canada. To create a defense system based upon a hypothetical air attack from Canada, Mexico or any other of our near neighbors would be wholly unreasonable."

The board said it did "not recommend a department of national defense, either as comprising the army and the navy or as comprising three co-ordinate departments of army, navy and air. The disadvantages outweigh the advantages."

"The argument in favor of a department of defense dwells on overlapping of the army and navy. There is some strength in the argument," the board conceded. "Such consolidation might secure more co-operative training in times of peace and perhaps some economies in buying. The amount of overlapping is, however, less than is generally assumed. Moreover, an element of competition in certain matters has its advantages.

"The argument against such a course is the added complexity in organization which would inevitably result. The army and navy organizations urge with force that each of them is entitled to a member of the cabinet in order that its special views may be properly presented to the president and to the congress.

"If the two present service organizations were consolidated under a single secretary it would at once become necessary to create a super general staff. No secretary of national defense could operate the two organizations without subsecretaries and technical advisers.

"This super general staff, which would be in addition to the present service staffs, would necessarily comprise army and navy advisers who had been educated not only in their own particular schools but who would be required to have taken courses in the schools of the services to which they did not belong. It is difficult to see how any such superorganization would make for economy in time of peace or efficiency in time of war."

NO INDEPENDENT BRANCH.

Rejecting the proposal of an independent department of air defense, the board said:

"The quoted opinion of Gen. Pershing and the direct testimony of Gen. Summerall, Gen. Hines and Gen. Ely, of Admiral Sims, Admiral Eberle, Admiral Robison, Admiral Coontz and Admiral Hughes stressed the need of the army and of the navy for their own air services. Modern military and naval operations cannot be effectively conducted without such services acting as integral parts of a single command.

"Moreover, the training of these air services that are to act with the army and with the navy must be under the continuous direction and control of the command which is ultimately to use them. In these conclusions and principles we concur.

"We do not consider that air power, as an arm of the national defense, has yet demonstrated its value—certainly not in a country situated as ours—for independent operations of such a character as to justify the organization of a separate department. We believe that such independent missions as it is capable of can be better carried out under the high command of the army or navy, as the case may be."

To be prepared in the air in time of war the country must have an adequate aircraft industry for the production of planes, the board pointed out, and it was the duty of the government to foster that industry.

"The importance of the aircraft industry in relation to national defense is obvious," said the report. "The size of the air force needed in the event of a great war will always be far beyond anything that it is economically feasible to keep up in any country in times of peace. The rapidity of the development of the art of airplane design, rendering flying equipment inferior for service use against a major power within a few years after design, prohibits the gradual manufacture and accumulation of material and its storage for use in any future emergency."

The board thought the strength of the industry would depend for some time on the aircraft building business obtained from the army and navy and therefore advocated a policy of continuancy of orders, limitation of patronage to factories with good design staffs and elimination of government construction competition.

AMERICAN STRENGTH IN AIR.

In an appendix the report showed that on June 30, 1925, the United States had, in service and reserve, not including training, 1,423 aircraft; Britain had 2,595; France had 6,292; Italy had, including training ships, 1,500 and Japan, including training ships, 1,300.

In regard to personnel, the report showed, the United States on June 30, 1925, had 14,848 officers and men in the air service, not including 1,473 pilots. Britain, on April 1, had 31,250 officers and men and 2,145 pilots; France, on Jan. 5, had 36,286 officers and men and 3,184 pilots; Italy had 11,140 officers and men and 921 pilots and Japan 7,836 officers and men and 774 pilots.

GOVERNMENT REPORT ON CHICAGO FOOD PRICES.

[From the Monthly Labor Review of the bureau of labor statistics.]

Article.	Sept. 15 1913. Cts.	1924. Cts.	1925. Cts.
Sirloin steak, pound	24.3	41.5	46.4
Round steak, pound	21.4	33.0	36.7
Rib roast, pound	20.3	31.6	34.5
Chuck roast, pound	15.9	21.1	24.6
Plate beef, pound	11.9	12.8	14.2
Pork chops, pound	21.8	34.1	40.6
Bacon, sliced, pound	32.6	43.1	52.0
Ham, sliced, pound	32.2	48.3	53.7
Lamb, leg of, pound	19.9	36.3	38.8
Hens, pound	19.2	34.7	36.9
Salmon, canned, red, pound	...	32.5	36.0
Milk, fresh, quart	8.0	14.0	14.0
Milk, evap., 15-16-oz. can	...	10.6	10.8
Butter, pound	35.3	45.4	53.4
Oleomargarine, pound	...	26.6	29.0
Cheese, pound	25.7	39.2	40.3
Lard, pound	15.0	19.8	23.8
Vegetable lard substitute, lb.	...	26.1	26.5
Eggs, strictly fresh, dozen	30.4	50.8	47.7
Bread, pound	6.1	9.9	9.9
Flour, pound	2.9	4.7	5.6
Cornmeal, pound	2.8	5.7	6.4
Rolled oats, pound	...	8.4	8.6
Corn flakes, 8-oz. pkg.	...	9.6	10.1
Wheat cereal, 28-oz. pkg.	...	23.5	24.4
Macaroni, pound	...	17.9	19.7
Rice, pound	9.0	10.8	11.5
Beans, navy, pound	...	9.9	9.9
Potatoes, pound	1.8	2.6	3.3
Onions, pound	...	6.1	6.3
Cabbage, pound	...	3.8	4.9
Beans, baked, No. 2 can	...	12.7	12.7
Corn, canned, No. 2 can	...	15.9	18.0
Peas, canned, No. 2 can	...	17.9	17.9
Tomatoes, canned, No. 2 can	...	14.3	14.7
Sugar, granulated, pound	5.2	8.2	6.3
Tea, pound	55.0	72.8	74.8
Coffee, pound	30.7	45.7	52.2
Prunes, pound	...	18.8	18.1
Raisins, pound	...	16.2	15.3
Bananas, dozen	...	41.0	39.3
Oranges, dozen	...	54.1	67.6

NEW CABINET IN FRANCE.

The Painleve government in France resigned Nov. 22, 1925, after it had been beaten in the chamber of deputies by a vote of 275 to 278 on one of the moratorium features of a bill designed to extricate France from its financial difficulties. President Doumergue had trouble in persuading any statesman to accept the post of premier under the prevailing circumstances, but finally he induced Aristide Briand to form a new ministry. The task was completed on Nov. 27, when it was announced that a cabinet had been made up as follows:

Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs—Aristide Briand.
Finance—Louis Loucheur.
War—Paul Painleve.
Justice—Camille Chantemps.
Interior—Edouard Daladier.
Navy—Georges Leygues.
Education—Herault Roustan.
Commerce—Daniel Vincent.
Public Works—Anatole de Monzie.
Labor—Antoine Durfour.
Colonies—Leon Perrier.
Agriculture—Jean Durand.

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168 North Michigan avenue, Chicago.

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Vice-Presidents—Charles E. Hill, general safety agent of the New York Central lines, New York.
A. W. Whitney, National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, New York.
David Van Schaack, Ætna Life Insurance company, Hartford, Conn.
Lew R. Palmer, Equitable Life Assurance society, New York.
Maj. Henry A. Reninger, Lehigh Portland Cement company, Allentown, Pa.
C. E. Pettibone, American Mutual Liability Insurance company, Boston, Mass.
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POPULATION OF ILLINOIS BY COUNTIES.

[From federal census reports.]

SUMMARY BY YEARS.

1800.....	2,358	1840.....	476,183	1870.....2,539,891	1900.....4,821,550
1810.....	12,282	1850.....	851,470	1880.....3,077,871	1910.....5,638,591
1820.....	55,162	1860.....1,711,951		1890.....3,826,351	1920.....6,485,280
1830.....	157,445				

BY COUNTIES, 1800-1840.

Counties.	1820.	1830.	1840.	Counties.	1820.	1830.	1840.
Adams	.....	2,186	14,476	Macon	.....	1,122	3,039
Alexander	626	1,390	3,313	Macoupin	.....	1,990	7,826
Bond	2,931	3,124	5,060	Madison	13,550	6,221	14,433
Boone	.....	.....	1,705	Marion	.....	2,125	4,752
Brown	.....	.....	4,183	Marshall	.....	.....	1,849
Bureau	.....	.....	3,067	Mason	.....	.....	.....
Calhoun	.....	1,090	1,741	Massac	.....	.....	.....
Carroll	.....	.....	1,023	McDonough	.....	.....	5,308
Cass	.....	.....	2,981	McHenry	.....	.....	2,578
Champaign	.....	.....	1,475	McLean	.....	.....	6,565
Christian	.....	.....	1,878	Menard	.....	.....	4,431
Clark	931	3,940	7,453	Mercer	.....	26	2,352
Clay	.....	755	3,228	Monroe	1,516	2,000	4,481
Clinton	.....	2,330	3,718	Montgomery	.....	2,953	4,490
Coles	.....	.....	9,616	Morgan	.....	12,714	19,547
Cook	.....	.....	10,201	Moultrie	.....	.....	.....
Crawford	2,999	3,117	4,422	Ogle	.....	.....	3,479
Cumberland	.....	.....	.....	Peoria	.....	.....	6,153
DeKalb	.....	.....	1,697	Perry	.....	1,215	3,222
DeWitt	.....	.....	3,247	Piatt	.....	.....	.....
Douglas	.....	.....	.....	Pike	.....	2,396	11,728
DuPage	.....	.....	3,535	Pope	2,610	3,316	4,094
Edgar	.....	4,071	8,225	Pulaski	.....	.....	.....
Edwards	3,444	1,649	3,070	Putnam	.....	1,310	2,131
Effingham	.....	.....	1,675	Randolph	3,492	4,429	7,944
Fayette	.....	2,704	6,238	Richland	.....	.....	.....
Ford	.....	.....	.....	Rock Island	.....	.....	2,610
Franklin	1,763	4,083	3,682	Saline	.....	.....	.....
Fulton	.....	1,841	13,142	Sangamon	.....	12,960	14,716
Gallatin	3,155	7,405	10,760	Schuyler	.....	2,959	6,972
Greene	.....	7,674	11,951	Scott	.....	.....	6,215
Grundy	.....	.....	.....	Shelby	.....	2,972	6,659
Hamilton	.....	2,616	3,945	Stark	.....	.....	1,573
Hancock	.....	483	9,946	St. Clair	5,248	7,078	13,631
Hardin	.....	.....	1,378	Stephenson	.....	.....	2,800
Henderson	.....	.....	.....	Tazewell	.....	4,716	7,221
Henry	.....	41	1,260	Union	2,362	3,239	5,524
Iroquois	.....	.....	1,695	Vermilion	.....	5,836	9,303
Jackson	1,542	1,828	3,566	Wabash	.....	2,710	4,240
Jasper	.....	.....	1,472	Warren	.....	308	6,739
Jefferson	691	2,555	5,762	Washington	1,547	1,675	4,810
Jersey	.....	.....	4,535	Wayne	1,114	2,553	5,123
Jo Daviess	.....	2,111	6,180	White	4,828	6,091	7,919
Johnson	843	1,596	3,626	Whiteside	.....	.....	2,514
Kane	.....	.....	6,501	Will	.....	.....	10,167
Kankakee	.....	.....	.....	Williamson	.....	.....	2,457
Kendall	.....	.....	.....	Winnebago	.....	.....	4,609
Knox	.....	274	7,060	Woodford	.....	.....	.....
Lake	.....	.....	7,654				
LaSalle	.....	.....	9,348				
Lawrence	.....	3,668	7,092				
Lee	.....	.....	2,035				
Livingston	.....	.....	759				
Logan	.....	.....	2,333				

Note—In 1800 and 1810 the territory of Illinois contained but two organized counties, Randolph and St. Clair. In 1800 the population of Randolph county was 1,103 and of St. Clair 1,255, total 2,358; in 1810 Randolph 7,275 and St. Clair 5,007, total 12,282.

BY COUNTIES, 1850-1920.

Counties.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.	1920.
Adams	26,508	41,323	56,362	59,148	61,188	67,058	64,588	62,188
Alexander	2,484	4,707	10,564	14,809	16,563	19,384	22,741	23,980
Bond	6,144	9,815	13,152	14,873	14,550	16,708	17,075	16,045
Boone	7,624	11,678	12,942	11,527	12,203	15,791	15,481	15,322
Brown	7,198	9,938	12,205	13,044	11,951	11,557	10,397	9,336
Bureau	8,841	26,426	34,415	33,189	35,014	41,112	43,975	42,648
Calhoun	3,231	5,144	6,562	7,471	7,652	8,917	8,610	8,245
Carroll	4,586	11,733	16,705	16,985	18,320	18,963	18,035	19,345
Cass	7,253	11,325	11,580	14,494	15,963	17,222	17,372	17,896
Champaign	2,649	14,629	32,737	40,869	42,159	47,622	51,829	56,959
Christian	3,203	10,492	20,363	28,232	30,531	32,790	34,594	38,458
Clark	9,522	14,987	18,719	21,900	21,899	24,033	23,517	21,165
Clay	4,289	9,336	15,875	16,195	16,772	19,553	18,661	17,684
Clinton	5,139	10,941	16,285	18,718	17,411	19,824	22,832	22,947
Coles	9,335	14,203	25,535	27,055	30,093	34,146	34,517	35,108
Cook	43,385	144,954	349,966	607,719	1,191,922	1,838,735	2,405,233	3,053,017
Crawford	7,133	11,551	13,889	16,190	17,283	19,240	26,281	22,771
Cumberland	3,718	8,311	12,223	13,762	15,443	16,124	14,281	12,858

Counties.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.	1920.
DeKalb	7.540	19,086	23,265	26,774	27,066	31,756	33,457	31,339
DeWitt	5,002	10,820	14,768	17,014	17,011	18,927	18,906	19,252
Douglas	.....	7,140	13,484	15,857	17,669	19,097	19,591	19,604
DuPage	9,290	14,701	16,685	19,187	22,551	28,196	33,432	42,120
Edgar	10,692	16,925	21,450	25,504	26,787	28,273	27,336	25,769
Edwards	3,524	7,454	7,565	8,600	9,444	10,345	10,049	9,431
Effingham	3,799	7,816	15,653	18,924	19,358	20,465	20,055	19,556
Fayette	8,075	11,189	19,638	23,243	23,367	28,065	28,075	26,187
Ford	.....	1,979	9,103	15,105	17,035	18,259	17,096	16,466
Franklin	5,681	9,393	12,652	16,129	17,138	19,675	25,943	57,293
Fulton	22,508	33,338	38,291	41,249	43,110	46,201	49,549	48,163
Gallatin	5,418	8,055	11,134	12,862	14,935	15,836	14,628	12,856
Greene	12,429	16,093	20,277	23,014	23,791	23,402	22,363	22,883
Grundy	3,023	10,379	14,928	16,738	21,024	24,136	24,162	18,580
Hamilton	6,362	9,915	13,014	16,712	17,800	20,197	18,227	15,920
Hancock	14,652	29,061	35,935	35,352	31,907	32,215	30,638	28,523
Hardin	2,887	3,759	5,113	6,024	7,234	7,448	7,015	7,533
Henderson	4,612	9,501	12,582	10,755	9,876	10,836	9,724	9,770
Henry	3,809	20,660	35,506	36,609	33,338	40,049	41,730	45,162
Iroquois	4,149	12,325	25,782	35,457	35,167	38,014	35,543	34,841
Jackson	5,862	9,589	19,634	22,508	27,809	33,871	35,143	37,091
Jasper	3,220	8,364	11,238	14,516	18,188	20,160	18,157	16,064
Jefferson	8,109	12,965	17,864	20,686	22,590	28,133	29,111	28,480
Jersey	7,354	12,051	15,054	15,546	14,810	14,612	13,954	12,682
Jo Daviess	18,604	27,325	27,820	27,534	25,101	24,533	22,657	21,917
Johnson	4,114	9,342	11,248	13,079	15,013	15,667	14,331	12,022
Kane	16,703	30,062	39,091	44,956	65,061	78,792	91,862	99,499
Kankakee	.....	15,412	24,352	24,961	28,732	37,154	40,753	44,940
Kendall	7,730	13,074	12,399	13,084	12,106	11,467	10,777	10,074
Knox	13,278	28,663	39,522	38,360	38,752	43,612	46,159	46,727
Lake	14,226	18,257	21,914	21,299	24,235	34,504	55,058	74,285
LaSalle	17,815	48,332	69,792	70,420	80,798	87,776	90,132	92,925
Lawrence	6,121	9,214	12,533	13,613	14,693	16,523	22,661	21,380
Lee	5,292	17,691	27,171	27,494	26,187	29,894	27,750	28,004
Livingston	1,552	11,637	31,471	38,450	38,455	42,035	40,465	39,070
Logan	5,128	14,272	23,053	25,041	25,489	28,680	30,216	29,562
Macon	3,988	13,738	26,481	30,671	30,083	44,003	54,186	65,175
Macoupin	12,355	24,602	32,726	37,705	40,380	42,256	50,685	57,374
Madison	20,441	31,351	44,131	50,141	51,535	64,694	89,847	106,895
Marion	6,720	12,739	20,622	23,691	24,341	30,446	35,094	37,497
Marshall	5,180	13,437	16,596	15,036	13,653	16,370	15,679	14,760
Mason	5,021	10,931	16,184	16,244	16,067	17,491	17,377	16,634
Massac	4,092	6,213	9,581	10,443	11,314	13,110	14,200	13,559
McDonough	7,616	20,069	26,509	27,984	27,467	28,312	26,887	27,074
McHenry	14,918	22,089	23,762	24,914	26,114	29,759	32,509	33,164
McLean	10,163	28,772	53,988	60,115	63,036	67,843	68,008	70,107
Menard	6,349	9,584	11,735	13,028	13,120	14,336	12,796	11,694
Mercer	5,246	15,042	18,769	19,501	18,545	20,944	19,723	18,800
Monroe	7,679	12,832	12,982	13,682	12,948	13,847	13,508	12,839
Montgomery	6,277	13,979	25,314	28,086	30,003	30,836	35,311	41,403
Morgan	16,064	22,112	28,463	31,519	32,636	35,006	34,420	33,567
Moultrie	2,234	6,385	10,385	13,705	14,481	15,224	14,630	14,839
Ogle	10,020	22,888	27,492	29,946	28,710	29,129	27,864	26,830
Peoria	17,547	36,601	47,540	55,419	70,378	88,608	100,255	111,710
Perry	5,278	9,552	13,723	16,008	17,529	19,830	22,088	22,901
Piatt	1,696	6,127	10,953	15,583	17,062	17,706	16,376	15,714
Pike	18,819	27,249	30,768	33,761	31,000	31,595	28,622	26,866
Pope	3,975	6,742	11,437	13,256	14,017	13,585	11,215	9,625
Pulaski	2,264	3,943	8,752	9,507	11,355	14,554	15,650	14,629
Putnam	3,924	5,587	6,280	6,555	4,730	4,746	7,561	7,579
Randolph	11,079	17,205	20,859	25,691	25,049	28,001	29,120	29,109
Richland	3,012	9,711	12,803	15,546	15,019	16,391	15,970	14,044
Rock Island	6,938	21,005	29,783	38,314	41,917	55,249	70,404	92,297
Saline	5,588	9,331	12,714	15,940	19,342	21,686	30,204	38,353
Sangamon	19,228	32,274	46,352	52,902	61,195	71,593	91,029	100,262
Schuyler	10,573	14,684	17,419	16,249	16,013	16,129	14,852	13,285
Scott	7,914	9,069	10,530	10,745	10,304	10,455	10,067	9,489
Shelby	7,807	14,613	25,476	30,282	31,191	32,126	31,693	29,601
Stark	3,710	9,004	10,751	11,209	9,982	10,186	10,098	9,693
St. Clair	20,180	37,694	51,068	61,850	66,571	86,685	119,870	136,520
Stephenson	11,667	25,112	30,608	31,970	31,338	34,933	36,821	37,743
Tazewell	12,052	21,470	27,903	29,679	29,556	33,221	34,027	38,540
Union	7,615	11,181	17,518	18,100	21,549	22,610	21,856	20,249
Vermilion	11,402	19,800	30,388	41,600	49,905	65,635	77,996	86,162
Wabash	4,690	7,313	8,841	9,945	11,866	12,583	14,914	14,034
Warren	8,176	18,336	23,174	22,940	21,281	23,163	23,313	21,488
Washington	6,953	13,731	17,599	21,117	19,262	19,526	18,759	18,035
Wayne	6,825	12,223	10,758	21,297	23,806	27,626	25,697	22,772
White	8,925	12,403	16,846	23,089	25,005	25,386	23,052	20,081
Whiteside	5,361	18,737	27,503	30,888	30,854	34,710	34,507	36,174
Will	16,703	29,389	43,013	53,424	62,007	74,764	84,371	92,911
Williamson	7,216	12,241	17,329	19,326	22,226	27,796	45,093	61,092
Winnebago	11,773	24,491	29,301	30,518	39,938	47,845	63,153	90,929
Woodford	4,415	13,232	18,956	21,630	21,429	21,822	20,506	19,340

MANUFACTURES IN ILLINOIS (1919).

[From federal census report.]

SUMMARY.

Establishments	18,593
Persons engaged	804,805
Proprietors, firm members	15,282
Wage earners	653,114
Primary horse power	1,660,918
Capital	$3,366,452,969
Salaries and wages	1,075,703,708
Salaried employes	653,114
Salaries	274,616,349
Wages	801,087,359
Paid for contract work	32,006,039
Rent and taxes	156,959,133
Cost of materials	3,488,270,446
Value of products	5,425,244,694
Value added by manufacture	1,936,974,248

SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENTS, BY VALUE OF PRODUCTS (1919).

Classes.	No.	Wage earners.	Value products.
Less than $5,000	3,725	1,968	$9,757,963
$5,000 to $20,000	5,360	12,639	58,637,492
$20,000 to $100,000	5,104	49,521	233,014,448
$100,000 to $500,000	2,916	122,637	678,032,686
$500,000 to $1,000,000	689	76,663	488,266,611
$1,000,000 and more	799	389,686	3,957,535,494
All classes	18,593	653,114	5,425,244,694

MANUFACTURES BY COUNTIES.

County.	Value of products.
Adams	$30,631,601
Alexander	14,211,398
Bond	2,640,286
Boone	9,024,123
Brown	214,299
Bureau	7,315,458
Calhoun	173,012
Carroll	5,212,232
Cass	4,412,496
Champaign	7,988,290
Christian	2,318,794
Clark	1,212,156
Clay	1,257,144
Clinton	4,323,649
Coles	4,710,094
Cook	3,908,354,211
Crawford	2,932,754
Cumberland	247,984
DeKalb	16,736,192
DeWitt	1,921,111
Douglas	953,266
DuPage	5,892,404
Edgar	4,501,271
Edwards	606,447
Effingham	2,132,621
Fayette	2,600,881
Ford	1,343,116
Franklin	1,031,778
Fulton	4,968,680
Gallatin	215,205
Greene	1,617,978
Grundy	6,018,961
Hamilton	489,396
Hancock	1,882,074
Hardin	197,358
Henderson	205,737
Henry	19,127,226
Iroquois	2,257,926
Jackson	8,214,484
Jasper	408,441
Jefferson	17,926,999
Jersey	2,637,036
Jo Daviess	2,754,032
Johnson	2,916,992
Kane	75,275,468
Kankakee	12,634,174
Kendall	1,277,034
Knox	12,578,872
La Salle	$48,045,705
Lake	44,492,933
Lawrence	19,946,934
Lee	13,080,036
Livingston	4,346,184
Logan	958,430
McDonough	3,080,612
McHenry	11,637,410
McLean	13,623,749
Macon	39,385,631
Macoupin	2,074,086
Madison	178,994,722
Marion	4,354,319
Marshall	1,384,226
Mason	1,457,424
Massac	3,414,973
Menard	267,610
Mercer	962,477
Monroe	2,966,829
Morgan	7,262,711
Montgomery	11,253,181
Moultrie	197,934
Ogle	5,525,773
Peoria	71,903,012
Perry	1,772,435
Piatt	2,350,613
Pike	1,504,199
Pope	184,768
Pulaski	2,397,524
Putnam	100,353
Randolph	10,206,298
Richland	1,202,174
Rock Island	86,735,641
St. Clair	281,455,508
Saline	1,647,223
Sangamon	22,870,698
Schuyler	325,336
Scott	180,720
Shelby	471,557
Stark	577,649
Stephenson	19,586,853
Tazewell	40,389,561
Union	1,105,207
Vermilion	28,129,479
Wabash	5,423,876
Warren	2,925,609
Washington	2,785,955
Wayne	1,214,914
White	1,232,205
Whiteside	17,968,150
Will	96,956,717
Williamson	2,241,625
Winnebago	81,087,019
Woodford	1,094,160
State	5,425,244,694

INDUSTRIES RANKED BY VALUE OF PRODUCTS (1919).

Slaughtering, packing	$1,284,103,000
Foundry and machine shops	235,404,000
Clothing, men's	197,617,000
Iron and steel	173,345,000
Agricultural implements	128,285,000
Cars, steam road	125,218,000
Electrical machinery	119,528,000
Flour mill products	116,563,000
Printing, book and job	110,886,000
Cars, shop construction, steam	103,219,000
Bread, bakery products	102,664,000
Food preparations, n. e. s.	94,240,000
Printing, newspapers, etc.	88,946,000
Automobiles	77,018,000
Confectionery, ice cream	73,097,000
Clothing, women's	68,044,000
Iron and steel, blast furnaces	64,762,000
Petroleum, refining	64,549,000
Furniture	60,771,000
Leather, tanned, etc.	60,324,000
Engines, steam, gas, etc.	45,741,000
Oleomargarine	44,256,000
Steam fittings	43,941,000
Paints	43,062,000

Tinware, n. e. s.	$42,833,000
Boots and shoes	39,402,000
Coffee, spice, roasting	38,189,000
Gas, illuminating, heating	36,930,000
Lumber, planing-mill products	34,589,000
Musical instruments, pianos	30,848,000
Condensed milk	30,438,000
Wire	29,855,000
Boxes, paper, etc., n. e. s.	28,893,000
Automobiles, bodies, parts	27,865,000
Structural ironwork	27,586,000
Roofing materials	27,561,000
Liquors, malt	27,323,000
Butter	26,376,000
Babbitt metal	25,896,000
Soap	25,734,000
Patent medicines	25,395,000
Brass, bronze, copper products	25,107,000
Smelting, refining, zinc	24,954,000
Stoves, hot-air furnaces	22,523,000
Hardware	22,443,000
Chemicals	22,061,000
Knit goods	20,460,000
Millinery goods, n. e. s.	19,849,000
Pickles, preserves, etc.	19,046,000
Boxes, wooden	18,857,000
Glass	18,245,000
Brick, tile, terra-cotta	17,564,000
Coke, not gashouse	16,837,000
Baking powder, yeast	15,682,000
Iron and steel forgings	15,207,000
Machine tools	15,008,000
Instruments, scientific	14,881,000
Washing machines, etc.	14,436,000
Paper and wood pulp	14,357,000
Automobile repairing	13,951,000
Copper, tin, sheet-iron work	13,208,000
Carriages, wagons	12,997,000
Phonographs	12,842,000
Tools, n. e. s.	12,043,600
Tobacco, cigars, cigarettes	11,827,000
Varnishes	11,726,000
Cooperage	11,577,000
Window shades	11,261,000
Smelting, refining, not ore	11,233,000
Plumbers' supplies, n. e. s.	11,197,000
Ice, manufactured	10,093,000
Sausage	10,064,000
Corsets	9,232,000
Stamped, enameled ware, n. e. s.	9,216,000
Glue, n. e. s.	9,157,000
Stationery, n. e. s.	8,951,000
Canning, fruits, vegetables	8,846,000
Perfumery	8,776,000
Mattresses, n. e. s.	8,725,000
Furnishing goods, men's	8,535,000
Cement	8,283,000
Signs, advertising novelties	8,247,000
Fur goods	8,113,000
Malt	8,020,000
Bags, other than paper	7,934,000
Cars, by electric R. R. cos.	7,478,000
Bookbinding, blank books	7,478,000
Marble and stone work	7,443,000
Cash registers, etc.	7,354,000
Trunks, valises	7,293,000
Sewing machines	7,167,000
Looking glass, picture frames	7,160,000
Saddlery, harness	7,032,000
Wirework, n. e. s.	6,958,000
Springs, steel, car	6,937,000
Gas, electric fixtures	6,757,000
Screws, machine	6,617,000
Cotton goods	6,484,000
Envelopes	6,431,000
House furnishing goods	$6,337,000
Lumber, timber products	6,330,000
Fertilizers	6,160,000
Iron, steel, bolts, nuts, etc.	6,109,000
Jewelry	6,082,000
Cordials, flavors	6,063,000
Lithographing	6,015,000
Oil, n. e. s.	5,865,000
Coffins, etc.	5,787,000
Wall paper	5,708,000
Paper goods, n. e. s.	5,589,000
Gloves, leather	5,423,000
Mineral, soda waters	5,232,000
Lamps, reflectors	5,075,000
Sulphuric, nitric, acids	5,057,000
Druggists' preparations	4,889,000
Motorcycles, bicycles	4,852,000
Liquors, distilled	4,821,000
Engraving, steel, copper plate	4,794,600
Poultry, killing, dressing	4,733,000
Windmills	4,715,000
Cleansing preparations	4,702,000
Fancy articles, n. e. s.	4,679,000
Typewriters, supplies	4,597,000
Musical instruments, materials	4,538,000
Shirts	4,199,000
Hats, caps, not felt, straw, wool	4,191,000
Dairy, laundry, bee supplies	3,506,000
Photo engraving	4,160,000
Rubber tires, etc., n. e. s.	4,135,000
Stoves, gas and oil	4,016,000
Leather goods, n. e. s.	3,922 000
Upholstering, n. e. s.	3,901,000
Cutlery and edge tools	3,849 000
Explosives	3,780,000
Labels, tags	3,428,000
Brooms	3,423,000
Belting, leather	3,315,000
Stereotyping, electrotyping	3,284,000
Engraving, diesinking	3,236,000
Scales and balances	3,207,000
Wood preserving	3,143,000
Minerals, earths, ground, etc.	3,137,000
Paving materials	3,093,000
All other industries	469,712,000
Total state	5,425,245,000

MANUFACTURES IN CHICAGO (1919).

[From federal census report.]

Summary.

Establishments	10,537
Persons engaged	502,100
Proprietors	8,182
Salaried officials	21,877
Clerks—male	42,732
Clerks—female	25,367
Wage earners (av. number)	403,942
Over 16—male	332,094
Under 16—male	2,694
Over 16—female	94,761
Under 16—female	3,473
Primary horse power	825,972
Electric horse power	312,780
Capital	$2,074,692,014
Salaries—Officials	90,330,278
Salaries—Clerks, etc.	98,426,324
Wages	507,753,924
Taxes	90,187,144
Cost of materials	2,308,034,184
Value of products	3,657,424,471
Value added by manufacture	1,278,182,243

Size of Establishments by Value of Products (1919).

Classes.	No.	Wage earners.	Value products.
Less than $5,000	1,583	618	$4,143,626
$5,000 to $20,000	2,754	6,329	31,305,818
$20,000 to $100,000	3,326	31,765	153,951,618
$100,000 to $500,000	1,942	76,020	444,999,786
$500,000 to $1,000,000	460	48,688	325,816,724
$1,000,000 and over	472	240,522	2,697,206,899
Totals	10,537	403,942	3,657,424,471

POPULAR VOTE OF ILLINOIS (1880-1924).

Year. Office.	Far.-Lab.	Prog.	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Peo.	Soc.	Total.
1880—President	.....	.....	318,037	277,321	440	26,338	.....	622,306
1882—Treasurer	.....	.....	250,722	244,585	11,130	15,511	.....	521,948
1884—President	.....	.....	337,469	312,351	12,074	10,776	.....	672,670
1886—Treasurer	.....	.....	276,680	240,664	19,766	34,821	.....	572,986
1888—President	.....	.....	370,475	348,371	21,703	7,134	.....	747,683
1890—Treasurer	.....	.....	321,991	331,929	22,236	.....	.....	677,133
1892—President	.....	.....	399,288	426,281	25,871	22,207	.....	873,647
1894—Treasurer	.....	.....	455,788	321,551	19,460	60,067	.....	858,551
1896—President	.....	.....	607,130	464,523	9,796	1,090	1,147	1,090,766
1898—Treasurer	.....	.....	448,940	405,490	11,753	7,886	4,517	878,577
1900—President	.....	.....	597,985	503,061	17,626	1,141	11,060	1,131,897
1902—Treasurer	.....	.....	450,695	360,925	18,434	1,521	28,399	859,975
1904—President	.....	.....	632,645	327,606	34,770	6,725	73,923	1,076,499
1906—Treasurer	.....	.....	417,544	271,984	89,293	.....	45,862	824,583
1908—President	.....	.....	629,932	450,810	29,364	633	34,711	1,155,354
1910—Treasurer	.....	.....	436,484	376,046	20,013	.....	49,687	882,230
1912—President	.....	386,478	253,593	405,048	15,710	.....	85,344	1,146,173
1914—Treasurer	.....	95,427	418,336	274,554	7,469	.....	45,549	841,335
1916—President	.....	.....	1,152,549	950,229	26,074	.....	63,882	2,192,734
1918—Treasurer	.....	.....	506,038	364,235	3,116	.....	34,247	910,683
1920—President	49,630	.....	1,420,480	534,395	11,216	.....	78,218	2,094,714
1922—Treasurer	33,883	.....	938,263	708,611	.....	.....	37,639	1,718,396
1924—President	.....	432,027	1,453,321	576,975	2,367	.....	28,161	2,470,067

Note—In the above table the total vote includes the scattering vote for minor party candidates. The vote in the people's party column prior to 1890 is that cast for the greenback party and in 1888 for the labor party. The socialist vote as given includes that of the social labor and social democratic parties. The "progressive" vote of 432,027 in 1924 was that cast for LaFollette.

VOTE FOR ILLINOIS GOVERNORS, 1880-1924.

1880.

Shelby M. Cullom, R..314,565
Lyman Trumbull, D...277,532
A. J. Streeter, Gbk..... 28,898

1884.

Richard J. Oglesby, R..334,234
C. H. Harrison, Sr., D..319,635
Jesse Harper, Peo..... 8,605
James B. Hobbs, Pro... 10,905

1888.

Joseph W. Fifer, Rep..367,860
John M. Palmer, Dem..355,313
David H. Harts, Pro.... 18,874
Willis W. Jones, U. L.. 6,394

1892.

John P. Altgeld, Dem..425,558
Joseph W. Fifer, Rep..402,686
Robert R. Link, Pro.... 24,808
Nathan Barnett, Peo... 20,108

1896.

John R. Tanner, Rep...587,637
John P. Altgeld, Dem..474,256
George W. Gere, Pro.... 14,559
Wm. S. Forman, G. D. 8,102
C. A. Baustin, Soc. Lab. 985
J. W. Higgs, Nat..... 723

1900.

Richard Yates, Rep.....580,199
Samuel Alschuler, D...518,966
V. V. Barnes, Pro..... 15,643
H. C. Perry, Soc. D.. 8,611
L. P. Hoffman, Soc. L. 1,319
A. C. Van Tine, Peo.... 1,106
L. G. Spencer, U. R.... 650
John Cordingly, U. C... 334

1904.

Chas. S. Deneen, Rep..634,029
L. B. Stringer, Dem...334,880
John Collins, Soc..... 59,062
Robt. H. Patton, Pro.. 35,440
Philip Veal, Soc. Lab.. 4,379
James Hogan, Peo..... 4,364
A. G. Specht, Con'l.... 780

1908.

Chas. S. Deneen, Rep..550,076
Adlai E. Stevenson, D.526,912
Daniel R. Sheen, Pro.. 33,922
James H. Brower, Soc.. 31,293
G. A. Jennings, Soc. L. 1,526
G. W. McCaskrin, Ind. 10,883

1912.

Edward F. Dunne, D..443,120
Chas. S. Deneen, Rep..318,469
Edw. R. Worrell, Pro.. 15,231
John C. Kennedy, Soc.. 78,679
J. M. Francis, Soc. L. 3,980
Frank H. Funk, Prog.303,401

1916.

Frank O. Lowden, R...696,535
Edward F. Dunne, D..556,654
Seymour Stedman, Soc. 52,316
J. F. Francis, Soc. L. 1,739
John R. Golden, Pro... 15,309

1920.

Len Small, R.....1,243,148
James H. Lewis, D... 731,551
Andrew Lafin, Soc.. 58,998
J. H. Woertendyke, P. 9,876
J. H. Walker, Far.-L. 56,480
J. M. Harlan,H.C.Rep. 5,985
L. D. Spaulding, S. T. 930
J. M. Francis, S. L. 3,020
H. Parker, Co-op.... 1,260
P. Longworth, Lib.. 357

1924.

Len Small, R.....1,366,436
Norman L. Jones, D.1,021,408
Andrew Lafin, S.... 15,191
Fred Koch, S.-L.... 2,312
Wm. F. Dunne, W.. 2,329
MorrisLychenheim,C.-L. 414
James A. Logan, Ind. 1,025

VOTE FOR STATE TREASURERS, 1880-1924.

Minor candidates omitted.

1880.

Edward Rutz, Rep.....317,872
Thos. Butterworth, D..276,670
J. W. Evans, Gbk..... 26,658

1882.

John C. Smith, R.....250,722
Alfred Orendorff, D....244,585
Dan'l McLaughlin, Gbk. 15,511
John G. Irwin, Pro.... 11,130

1884.

Jacob Gross, Rep.....338,171
Alfred Orendorff, D....313,400
B. W. Goodhue, Peo.. 10,451
Uriah Copp, Pro..... 11,119

1886.

John R. Tanner, R....276,680
Henry F. J. Ricker, D.240,864
H. W. Austin, Pro.... 19,766
John Budlong, Un. Lab. 34,701

1888.

Charles Becker, R.....369,881
F. A. Hoffman, Jr., D..348,834
John W. Hart, Pro.... 21,174
Nat'n Barnett, Un. Lab. 7,491

1890.

Edwin S. Wilson, D....331,837
Franz Amberg, R.....321,990
R. R. Link, Pro..... 22,306

1892.

Rufus N. Ramsay, D..425,855
Henry L. Hertz, R.....396,318
Thos. S. Marshall, Pro. 26,426
John W. McElroy, Peo. 21,579

1894.

Henry Wulff, R.....455,886
B. J. Claggett, D.....322,459
John Randolph, Peo... 59,793
H. J. Puterbaugh, Pro.. 19,487

1896.

Henry L. Hertz, Rep.589,816
E. C. Pace, Dem.-Peo..473,043
E. K. Hayes, Pro..... 11,849
Edw. Ridgeley, Gold D. 8,411

1898.

F. K. Whittemore, R..448,940
Millard F. Dunlap, D..405,490
John W. Hess, Pop..... 7,893
Wm. H. Boies, Pro..... 11,792

1900.

M. O. Williamson, R...582,002
Millard F. Dunlap, D..508,720
Henry C. Tunison, Pro..16,618
Jacob Winnen, Soc.-D.. 8,881

1902.

Fred A. Busse, Rep....450,685
Geo. Duddleston, Dem..360,925
Chas. H. Tuesburg, Pro. 18,434
A. W. Nelson, Soc..... 20,167
Gottlieb Renner, S. L.. 8,235

1904.

Len Small, Rep.....610,300

Chas. B. Thomas, Dem.353,232
J. Ross Hanna, Pro.... 35,664
E. S. Tebbetts, Soc.... 62,848

1906.

Jno. F. Smulski, Rep.417,544
Nich. L. Piotrowski, D.271,984
William P. Allen, Pro. 89,292
W. E. McDermut, Soc.. 42,005

1908.

Andrew Russel, Rep...619,698
John B. Mount, Dem..449,978
Albt. S. Spalding, Pro. 31,037
Wm. Bross Lloyd, Soc. 33,707

1910.

Edw. E. Mitchell, Rep.436,484
Alph. K. Hartley, Dem.376,046
Lorzo J. Kendall, Pro. 20,013
O. T. Fraenkel, Soc... 49,687

1912.

Wm. Ryan, Jr., Dem...402,292
Andrew Russel, Rep..321,577
Philip Decker, Prog....310,265
L. F. Haemer, Soc..... 84,031
Frk. B. Vennum, Pro. 15,385

1914.

Andrew Russel, Rep...418,336
W. C. Clifford, Dem...274,554
Louis G. Pavey, Prog.. 95,427
William Acker, Soc.... 43,154
Gustaf Larson, S.-L... 2,395
L. A. Chamberlain, Pro. 7,469

1916.

Len Small, Rep.....678,404
Art. W. Charles, Dem.566,919
Bert. W. Newton, Soc. 50,324
Jonathan Seaman, Pro. 9,396
Ignatz Friedman, S.-L. 1,767

1918.

Fred. E. Sterling, Rep.506,038
Jas. J. Brady, Dem....364,235
R. L. Harvey, Soc..... 34,247
O. L. Dayton, Pro..... 3,116
S. J. French, S.-L.... 3,047

1920.

Edward E. Miller, R.1,358,484
William Ryan, Jr., D. 586,155
Chas. E. Peebles, S.. 65,657
J. B. Lennon, F.-L.. 50,077
Robert Means, Pro... 10,433

1922.

Oscar Nelson, Rep....938,263
Peter Bartzen, Dem...708,611
Robert H. Howe, Soc. 37,639
Robert M. Buck, F.-L. 33,883

1924.

Omer N. Custer, R.1,498,925
John C. Martin, D.. 693,658
John T.Whitlock, Soc. 17,397
Abe Cohen, S.-L.... 2,443

MAYORALTY ELECTIONS IN CHICAGO SINCE 1871.

Nov. 7, 1871.

Jos. Medill, Rep.....16,125
Chas. C. P. Holden, D.. 5,988

Nov. 4, 1873.

H. D. Colvin, Peo.....28,791
L. L. Bond, L. and O...18,540

July 12, 1876.

Monroe Heath, Rep....19,248
Mark Kimball, Dem.... 7,509
J. J. McGrath, Ind.... 3,363

April 3, 1877.

Monroe Heath, Rep....30,881
Perry H. Smith, Dem..19,449

April 1, 1879.

C. H. Harrison, Sr., D..25,685
Abner M. Wright, Rep..20,496
Ernst Schmidt, Soc.....11,829

April 5, 1881.

C. H. Harrison, Sr., D..35,668
John M. Clark, Rep.....27,925
Timothy O'Mara, Ind... 764
George Schilling, Soc... 240

April 3, 1883.

C. H. Harrison, Sr., D..41,225
Eugene Cary, Rep.....30,963

April 7, 1885.

C. H. Harrison, Sr., D...43,352
Sidney Smith, Rep.....42,977
William H. Bush, Pro... 221

April 5, 1887.

John A. Roche, Rep....51,249
Robert L. Nelson, Lab..23,490
Jos. L. Whitlock, Pro.. 372

April 2, 1889.

DeWitt C. Cregier, Dem.57,340
John A. Roche, Rep....45,328
Ira J. Mason, Pro..... 410
Chas. Orchardson, Soc.. 303

April 7, 1891.

He'pst'd Washburne, R..46,957
DeWitt C. Cregier, Dem.46,588
C. H. Harrison, Sr., I.D.42,931
Elmer Washburn, Cit...24,027
Thos. J. Morgan, Soc... 2,376

April 4, 1893.

C. H. Harrison, Sr., D.114,237
S. W. Allerton, Rep... 93,148
DeW. C. Cregier, U.Cit. 3,033
J. Ehrenpreis, S. L.... 1,000

Dec. 19, 1893.

Special election to fill vacancy caused by assassination of Carter H. Harrison, Sr.

John P. Hopkins, D...112,959
George B. Swift, Rep..111,669
Michael Britzius, Soc. 2,064
Ebenezer Wakeley, Pop 535

April 2, 1895.

George B. Swift, Rep..143,884
Frank Wenter, Dem....103,125
Bayard Holmes, Peo.. 12,882
Arthur J. Bassett, Pro. 994
E. Wakeley, Peo. Sil... 302

April 6, 1897.

C. H. Harrison, Jr., D.148,880
John M. Harlan, I. R.. 69,730
Nathaniel C. Sears, R. 59,542
Wash. Hesing, I. D.... 15,427
John Glambock, S. L.. 1,230
H. L. Parmelee, Pro... 910
J. I. Pearce, Jr., I.... 561
F. H. Collier, I. D.... 110

April 4, 1899.

C. H. Harrison, Jr., D..148,496
Zina R. Carter, Rep..107,437
J. P. Altgeld, M. O.... 47,169
J. A. Wadhams, Pro.. 1,023
Aug. Klenkie, S. L.... 1,175
T. G. Kerwin, S. D.... 367

April 2, 1901.

C. H. Harrison, Jr., D..156,756
Elbridge Hanecy, Rep.128,413
Avery E. Hoyt, Pro... 3,328
Gus Hoyt, Soc. Dem... 2,043
John R. Pepin, S. L... 679
Thos. Rhodes, Sin. Tax 1,028
John Collins, Soc..... 5,384

April 7, 1903.

C. H. Harrison, Jr., D..146,208
Graeme Stewart, Rep..138,548
Thos. L. Haines, Pro. 2,674
Chas. L. Breckon, S.. 11,124
D. L. Cruice, I. L..... 9,947
Henry Sale, Soc. Lab.. 1,014

April 4, 1905.

Edw. F. Dunne, Dem..163,189
John M. Harlan, Rep..138,548
O. W. Stewart, Pro.... 3,294
John Collins, Soc..... 23,034

April 2, 1907.

Fred A. Busse, Rep....164,702
Edw. F. Dunne, Dem.151,779
W. A. Brubaker, Pro. 6,020
George Koop, Soc..... 13,429

April 4, 1911.

Carter H. Harrison, D.177,997
Chas. E. Merriam, R..160,672
W. A. Brubaker, Pro.. 2,239
W. E. Rodriguez, Soc.. 24,825
Anthony Prince, S. L. 1,058

April 6, 1915.

W. H. Thompson, R..398,538
Robt. M. Sweitzer, D..251,061
Seymour Stedman, S.. 24,452
John Hill, Pro..... 3,974

April 1, 1919.

W. H. Thompson, R...259,828
Robt. M. Sweitzer, D..238,206
Maclay Hoyne, Ind....110,851
John M. Collins, Soc... 24,079
Adolph S. Carm, S. L. 1,848
John Fitzpatrick, L... 55,990

April 3, 1923.

William E. Dever, D..390,413
Arthur C. Lueder, R..285,094
Wm. A. Cunnea, Soc. 41,186

CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT (1884-1924).

	Chicago.	Cook Co.
1884.		
James G. Blaine, Rep.....	51,420	69,251
Grover Cleveland, Dem.....	48,530	60,609
B. F. Butler, Greenback.....	540	810
John P. St. John, Pro.....	484	997
1888.		
Benjamin Harrison, Rep.....	60,102	85,307
Grover Cleveland, Dem.....	63,706	84,491
Clinton B. Fisk, Pro.....	1,308	2,577
Alson J. Streeter, Union Lab.	255	303
R. H. Cowdrey, United Labor	126	149
1892.		
Grover Cleveland, Dem.....136,474		144,604
Benjamin Harrison, Rep....100,849		111,254
James B. Weaver, Peo.....	1,506	1,614
John Bidwell, Pro.....	3,029	3,858
1896.		
William McKinley, Rep.....200,747		221,823
William J. Bryan, Dem.....144,736		151,910
Joshua Levering, Pro.....	1,849	2,149
Charles E. Bentley, Nat....	141	163
Chas. H. Matchett, Soc. Lab.	712	727
John M. Palmer, Gold Dem.	2,300	2,600

	Chicago.	Cook Co.
1900.		
William McKinley, Rep....	184,786	203,760
William J. Bryan, Dem....	177,165	186,193
John G. Woolley, Pro.....	2,977	3,490
Wharton Barker, Peo.....	185	211
Eugene V. Debs, Soc. Dem.	6,553	6,752
Jos. P. Malloney, Soc. Lab	410	434
Seth W. Ellis, Union Reform	145	160
J. F. R. Leonard, United Chr.	130	134
1904.		
Theodore Roosevelt, Rep.....	208,689	229,878
Alton B. Parker, Dem.....	98,765	103,762
Silas C. Swallow, Pro.....	4,652	5,290
Eugene V. Debs, Soc.....	45,929	47,743
C. H. Corregan, Soc. Lab....	2,556	2,660
Thomas E. Watson, Peo.....	3,155	3,323
Austin Holcomb, Cont.....	288	319
1908.		
William H. Taft, Rep.....	205,830	230,400
William J. Bryan, Dem.....	143,544	152,990
Eugene Chafin, Pro.....	4,982	5,965
Eugene V. Debs, Soc.....	17,712	18,842
Thomas L. Hisgen, Ind.....	5,633	5,994
Daniel B. Turney, U. Chr...	169	178
August Gillhaus, Soc. Lab....	616	649
Thomas E. Watson, Peo.....	49	73
1912.		
Theodore Roosevelt, Prog....	144,392	166,061
Woodrow Wilson, Dem.....	120,209	130,702

	Chicago.	Cook C
William H. Taft, Rep.....	67,859	74,85
Eugene V. Debs, Soc.....	49,959	52,65
Eugene Chafin, Pro.....	2,403	2,73
Arthur E. Reimer, Soc. Lab.	2,171	2,30
1916.		
Charles E. Hughes, Rep.....	377,201	435,69
Woodrow Wilson, Dem.....	351,175	379,43
Allan L. Benson, Soc.....	28,727	32,47
J. Frank Hanly, Pro.....	1,597	2,30
Arthur E. Reimer, Soc.-Lab.	907	1,05
1920.		
Warren G. Harding, Rep.....	549,243	635,19
James M. Cox, Dem.....	182,252	197,19
Eugene V. Debs, Soc.....	46,776	52,47
Aaron S. Watkins, Pro.....	615	83
P. P. Christensen, Far.-Lab.	4,381	4,96
Robt. C. Macauley, Sing.-Tax	174	23
William W. Cox, Soc.-Lab...	1,734	1,93
1924.		
Calvin Coolidge, Rep.....	569,560	688,97
John W. Davis, Dem.....	209,084	226,27
Robert M. LaFollette, Pro.-S.	170,671	195,89
Frank T. Johns, Soc.-Lab...	782	86
William Z. Foster Work...	968	1,14
Wm. J. Wallace, Com.-L....	108	13
H. P. Faris, Pro.....	205	24

COOK COUNTY VOTE FOR SHERIFF AND STATE'S ATTORNEY (1900-1924).

1900—ATTORNEY.

Charles S. Deneen, R...	205,709
Julius Goldzier, Dem...	179,696
Walter Hawk, Pro.....	5,236
C. H. Becker, Peo.....	153
Thos. J. Morgan, S. D.	6,227

1902—SHERIFF.

Thos. E. Barrett, D....	141,822
Daniel D. Healy, Rep..	135,036
Joseph P. Tracy, Pro..	4,840
Henry Sale, Soc. Lab..	5,973
James P. Larson, Soc..	13,134
Thos. Donegan, S. T...	908

1904—ATTORNEY.

John J. Healy, Rep.....	206,487
Geo. A. Trude, Dem...	132,811
M. C. Harper, Pro....	5,630
Seymour Stedman, S..	39,736
Henry Sale, Soc. Lab..	2,547
L. A. Shaw, Peo.....	1,468

1906—SHERIFF.

Chris Strassheim, R...	131,608
Harry R. Gibbons, D..	93,836
S. A. Wilson, Pro....	3,745
James P. Larson, Soc..	26,055
Jas. J. Gray, I. L.....	49,296
J. Fitzpatrick, Prog. Al	1,400

1908—ATTORNEY.

J. E. W. Wayman, R..	197,805
Jacob J. Kern, Dem...	146,133
William Street, Pro...	45,528
Seymour Stedman, S...	17,471
C. H. Mitchell, Ind....	9,279

1910—SHERIFF.

Michael Zimmer, D...	165,445
Frank A. Vogler, R...	145,598
O. F. Sorber, Pro.....	5,038
W. Van Bodegraven, S.	27,588

1912—ATTORNEY.

Maclay Hoyne, Dem...	132,419
Lewis Rinaker, Rep...	113,181
Wm. A. Cunnea, Soc..	107,647
Geo. I. Haight, Prog..	93,495
John H. Hill, Pro.....	2,896

1914—SHERIFF.

John E. Traeger, D....	166,335
Geo. K. Schmidt, R...	112,502
Fred'k S. Oliver, Prog.	50,117
B. McMahon, Soc.....	23,319
G. W. Hoover, Pro....	1,229

1916—ATTORNEY.

Maclay Hoyne, Dem...	236,38
Harry B. Miller, Rep..	191,4
Wm. A. Cunnea, Soc...	102,57

1918—SHERIFF.

C. W. Peters, Rep....	177,91
A. J. Cermak, Dem....	174,8
Adolph Dreifuss, Soc..	19,5

1920—ATTORNEY.

Robert E. Crowe, R...	525,1
Michael L. Igoe, Dem.	319,2
Wm. A. Cunnea, Soc..	50,7
John C. Teevan, F.-L.	3,4

1922—SHERIFF.

P. M. Hoffman, R...	385,9
Jas. M. Dailey, Dem..	348,5
A. Dreyfuss, Soc.....	21,4
E. N. Nockels, F.-L..	5,1
W. Hyink, Prog.....	5

1924—ATTORNEY.

Robert E. Crowe, R...	649,3
M. L. Igoe, Dem.....	350,6
D. A. Uretz, Soc.....	24,5
H. Thompson, Ind....	51,3

VOTERS REGISTERED IN CHICAGO (1925).

After Revision Feb. 7.

Ward.	Men.	Women.	Total.
1....	13531	3546	17077
2....	17125	9614	26739
3....	20711	13762	34473
4....	15130	11932	27062
5....	15424	12642	28066
6....	14674	12097	26771
7....	16347	12503	28850
8....	14919	10712	25631
9....	11976	6507	18483
10....	8857	4854	13711
11....	9123	4859	13982
12....	11406	6630	18036
13....	7251	3220	10471
14....	12164	7267	19431
15....	19209	10599	29808
16....	12120	8083	20203
17....	12315	9906	22278
18....	14628	9650	24278
19....	16592	12603	29195
20....	8500	4398	12898
21....	8838	4950	13788
22....	8984	5233	14217
23....	11658	6895	18553
24....	8498	5157	13655
25....	9473	4882	14355
26....	8622	4323	12945
27....	13884	5028	18912
28....	12802	7925	20727
29....	15954	10802	26756
30....	17605	13500	31105
31....	6573	3027	9600
32....	8883	4297	13180
33....	8564	4505	13069
34....	9425	4983	14408
35....	10579	6396	16975
36....	11482	6653	18135
37....	19428	14522	33950
38....	11146	6461	17607
39....	18579	10470	29049
40....	18386	11854	30240
41....	17189	10583	277
42....	13087	5431	185
43....	11432	6013	174
44....	11403	8083	194
45....	11750	6093	178
46....	11897	9024	209
47....	15786	10959	267
48....	12934	10232	231
49....	18141	16236	34
50....	14685	10475	251
Total.	649669	410433	1060
Cicero.	12204	7020	19
Chicago H'ts.	3790	2500	6
Sum't.	1011	542	1
Grand total.	666674	420495	1087

PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES IN ILLINOIS.

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF THE G. A. R.

Department Officers (1925-1926).

Commander—Orrin R. McKenney, Chicago.
Senior Vice-Commander — J. H. Freeman, Aurora.
Junior Vice-Commander—T. B. Fultz, Sullivan.
Chaplain—J. W. Miller, Bloomington.
Medical Director—E. L. Emerson, Galesburg.
Assistant Adjutant and Assistant Quartermaster-General—Henry C. Cooke, Chicago.
Chief of Staff—J. J. Sepple, Chicago.
Patriotic Instructor—Orett L. Munger, Chicago.
Judge Advocate—William Booth, Clinton.
Chief Mustering Officer—John Underfanger, Springfield.
Inspector—W. H. Moore, Bloomington.
Chief of Transportation—C. E. Vaughan, Chicago.
Council of Administration—B. C. Bryner, Peoria; John E. Andrew, Quincy; W. J. Libberton, Chicago; James Buggie, Chicago; A. S. Wright, Woodstock.
Headquarters—Memorial Hall, Michigan avenue and Randolph street, Chicago.

Women's Relief Corps, Illinois Department.

President—Mrs. Laura B. Evans, Taylorville.
Senior Vice-President—Dr. Ethel Richardson, Quincy.
Junior Vice-President—Anna Gruneau, Barrington.
Treasurer—Sophia Marsh, Springfield.

SONS OF VETERANS AUXILIARY, U. S. A.

Illinois Division.

President—Mrs. Nellie B. Spalding, 623 Grove street, Rockford.
Secretary—Mrs. Helen McCann, 1424 Grant avenue, Rockford.
Treasurer—Mrs. Anna M. Stubbs, 367 Hoyles avenue, Aurora.
Chief of Staff—Mrs. Oledine King, 213 Whitley avenue, Joliet.

NATIONAL ALLIANCE DAUGHTERS OF VETERANS.

Illinois Department.

President—Mrs. Essie Siemon, 1930 11th street, Rock Island.
Secretary—Mrs. Bessie Barth Richardson, Hotel Richardson, Rock Island.
Treasurer—Mrs. Frances Wallace, 5118 Indiana avenue, Chicago.
Chaplain—Mrs. Nettie Baird Jones, 227 East Oak street, Watseka.
Patriotic Instructor—Mrs. Viola Coulson Jacobs, Wyoming.
Chief of Staff—Mrs. Jennie L. Swisher, 2316 9th avenue, Rock Island.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Illinois State Officers.

Vice-President General—Mrs. John H. Handley, 724 West Broadway, Monmouth.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. William J. Sweeney, 816 20th street, Rock Island.
Registrar—Mrs. David J. Peffers, 288 Downer place, Aurora.

DAUGHTERS OF 1812.

Illinois State Officers.

President—Mrs. James Augustus Ostrom, 5514 Hyde Park boulevard, Chicago.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Joseph Johnson, 478 Drexel avenue, Glencoe.
Treasurer—Mrs. George A. Abbott, 730 North Grove avenue, Oak Park.

THE AMERICAN LEGION.

Department of Illinois.

Commander—Scott W. Lucas, Havana.
Senior Vice-Commander—Frank C. Watkins, Chicago.
Vice-Commanders—Ivan A. Elliott, Carmi; Claude L. Foubare, Chicago; A. B. Gearon, Canton; Arthur Poorman, Marshall.
Chaplain—Fr. H. A. Darche, Bradley.
Adjutant—Floyd J. Heckel, Bloomington.
Judge Advocate—Harold R. Schradzki, Peoria
National Executive Committeeman—Howard P. Savage, Chicago.

UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS.

Department of Illinois.

Commander—Leslie J. Snyder, Bloomington.
Senior Vice-Commander—William A. Ivey, Decatur.
Junior Vice-Commander—Walter B. Taylor, Rockford.
Chief of Staff—Hayden Ringer, Chicago.
Inspector—M. F. Kelly, Chicago.
Judge Advocate—A. F. W. Siebel, Chicago.
Adjutant—E. H. D. Couch, Peoria.
Assistant Adjutant—C. A. Byers, Springfield.
Quartermaster—J. H. Dean, Normal.
Assistant Quartermaster—A. J. Fisher, Galesburg.
Surgeon—Dr. H. L. Davis, West Frankfort.
Chaplain—Rev. H. W. Jameson, Peoria.
Historian—Frank J. Tanquary, Canton.
Patriotic Instructor—W. W. Bell, Normal.
Marshal—Edward J. Duvall, Decatur.
Senior Color Sergeant—Charles Ritter, Chicago.
Junior Color Sergeant—Clyde W. Harkness, East St. Louis.
Musician—Rollo Price, Hudson.
Department Headquarters — 1009½ Sanford street, Peoria.

Auxiliary Department of Illinois United Spanish War Veterans.

President—Ora McKinney, Bloomington.
Senior Vice-President—Emily S. Potter, Danville.
Junior Vice-President—Rose Kuechler, Decatur.
Chaplain—Aris Carlin, East St. Louis.
Secretary—Mana Hanes, 902 South Bunn street, Bloomington.
Treasurer—Lena Scott, Bloomington.
Patriotic Instructor—Ella Arting, Chicago.
Historian—Edna Kelly, Chicago.
Judge Advocate—Effie King, Chicago.
Musician—Alice Hufton, Chicago.
Chief of Staff—Clara Taylor, Bloomington.
Reporter—Etta Hoinville, Chicago.
Department Headquarters—409 South Leland avenue, Bloomington.

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Department of Illinois.

Department Commander—A. J. Patrick, Joliet.
Senior Vice-Commander—Harry L. Motsinger, Peoria.
Junior Vice-Commander—Clyde Miller, Aurora.
Department Quartermaster—H. G. Hoffacker, Springfield.
Department Adjutant—E. A. Nixon, 518 Oneida street, Joliet.
Judge Advocate—T. O. Prather, Rockford.
Chief of Staff—Michael Solomon, Waukegan.
Department Inspector—George L. Holm, Chicago.
Headquarters — Orpheum Theater building, Joliet.

ILLINOIS SOCIETY SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

President—William Frank Eugene Gurley, 6151 University avenue, Chicago.
First Vice-President—Nelson John Ludington, 19 South LaSalle street, Chicago.
Second Vice-President—Amedee J. Michel, 1710 Old Colony building, Chicago.
Third Vice-President—Franklin A. Benjamin, Danville.
Secretary—Philip E. Siggers, room 1001, 10 South LaSalle street, Chicago.

Treasurer—Prof. Stuart Weller, University of Chicago, Chicago.
Registrar—Arthur Ware Slocom, Walker museum, University of Chicago, Chicago.
Historian—Romanzo Norton Bunn, 9970 Charles street, Chicago.
Chaplain—Rev. Herman Goff, D. D., Hamilton.
Board of Managers—Francis Wayland Shepardson, Samuel Balch King, Cortland Woodbury Davis, Edwin Ellsworth Hand, Theodore Loomis Bogert, Leroy Albert Goddard, Charles Henry Smith, Harlin Melville Steely, Sr., Clinton Wilson Howe.

ILLINOIS SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

President—William P. Reed.
Secretary—Louis A. Bowman.
Treasurer—Henry R. Kent.
Registrar—John D. Vandercook.
Historian—George A. Brennan.
Chaplain—Josiah Sibley, D. D.
First Vice-President—George M. Moulton.
Second Vice-President—Harry G. Colson.
Office and Library—30 North LaSalle street.

ILLINOIS SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812.

Organized Sept. 10, 1895.

Headquarters—Straus building, Chicago.
President—William F. E. Gurley.
Vice-President—Capt. Thomas J. Bonniwell.
Secretary-Treasurer—Charles A. Bonniwell, Straus building.
Registrar—Porter L. Thompson.
Chaplain—Rev. William E. Barton.
Historian—Martin J. Powers.
Directors—Dr. Thomas E. Green, James Edgar Brown, Gen. George M. Moulton, Hon. Carter H. Harrison, Eugene W. Montgomery, Dr. Charles Burt Lyman, Harlin M. Steely.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE ASSOCIATION.

Sixth Corps Area.

Headquarters—Room 308, 537 South Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.
President—Lieut.-Col. Albert E. Barnes.
First Vice-President—Capt. W. L. Furbershaw.
Second Vice-President—Maj. Bruce W. Bell.
Third Vice-President—Maj. Alexander K. Hamilton.
Treasurer—Capt. Elmer W. Rietz.
Secretary—First Lieutenant Joseph Triner.

EXECUTIONS IN COOK COUNTY.

John Stone	July 10,	1840
William Jackson	June 19,	1857
Albert Staub	April 20,	1858
Michael McNamee	May 6,	1859
Walter Fleming	Dec. 15,	1865
Jerry Corbett	Dec. 15,	1865
George Driver	March 14,	1873
Chris Rafferty	Feb. 27,	1874
George Sherry	June 21,	1878
Jeremiah Connolly	June 21,	1878
James Tracey	Sept. 15,	1882
Isaac Jacobsen	Sept. 19,	1884
Ignazio Sylvestri	Nov. 14,	1885
Agostino Gilardo	Nov. 14,	1885
Giovanni Azzaro	Nov. 14,	1885
Frank Mulkowski	March 26,	1886
Albert Parsons	Nov. 11,	1887
August Spies	Nov. 11,	1887
George Engel	Nov. 11,	1887
Adolph Fischer	Nov. 11,	1887
Zephyr Davis (col.)	May 12,	1888
George H. Painter	Jan. 26,	1894
Thomas ("Buff") Higgins	March 23,	1894
Patrick E. J. Prendergast	July 13,	1894
Harry ("Butch") Lyons	Oct. 11,	1895
Henry Foster (col.)	Jan. 24,	1896
Alfred C. Fields (col.)	May 15,	1896
Joseph Windrath	June 5,	1896
Julius Manow	Oct. 30,	1896
Daniel McCarthy	Feb. 19,	1897
John Lattimore (col.)	May 28,	1897
William T. Powers (col.)	May 28,	1897
Chris Merry	April 22,	1898
John Druggan	Oct. 14,	1898
George H. Jacks	Oct. 14,	1898
Robert Howard (col.)	Feb. 17,	1899
August A. Becker	Nov. 10,	1899
Michael E. Rollinger	Nov. 17,	1899
George Dolinski	Oct. 11,	1901
Louis G. Toombs	Aug. 8,	1902
Louis Pesant	April 15,	1904
Peter Niedemeyer	April 22,	1904
Gustav Marx	April 22,	1904
Harvey Van Dine	April 22,	1904
Frank Lewandowski	Sept. 30,	1904
John Johnson	Jan. 20,	1905
Robert E. Newcomb	Feb. 16,	1906
John Miller	Feb. 16,	1906
Johann Hoch	Feb. 23,	1906
Richard G. Ivens	June 22,	1906
Daniel Francis (col.)	Oct. 12,	1906
Richard Walton (col.)	Dec. 13,	1907
William Johnson (col.)	Oct. 22,	1909
Ewald Shiblawski	Feb. 16,	1912
Frank Shiblawski	Feb. 16,	1912
Philip Sommerling	Feb. 16,	1912
Thomas Schultz	Feb. 16,	1912
Thomas Jennings (col.)	Feb. 16,	1912
Roswell C. F. Smith	Feb. 13,	1915
Edward Wheed	Feb. 15,	1918
Harry Lindrum	Feb. 15,	1918
John Anderson	July 19,	1918
Lloyd Bopp	Dec. 6,	1918
Albert Anderson	Feb. 28,	1919
Earl Dear	June 27,	1919
Thomas Fitzgerald	Oct. 17,	1919
Raeffaelo Durage	Jan. 2,	1920
John O'Brien	Feb. 20,	1920
William Yancy Mills (col.)	April 16,	1920
Frank Campione	Oct. 14,	1920
John H. Reese (col.)	Oct. 14,	1920
Frank Zagar	Oct. 15,	1920
Arthur Haensel	Nov. 19,	1920
Nicholas Viana	Dec. 10,	1920
Edward Brislane	Feb. 11,	1921
Sam Cardinella	April 15,	1921
Sam Ferrara	April 15,	1921
Joseph Costanzo	April 15,	1921
Grover C. Redding (col.)	June 24,	1921
Oscar McGavick (col.)	June 24,	1921
Antonio Lopez	July 8,	1921
Harry Ward	July 15,	1921
Carl O. Wanderer	Sept. 30,	1921
Frank Ligregni	Nov. 9,	1921
Harvey W. Church	March 3,	1922
Casper Pastoni	June 15,	1923
Lucius Dalton (col.)	April 17,	1924
Henry Wilson (col.)	April 17,	1924
Lawrence Washington (col.)	May 15,	1925
Willie Sams (col.)	June 19,	1925
Frank Lanciano	Oct. 16,	1925

John Stone was executed publicly on the prairie on the south side. William Jackson and Albert Staub were also executed publicly, but on the west side. After that executions were private and took place in the courthouse until 1878, since which time they have taken place in the county jail on the north side. Rafferty was hanged in Waukegan for murder in Chicago.

CHICAGO LEAGUE FOR THE HARD OF HEARING.

President—Mrs. A. L. Drum.
Secretary—Miss Anna Juergens.
Executive Secretary—Susan A. Murphy.
Recording Secretary—Revilo F. Fuller.
Treasurer—Orpheus M. Shantz.

Headquarters—206 East Superior street.

The league offers to hard-of-hearing adults free lip-reading classes, lectures, outings, employment and vocational guidance and to hard-of-hearing children medical care.

S0-CPS-627